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PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES CONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£2 17s.]

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE
NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its
Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The question of the construction of Railway Carriages having been referred by Your Excellency for investigation and report, the Committee has the honour to report as follows, in accordance with Subsection (4) of Section 16 of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914":—

In view of another proposal referred for inquiry, *viz.*, the Construction of Railway Workshops at Launceston, the Committee decided to conduct these inquiries there, in order not merely to obviate the necessity of bringing a number of witnesses to Hobart, but to afford the Committee the opportunity of seeing the present workshops and judging for themselves the facilities for the repair of existing, and the construction of new, rolling stock.

In connection with the present inquiry, the Committee examined the Commissioner for Railways and his principal officers, and also representative witnesses put forward by the Commercial Travellers' Association and the Launceston Chamber of Commerce.

Evidence rendered by the Department showed that no carriage stock had been purchased or constructed since 1908, and with the present carriage stock it was found impossible to cope with the growing demands caused by the increased number of persons travelling.

The Commissioner stated that the sum of £117,350 for engines and rolling-stock was voted by Parliament in 1915, but owing to the war the ordering of all railway stock had been delayed, in the hope that the war would soon be over and that such

might be obtained from Great Britain. Last year the balance of the money available, amounting to £96,320, was re-appropriated for other purposes at the request of the Railway Department. The Commissioner proposes that at least £40,000 be devoted for the purchase of carriages, stating that he was only asking for a portion of the money that had been previously sanctioned by Parliament.

The war having now ended, it is unreasonable to expect or ask the travelling public to continue the forbearance they have shown in regard to overcrowding and discomfort for any further lengthy period. The evidence of all the witnesses was emphatic that an early improvement of the existing unsatisfactory conditions was urgently necessary.

Besides the fact that no new carriages had been added to the rolling-stock during the last ten years, the opening of new branch-lines and the extension of existing lines, for which no carriage stock was provided, has accentuated the position and made it difficult to handle the increased number of passengers now travelling. The carriage stock in 1908 conveyed 1,019,668 passengers, and fewer carriages in 1918 were called upon to convey 1,874,029 passengers, an increase of 854,361. In point of fact, owing to the loss of two large double bogie-carriages in the Campania accident, the facilities for conveying passengers which previously existed have been considerably lessened. The opening of the Stanley-Trowutta line has also absorbed a certain amount of stock, and this line being isolated this stock cannot be moved to meet an emergency.

The Committee, after carefully weighing the evidence, is of opinion that at least ten additional carriages are necessary to meet present daily requirements. A further supply will have to be provided very shortly.

The evidence tendered was almost unanimously in favour of the adoption of the corridor type of carriage with side entrance, and the corridor on one side instead of down the centre. This type of carriage is in use in the other States, South Africa, the Sudan and Great Britain, and is stated to meet with general appreciation by the public. In Queensland and in South Africa, on a 3ft. 6in. line with sharp curves similar to our main line, this type of carriage appears, from the testimony of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, to give satisfactory results. The Committee was careful to assure itself of the safety and suitability of this type of carriage for the long-distance Hobart-Launceston express service. Both the Commissioner and the Chief Mechanical Engineer expressed themselves as satisfied that the side-corridor carriages would be able to negotiate the sharp curves on the main line at the present permissible rate of speed with the utmost safety.

After considering the several types, the Committee favours the side-corridor type of carriage. The Department has not definitely decided as to the length of the carriage nor as to whether the carriages should be composite (*i.e.*, both first and second class in the same carriage), or that each carriage should be all one class, either first-class or second-class. The Committee considers these details should be left to the judgment and experience of the responsible railway officers, who best know traffic requirements. If the shorter (54 ft.) type of carriage advocated by the Commissioner be decided upon, the estimated cost of each would be slightly over £4000; while that of the longer (64 ft.) carriage proposed by the Chief Mechanical Engineer would be over £5000 each. The Chief Mechanical Engineer stated that he did not believe these carriages could be built in the State any cheaper, and they certainly could not be in the present railway workshops. From the evidence of the Chief Mechanical Engineer and from personal observation, the Committee is satisfied that it is practically impossible to construct these carriages in the railway workshops. These shops have not been extended and kept up-to-date, and are consequently not able at the present time to meet the demands placed upon them by the increased and increasing mileage travelled, and the consequent more frequent and heavier repairs.

Even if there had been room to build these carriages under existing conditions, the Chief Mechanical Engineer stated that it would not be possible to build more than one carriage each year, and even this could only be done by delaying the construction of other rolling-stock now on hand. About two years ago he had an order to build 40 box-

waggons, but up to the present he had only been able to complete 20 owing to the congested state of the workshops. The situation had been growing worse every year, and was so serious that it demanded urgent attention.

Under these circumstances, the Committee, while regretting these carriages cannot be constructed by the Railway Department, suggests that tenders be called for their supply locally and in Australia and Great Britain.

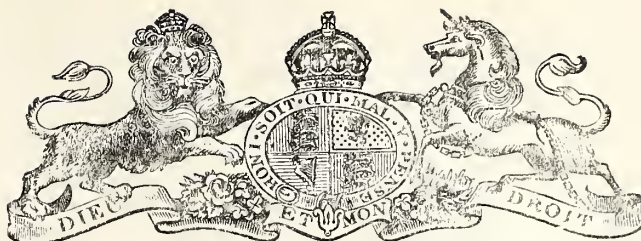
The Committee has the honour to recommend that provision be made for the purchase of eight side-corridor carriages, fitted with electric light, well ventilated, and having ample lavatory accommodation; and that the two carriages destroyed in the Campania accident be replaced by corridor carriages of the above type, the cost of same to come out of revenue. This will provide the complement of ten units required for two trains.

ALEX. HEAN,
Chairman.

LAUNCESTON,
21st March, 1919.



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PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK DEPARTMENT: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (2s0)—£41 4s.]

AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK DEPARTMENT: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Agricultural and Stock Department,
Hobart, 7th August, 1918.

SIR,

I RESPECTFULLY present my third annual report covering the work of the Department of Agriculture for the year commencing 1st of July, 1917, and ending 30th of June, 1918.

THE SEASON 1917-18.

A lengthy dissertation on the weather is not needed, but in justice to the rural community some features of the season under review should be emphasised. July was notable for the heavy westerly rainfall rendering the soil still more sodden than the previous wet June had brought about. August was mild and sunny, and the East Coast, which so far had not received the downpours of the rest of the State, was in a serious predicament. Rain fell all over the island during October and November. As a result crops were retarded, much land had not been sown owing to scarcity of labour and sodden fields. Grass was abundant for the dairyman, and his prospects bright. The potato-grower was faced with a repetition of last season's blight in his potatoes.

The wet spring resulted in fluke and other stock diseases being recorded on pastoral areas, but lambing was reported very good, except among the Merinoes in some districts.

From now onward the conditions changed abnormally. During December only about half the usual rain fell in most of the rural areas, and what can only be regarded as a phenomenally dry spell, with a slight break in February, held sway throughout the summer and well into the month of May. As a result, ploughing for cereals and other crops in many districts was out of the question, feed dried up, and the dairying season ceased. The

joint effect of the foregoing was to reduce the area under crop and to diminish the yields per acre on most of the arable lands. Blight in the potatoes was very markedly checked. During the second half of May the weather abruptly changed to wet, with a sudden drop in the temperature. Most centres received considerably above their average rainfall for this month, and the balance of the year showed a high precipitation.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Nothing is more gratifying than to be able to record substantial progress in any of our rural industries. Recognising the freedom from speculation which dairying presents to those capable of sustained effort, a much keener attention is now being paid to milch cattle in this State. No doubt the high prices for butter-fat are accountable in a great measure for the increased activity displayed; at the same time the class of cow kept in the dairy herd is being studiously considered. More attention is being given to type and performance at the milking-shed, and the employment of the Badcock milk-tester is demonstrating what cattle should be retained, in contrast with the haphazard selection of a few years ago. Whilst no great increase in the actual quantity of milk is given, yet dairymen are striving to raise the percentage of butter-fat in the milk, which is, of course, the paramount aim of the progressive man. In this connection the work of the Department in fostering the herd-testing at Yolla, Ringarooma, and other centres is contributing its quota of enlightenment. There is much yet to be accomplished in this branch of agronomy, but that the officers of the dairy division have during their appointment assisted materially in pointing the way to a higher and more profitable handling of milch cattle, the follow-

ing table, giving the quantity and value of butter exported from this State, clearly shows:—

Year.	Tons.	Value.
		£
1900	Nil	Nil
1901	Nil	6
1902	28	2817
1903	49	4920
1904	117	11,728
1905	211	21,102
1906	182	18,224
1907	242	24,243
1908	276	27,638
1909	198	19,849
1910	642	64,200
1911	805	80,500
1912	691	69,100
1913	566	56,600
1914	293	32,816
1915	(Est.) 500	42,000
1916	1000	(Est.) 168,000
1917	1000	(Est.) 168,000

The following tables show the quantities and values of butter and cheese produced at registered factories in the State since the season 1910-11:—

<i>Butter.</i>			
Year.	Tons.		£
1910-11	1257	...	125,700
1911-12	1602.91	...	160,291
1912-13	1478.5	...	147,850
1913-14	1288.08	...	128,808
1914-15	782.0	...	87,584
1915-16	850.0	...	119,000
1916-17	1600.0	...	268,800
1917-18	1660	...	278,880

<i>Cheese.</i>			
Year.	Tons.		£
1910-11	189.24	...	10,580
1911-12	254.97	...	14,278
1912-13	262.25	...	14,686
1913-14	215.70	...	12,079
1914-15	134.00	...	11,256
1915-16	270.00	...	22,680
1916-17	300.00	...	25,200
1917-18	(Est.) 140.00	...	15,680

The shortage this year is owing to the large number of private dairies making cheese, a circumstance brought about by the high price of this commodity.

THE POTATO INDUSTRY.

The spring of 1916 will be remembered long by those interested in potato culture by the manner in which the Irish blight wiped out the early crop of Bismarcks. Again, in the spring of last year (1917), the conditions were reported as favourable to fungoid attack, and some varieties suffered heavily, but fortunately not so badly as in the season of 1916. The Bismarck was again the variety which took the blight worst. There was every reason for regarding this season's main crop with dread, but the humid weather ceased, and throughout December, and all through the rest of the potato season until May of this year, dry conditions prevailed. Consequently very little trouble was experienced at the out-station inspections, so much so that consideration was given to the question of ceasing this work, and confining inspection to the port of shipment. It was reported that owing to the dry spell in littoral districts an extensive restriction of growth occurred, and as a result the sample of tuber as a whole was undersized. In higher altitudes every satisfactory condition was experienced, and resulted in the production of the finest marketable potatoes which have been exported for some years. The returns to growers have been estimated at about £5 per ton during the main part of the season, though earlier this limit was exceeded. When the high price and

scarcity of labour are considered, together with the cost of bags and fertilisers, the potato-grower at the price mentioned above is not well remunerated, but the situation is largely dominated by the conditions prevailing on the mainland, which render this crop rather hazardous.

I cannot help drawing attention to the statistical returns of acreage and yields for the past few years. Evidently blight and other diseases have played havoc to a large extent, but one cannot repress the feeling that indifference to the humic content of the soil, long noted on parts of the fertile North-West Coast, must constitute a grave charge to be laid against the grower himself. In countries like England, Scotland, and Ireland, where the yield per acre is from 5 to 6 tons over very much larger areas than we grow, the vegetable matter is replaced and maintained by farmyard manure and judicious rotation of crops. Whilst we are lacking the large cities to supply humus, it is felt that much might be done to maintain a higher vegetable content if the practice of soiling crops was employed to guard against the rapid oxidation of the humic material, without which a soil not only loses its moisture-holding capacity, permeability, and a host of other desirable qualities, but declines in the foremost requirement for the best growth of an underground stem, viz., that of its crumbly structure.

A perusal of the following table reveals what a marked retrogression has occurred in the area and yield of the potato:—

Year.	Acre.	Acreage: Tons per Acre.	Tons.
1906	34,305	5.31	182,323
1907	38,640	3.76	145,483
1908	35,160	3.46	121,605
1909	21,375	3.39	73,862
1910	26,220	2.67	70,090
1911	21,818	2.85	62,164
1912	24,612	2.95	72,565
1913	30,811	2.60	80,389
1914	31,613	2.49	78,907
1915	29,491	2.71	79,890
1916	34,345	1.95	67,038
1917	27,309	2.58	70,442

THE PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

In the less important areas the lambing was good, reaching 100 per cent., but the clip was light. Amongst merinoes the lambing was indifferent on many holdings. Mortality of ewes and lambs was very general, due mainly to lung worm and stomach derangements, owing to a depreciation in the quality of the grass consequent upon the previous abnormally wet season. The wool clip was satisfactory, as far as colour was concerned, and about the same standard as to weight of last year. Prices realised were very satisfactory.

The following tables show the quantity of wool produced and its value:—

	lbs.	£
1913	8,871,669	352,700
1914	8,154,824	407,740
1915	8,304,941	657,474
1916	10,441,978	783,148
1917	10,284,316	771,329

THE STATE FARM.

As the college at the State Farm, Deloraine, has been closed, and in view of the increasing importance of the dairying industry, together with the need of higher instruction, and more supervision being given to the scientific phases of this lucrative source of State revenue, the services of Mr. A. Conlon were transferred from the position of Acting-Principal, and he entered upon his duties as Chief Dairy Expert in March, 1918. So as to enable the most rigid economy to be practised, with a view to the revenue of the farm exceeding the working expenses, a practical farmer, in the person of Mr. A. T. Bonney, has been installed as manager.

This gentleman took up his duties early in March, and has already made a comprehensive report, embodying his views as to the best course to be pursued to make the farm a paying institution. With a view to facilitating this project, the orchard, of some 35 acres in its fifth year from planting, has been dissociated from the farm books, and its supervision placed under the control of the Fruit Expert (Mr. J. M. Ward). This area will now every year come into bearing, and provision of a packing shed and other facilities for treating the orchard, such as spraying outfits, implements, &c., have to be provided. The need of a cottage for the foreman is becoming pressing, in order that complete supervision can be given to this important area.

A RETROSPECT.

There is no reason for special congratulation in several avenues of rural life in this State for the past few years. This is the third year that we have made our daily bread largely from imported wheat, and a perusal of the statistics dealing with the returns from this crop is not cheering. A glance at the figures in this respect will reveal a striking contrast in the production of 1910-11, 1916-17, 1917-18.

Year.	Production.	Yield per Acre.
1910-11	1,120,744 Bus. (Wheat)	21·45
1916-17	348,330 „	12·53
1917-18	252,383 „	11·57

Wheat-growing in this State is on the decline. Neither of the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 reached 400,000 bushels. What a contrast to the year 1898, when the State grew 2,303,512 bushels. From 1895 to 1900 the production was never as low as 1,000,000 bushels.

The oat crop from 1897 to 1917 has never been less than 1,000,000 bushels. During 1909-10, 1912, and 1915, the gross production was well over 2,000,000 bushels. The last available figures show that one quarter of this amount was produced, and at the grain standardization a general discolouration was noticed, particularly oats from the North-West Coast. Barley in 1916 was, generally speaking, about half a crop, but it is when the potato yields are reviewed that a great decline in production is noticeable. During the period from 1906-8 the quantity in tons was well over 120,000, but since then, mainly owing to the advent of Irish blight, the production has steadily sunk to 70,442 tons in 1917. Since 1911 the yield has been under 3 tons per acre, in 1917 under 2 tons, but this year it rose to 2·58 tons.

Apples and pears have made satisfactory progress as regards yields, but the former industry particularly requires special notice, and will be dealt with in detail in another part of this report.

Hops have held up their productive power constantly since 1906. In no case has the yield been less than 1,000,000 lbs. The crop of 1915 reached 2,031,396 lbs. The altered legislation in respect of the licensing laws, and the general effect of the War, have hampered the disposal of the crop somewhat, but recently a hop pool has been formed, and a satisfactory sale effected.

Amongst livestock, cattle have shown the greatest increase, in 1917-18 horses, pigs, and sheep remaining about the same as in former years. Prior to this year horned cattle did not come out so satisfactorily; from 1903 to 1913 there were 200,000 head and over in Tasmania, but in 1914-15 and 1916 there was a decrease of at least 20,000 head. This meant a 10 per cent. reduction, and is considerable. High prices, drought on the mainland, and consequent exportation were no doubt the main factors in bringing this about.

Calves which were knocked on the head a few years back now bring 30s. to 40s. and over.

In dealing with the results of the current year it is noticed that cereals show a further decline in area and yield owing to the wet spring hampering farm operations, much land being out of action on account of farmers not being able to sow.

English barley is considerably above last year's production, so also are grey and blue peas. The hay crop declined in area and production.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

"This is a century of co-operation, of joint efforts for common interests, of union in trade, industry, labour, politics, and war. To stand aloof is to be isolated, and isolation means helplessness against danger."

Nothing is more striking than the change which has permeated the great mass of the fruitgrowers in the State. Hurlled from the heights of comparative opulence through the loss of their English and foreign markets, they have remodelled their outlook on marketing their fruit, and by comparison with former years are fast rising again as a united body, strong in their resolve to shape destiny to their own ends, and achieve success on parallel lines as one homogeneous mass. A prominent grower from the Huon, commenting upon the suggested co-operation of fruitgrowers, said theoretically it was all right, but in practice impossible. So it would have remained had not necessity demanded it. To-day we have packing-sheds working on approved lines as laid down by Mr. D. H. Rundle, who was appointed in January last to organise growers and preach standardisation of fruit. At the commencement of the year 1918 Mr. Arthur Davies was appointed representative at Sydney, and Mr. J. P. Heffernan at Brisbane. These officers are watching and reporting on the handling of the fruit at these centres, noting the condition of the packing when the cases are opened up, advising as to quantities to be shipped and the condition of the markets, both current and prospective, and also striving to extend the sphere of operations where apples can be sold to advantage. The Committee of Fruitgrowers appointed to promote this industry has met many times, and done invaluable work with Mr. J. M. Ward, the Fruit and Forestry Expert, as secretary. Recommendations and advice have been tended from this source, and acted upon. On the recommendation of Mr. Arthur Davies, the merits of the Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Association to handle standardised fruit in Sydney have been discussed and approved, Mr. Meares the Director of the Association journeying to Hobart to meet representatives of the packing-sheds.

To further glean the most approved methods of importance to this industry, it has been decided that Mr. J. M. Ward should proceed to America for the special purpose of studying fruit culture in all phases, and this policy should result in valuable information to the growers of this State.

Whilst prices have during the month of March and April not been very promising, yet it is only fair to conclude that with the decrease of the mainland apples our fruit will harden considerably in value from June onward, and remunerative prices be secured.

The evaporation of 300,000 or more cases of apples in conformity with an order given by the Imperial Government has no doubt relieved the market of a great deal of inferior fruit, and paved the way in a measure to grading and standardization, as all inferior sound fruit unaffected with bitter pit could be sent to the drying-shed.

There is a different note to be sounded in respect to this industry as compared with cereals and potatoes. Fruitgrowers, driven to desperation by circumstances not of their own making, have now got their backs to the wall, and the old-fashioned slipshod methods are being abandoned. Growers are recognising that talking and complaining will not get their barque over the rapids, and have wisely settled down to mutual help and encouragement; and it is fair to add that the black wall of discouragement has dispersed, and that with loyalty and dogged pertinacity this famous industry will enter upon a new era of prosperity. Pessimistic as one feels in respect to the apathy enveloping the cereal and potato growers, one recognises that in respect to apple culture a new dawn is breaking. A Standardisation Bill has been drafted.

The appointment of Mr. P. H. Thomas as Assistant Fruit and Forestry Expert was confirmed from November 30, 1917.

"THE FERTILISER ACT, 1912." (3 GEO. V. No. 28.)

In response to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Tasmanian Farmers' and Stockowners' Association at Launceston in October, the provisions of "The Fertiliser Act" were put into motion, and samples of manures offered for sale were taken from the leading centres of the State. This action led to legal proceedings being taken against some vendors, as the figures found by the Agricultural Chemist were below the guarantee on the invoice certificate. No convictions were recorded, and in one case costs were given against the Department owing to the length of time which had elapsed between taking the sample and its analysis by the chemist. This is to be explained owing to the large number of samples dealt with. The protection of the farming community in regard to manures is one of the fundamental reasons for the existence of the Department. Most farmers know little about the chemical composition of fertilisers, nor can any expert say by its appearance what a manure contains. This can only be found out by technical laboratory tests by an experienced analyst. Therefore the State must protect the man on the land, who not only stands to pay for what he does not receive, but loses a season's time which he can never recall, and, most pitiful of all, perhaps, has no idea whether his manure was any good or not. The farming community must therefore recognise that when the Crown takes action its expert officers have every reason for doing so, and that, divested of legal technicalities, the results of examination reveal that the contents of a fertiliser do not sufficiently compare with the guaranteed ingredients.

QUARANTINE.

The following tables show the number of cattle and breeds which were detained in quarantine during the season 1917-18:—

Middle Island Quarantine Ground.

	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.
Shorthorn	3	4	27
Dexter Kerry ...	1	—	—
Ayrshire... ..	4	3	—
Hereford... ..	1	—	—
Jersey	1	—	—

One Shorthorn cow was injured on board ship, and had to be destroyed in quarantine.

Nubeena Quarantine Ground.

	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.
Shorthorn	2	—	—
Ayrshire... ..	1	7	3
Hereford... ..	2	—	—
Holstein... ..	1	3	1

An Ayrshire cow, "Cashmere," arrived in an injured condition, and had to be carefully tended by the Government Veterinary Surgeon and the caretaker. She eventually recovered, and was released. Of the calves, two were born on the journey from New Zealand, and two were born in the Quarantine Station.

NOXIOUS PESTS.

No practical progress can be said to have been made in many parts of the State in regard to rabbit-destruction, and whilst the enforcement of the Act is left to local control it is to be regretted that there is not any prospect of an improvement taking place. The same indictment can be made in regard to the suppression of noxious weeds. An easy-going nonchalance prevails until a pest assumes alarming proportions, and then the necessity of something being done is admitted, but the chance of practical remedies being applied has long passed away. As in their relation to pests, both animal and vegetable, the rural dwellers are easy-going, not to say indifferent, and this policy will make no head-

way towards a reduction of the toll taken from one's flocks and herds. If the vacillating action of the past is to prevail, then matters will go from bad to worse. Not until drastic measures are adopted, and compulsory centralisation demands enforced, will the drift be stemmed, and the current of improvement made to flow. Facts speak for themselves. Local control of pests has resulted in their increase, and the longer it is maintained the greater will the increase become, because unfortunately it is in the very nature of things that it should. Dealing with matters of a character more or less innocuous is all very well in rural communities, but when the wider and deeper phases of administration are concerned it is not to be expected that satisfactory results will be obtained from a self-denial action of the individual specially concerned, because as time goes on each member's turn comes round; hence it is that a tribunal must be employed, disinterested and uncumbered by personal and private interests. This plea will doubtless be admitted as sound, but not until practical resolve is taken up will there be any possibility of recording that a progressive movement has been entered upon for the future control of agencies inimical to our rural prosperity.

MIDLAND CATTLE DISEASE.

In consequence of the request of the Farmers' and Stockowners' Association that the analysis of manures offered for sale in the State should be performed, it became necessary for the Agricultural Chemist (Mr. Colbourn) to devote his whole time to this work, consequently little original investigation has been carried out of late, and a final definition of the cause of this disease postponed. The proposed visit of Sir Armand Theiler to this State should be of great value to stockowners, as well as to the Department. Possibly as a result of this gathering of persons interested in this disease a plan of campaign may be devised which will save a great deal of time, and eliminate any repetition of the work of investigation performed in South Africa. The matter is of such importance, that should the disease occur in the forthcoming spring, a conference of interstate veterinary surgeons might be organised to meet Sir Armand Theiler at some centre, such as Campbell Town or Ross, or wherever is decided upon. After viewing the infected areas, and any cases of disease existing, the data gathered could be thoroughly gone into at a conference of pastoralists and veterinary experts, the conclusions of which should be of great value, not only to Tasmania, but to any of the States of the Commonwealth and countries where a like disease is known.

GRAIN STANDARDISATION.

This work was performed at Launceston as in the past.

The samples submitted were from the North-West Coast and the districts surrounding Launceston. The oats this year, speaking generally, were brighter than last season, but in some cases were not quite as free from weeds. The standardisation of horse beans this year was an innovation.

The grades fixed were:—White Giant oats, A1, A, and B; stout white oats, A and B; blue peas, A and B; grey peas, A and B; horse beans, A. The weights per bushel went:—White Giants, A1, 45 lb.; A, 40 lb.; B, 38 lb. Stout white oats, A and B, 40 lb.; blue peas, 68 lb.; grey peas, 67 lb.; beans, 71 lb.

It was decided that the grades so fixed should stand until 15th March, 1919, and, further, that the word "hand-threshed" be omitted with regard to grades of peas.

THE REGISTRATION OF STALLIONS.

The Act enforcing the above is full of promise. Its birth pangs were felt throughout the whole length and breadth of the State, and like many innovations clashed with vested interests. The previous season has nevertheless resulted in giving much experience to all concerned. When it is recognised that as high as 40 per cent. of the horses examined were rejected by the examining authorities, the need of such legislation becomes

strikingly apparent, and not until stallion owners accept the movement as an educational one, apart from its prohibitory clauses, will we be well entered on the path of progress. With a view to securing uniformity of standard, it has been decided to appoint one examining authority for the whole State instead of three, as was in vogue last year. The need of an outside qualified veterinary officer to hear appeals has also been accepted, and owners of rejected horses, it is hoped, will be secured this satisfaction. A museum of specimens of unsoundness, such as ringbone, &c., is being gathered together, and when complete should have a high value in respect to educating horse-owners as to what defects their animals are liable to. It is greatly to be hoped that the arguments in some instances advanced last year that the horse was the owner's living will find fewer advocates as time goes on. No two opinions exist as to the decline in the stamp of horseflesh throughout the State, hence the need of this legislation. It has been late in coming, but no other satisfaction can be offered than "better late than never."

CALF DISEASE.

For some years the State has suffered from the dearth of fully qualified veterinary officers. We are at present enjoying the services of one man only. This is not fair to the stockowner or to the man himself. The difficulty at present seems to be owing to the impossibility of securing such officers. Consequently during the past few years the diagnosis of stock diseases has been left in many instances to unqualified men. Concurrently with a very general inoculation of calves, has appeared the disease blackleg, and owing to its seriousness the Department has been much concerned. An order-in-council has been issued prohibiting inoculation unless the authority of the Minister of Agriculture is granted for so doing.

To assist the Department in respect to blackleg, the Victorian Government kindly lent the aid of Mr. Johnstone, B.V.Sc., who visited suspected areas on the North-West Coast, and presented a report to the Minister of Agriculture on his observations. There appears to be strong evidence pointing to the fact that the recent outbreaks have been largely due to indiscriminate use of preventives. Apart from the above, there is much work ahead of the Department in educating many owners of cattle as to what is, and what is not, hygienic. When this is grasped, and the principles acted upon, a great stride forward will be made in many rural centres. The hiatus between dirt and cleanliness will never be bridged, except in a relative degree. Owing to the dearth of qualified veterinary officers in the State, a scheme is under consideration which it is hoped will enable the rising generation to secure scholarships, and qualify in veterinary science.

CONCLUSION.

Appreciation must be expressed of the work performed by the staff of the Department, and also that of the divisional officers, whose reports are appended hereto.

Mr. L. Rodway, C.M.G., has assisted, as in past years, in advising as to plant specimens, and Mr. H. G. Beardmore, Government Bacteriologist, performed the examination of blood smears and specimens for bacteria in respect to blackleg and other diseases of stock.

The Editor of "The Courier" kindly loaned the illustrations which appear in the report.

I have, &c.,

L. A. EVANS,
Acting-Director of Agriculture.

The Honourable the Minister of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF BRANDS.

Office of the Registrar of Brands,
Treasury Buildings, Hobart,
1st July, 1918.

SIR,

(1) *Third Year's Report.*

I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the third year's working of "The Stock Brands Act, 1916" (7 Geo. V. No. 44).

(2) *Work of Registration Reaching Finality.*

Six Thousand Five Hundred Applicants.—The work of allotting and registering brands and ear-marks is nearing completion. Altogether it has been a tedious and complex task, involving a correspondence with some 6500 owners. If it had been simply a matter of receiving an application and issuing a certificate of the due registration of a brand or ear-mark without reference to the applicant, there would have been not only an enormous saving of time, but a curtailment of expense. The difficulty which had to be faced was that the majority of owners were required to alter or discontinue using the brands or ear-marks which had long been in their possession. As I have already explained in former reports the details connected with the business of reorganising the brands and ear-marks of the State, I refrain from touching upon the subject further.

(3) *Utility of Act Generally Recognised.*

Approbation and Disapprobation.—I am pleased to be able to say that it is conceded generally by stockowners, butchers, inspectors, and police officers that the benefit of the Act is being felt in many ways. Of course, one hears disparaging remarks from several quarters as to the real value of the Act. This is natural, and it should not be taken as an index of its inutility or ineffectiveness. Opposition has arisen more, I think, from perverseness, an inherent antipathy to a change from the old order of things, or from inadvertence, than from a conviction that the Act is faulty in principle. Even some owners who were at first opposed to it have now assured me of its being badly needed, and aver that it was somewhat late in making its appearance.

(4) *Reasons for Some Opposition to Operation of Act.*

Old Brands Lost through Delayed Registration.—(a) There are many reasons why a little opposition or discontent is expressed by some owners, which is consequent upon the measure containing radical reformatory clauses. For instance: Several owners who had been using brands for long periods, even up to 80 years, neglected their interests by allowing the owners with a lesser number of years to their credit to effect registration before them. The Registrar had no option but to receive and register. In such cases the Registrar realised the sentiment attaching to a brand which had been in a family's use for so many years, and, although the fault lay entirely with the applicant, he nevertheless made special endeavours, sometimes without success, to modify the design effectively without requiring much alteration to the branding-irons. For example: If the design consisted of, say, F P, he would suggest the reversal of one or both of the letters, which would radically alter the design yet secure to the applicant the same initials. When an applicant expressed a great desire to retain his design intact, the Registrar, whenever the circumstances permitted, suggested a transfer by negotiation, which, on several occasions, was successfully brought about.

Earmark Designs Desired, but Not Included in Regulations.—(b) There were some owners who were in possession of ear-marks the designs of which were not included in the legal designs set forth in the regulations made on 2nd March, 1917. Consequently, the Act was unable to recognise such unregulated designs, because it clearly provides that "all registered ear-marks shall be made only by ear-marking instruments the cutters of which shall be of the prescribed size and shape." Upon representations being made to the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. J. B. Hayes) as to the hardship that would result if those owners were compelled to throw aside good ear-marks because the regulations were not sufficiently comprehensive, he instructed me to allot any ear-mark design not included in the regulations. Any new ear-mark designs, other than those included in the regulations referred to, will have to form part of a new regulation, and be gazetted; but before such gazettal takes place blocks for the printer will have to be made, which means delay.

Danger Involved in Permitting the Use of Unscheduled Ear-marks.—(c) There is, however, some danger in allowing, even provisionally, an unofficial ear-mark to be registered, because an unscrupulous owner could easily select a design that could effectively punch out a properly registered mark without showing any signs of tampering.

Two Ear-mark Designs to be Used instead of One, as Formerly.—(d) In the past a large number of owners were in the habit of using a single ear-mark design, which, obviously, curtailed their work of ear-marking in a large measure. For instance: Over 700 owners were using the swallow-tail design. When I pointed out to them, as I also did to all others, that the new Act would not allow the registration of duplicate designs, and if they desired to continue ear-marking they would be required to vary such designs, a large number became, as I fully expected, "aggrieved persons." I am pleased to say, however, that many owners have given me their fullest support, viewing the measure as a friend rather than a foe.

Design of Brand Made Defective in Manufacture and Attributed to Act.—(e) Some owners refer in a detractory manner to the Act because, as they say, they have been made to substitute their old brand, which they consider *par excellence*, for one that now only resulted in a blotch. Inquiry has elicited the fact that in some cases the brand in question has not been made to the prescribed size. Hence the depreciatory references became at once understandable, but the Act or Registrar can hardly be blamed for such defective handiwork.

Prosecutions Cause Disfavour.—(f) Legal proceedings are not instituted unless offences are knowingly committed. Every effort is made to induce owners to comply with the Act, but some appear to show deliberate indifference, with the result that the law has to take its course. Table (1) summarises the number of prosecutions and the district in which they took place.

Table (1).

Locality.	Failure to brand within 10 days after removal.	Failure to keep sheep visibly and legibly branded.	Using an unregistered brand.	Failure to give notice of intention to brand.
Penguin	1	1	...	...
Baconsfield	1	...
Ulverstone	1
Flinders Island...	1	...	2
New Norfolk	2	...	...
Wynyard	1	...	...
Burule	1	...	...

Evidence of Registration.—(g) Apropos of this subject, it might be pointed out that whilst giving evidence at a prosecution case at Fingal, the police magistrate would not accept the register as evidence of the registration of a brand of a certain owner; therefore it is necessary that provision be made for the register to be recognised as the best of evidence in this connection.

(5) *Useful and Progressive Changes in Act.*

Present Act a Means to an End.—(a) The Act is far from being perfect. If, however, at the time of its initiation every conceivable aspect of the question, contingent and otherwise, had been provided for, progress would have been slow indeed, and the position of the administrator unenvied. As it is, some very good changes have been instituted, but their fullest effect will not be experienced until the elapse of a few years, for self-evident reasons. The good points of the Act may be recapitulated, as follows:—

Unregistered Brands Prohibited.—(b) No unregistered brand or ear-mark may be used. Previously hundreds of owners made and used whatever brands or ear-marks they chose.

Mutilation of Ears Prohibited.—(c) No ear may be cut, cropped, or sliced. Previously mutilation of ears was largely in practice, and in some cases the ears were removed altogether, thereby often removing all traces of ownership.

Owing to each of the words, namely, "cut, cropped, or sliced," being an equivocal, it might possibly be held that all of these forbidden operations are actually performed when the prescribed marks are applied to the ears of stock, even with proper ear-markers. If so, then an anomaly would occur, and therefore, so that there can be no shadow of a doubt as to the meaning which the Act wishes to convey, they should be clearly defined.

Ear-marking Instruments to be Used.—(d) No registered ear-mark may be applied without proper ear-markers. Previously a very large percentage of ear-marks were shaped, fashioned, or cut in the ears with a knife or blade-shears.

As Section 17 of the Act allows the use of old brands and ear-marks until they are superseded by the new registered designs, a knife or blade shears, in so far as the application of a registered ear-mark is concerned, might possibly, by long usage, be now recognised as an ear-marker. It would be most undesirable to allow registered ear-marks to be cut in the ears of stock; therefore, so that there can be no misunderstanding by owners, or undue advantage taken by unscrupulous persons as to what is meant by an ear-marker, this instrument should be defined.

Duplicate Designs not Registered.—(e) Each proprietor must have a separate and distinct design, whether a body-brand or ear-mark. Previously actually hundreds of proprietors were using the same design. As regards the single plain Roman capital letters, as many as 1200 proprietors were using the alphabet, and as this represents 26 distinct designs, the theoretic average number of proprietors using exactly the same letter would equal 46, but as a matter of fact in some cases as many as 100 proprietors were using the same character as a brand. As regards the ear-mark, the position was found to be worse. For instance: 2600 proprietors were using only 20 different ear-mark designs. The most favoured design was the swallow-tail, and over 700 proprietors were found to be using it. The reason for its popularity was that it could be made with an ordinary pocket-knife or blade-shears, and therefore it was economical.

Notice to Brand Compulsory.—(f) No person may brand without giving notice of his intention to do so. Previously notice in many cases was omitted altogether, and all record of such branding was lost.

The Use of Pitch, Tar, or Paint Prohibited.—(g) No person when branding may use pitch, tar, or paint, particularly owing to the injurious effect these have on the wool. Previously these materials were largely used.

Therefore, in reviewing the operations of the Act, one can truthfully assert that progress is being made along the right lines, but experience points to the desirability of further amendments, which will be touched upon later.

(6) *The Effect of Act to Make Theft Difficult of Accomplishment.*

Thieves' Tracks Left Uncovered.—While the Act cannot, of course, be expected to put an end to stealing altogether, it will, when all of the defects as already pointed out and to be shown hereafter are removed and remedied, be of great service by reason of the fact that it will make it extremely difficult for the thief to cover up his tracks, and it is quite possible that he may then unwittingly or unconsciously leave a trail behind which can be successfully followed up. In this way stock-stealing is made difficult, and thus reduced in proportion to the risk involved.

(7) *System Advocated whereby Stock Carrying Brands is Immediately Associated with Last Owner.*

Brands to Describe Life-history of Stock.—(a) Now that a system has been devised whereby the identity of the owner is associated or connected with the brand appearing on the stock, a further improvement should be introduced in the direction of the brands and ear-marks completely describing the life-history of any given head of stock. If this could be brought about by legislation it would be an invaluable record for the police, as well as be a means of saving time and expense in investigating suspected cases. At present the Act permits a registered brand to be burnt on any part of the hide of cattle and impressed on any part of the wool of sheep. Any such animal bearing two or more brands presents a problem as to the question of immediate ownership, instead of at once indicating by a system of rotation of branding the last hands through which it had passed.

Cattle-brands to be Applied in a Definite Order of Rotation.—(b) In "The Stock Brands Act, 1915" (since repealed), provision was made for fire-branding to be performed in a definite sequence, and I suggest that that provision be re-established.

Sheep-brands to be Applied in a Sequential Order.—(c) And also a further section be introduced to require wool-branding to be carried out in a similar definite order of sequence. This would not inflict any hardship upon stockowners, neither would the system of branding in sequence be an interference with the present system of branding as adopted by breeders. They would continue to brand as heretofore, with just a slight variation, but the purchasers would be entirely guided by the positions chosen by the breeders. The following places are used by stockowners on which to impress their brands:—Neck, withers, back, loin, rump, in a straight line; off-shoulder, off-ribs, off-hip, off-rump, in a straight line; near-shoulder, near-ribs, near-hip, near-rump, in a straight line.

Stockowners as a body use all of those thirteen places indiscriminately, but those parts on sheep would be too ill-defined to legally classify and to compel their adoption by stockowners. I feel certain, however, that it would be no hardship to owners to reduce those places to seven, as shown in Table (2), which indicates that such places could be fairly

well defined, and so hereafter to require branding to be effected in accordance with such table:—

Table (2).

Order.	Name of Position.
First position	Near-rump
Second "	Near-ribs
Third "	Near-shoulder
Fourth "	Back
Fifth "	On-rump
Sixth "	Off-ribs
Seventh "	Off-shoulder

I would suggest that breeders be allowed to brand on any one of the defined places, or, to meet their convenience, allow them to brand on the total number as stated in the table; that is to say, they could classify their sheep into seven groups, and if they desired a greater number of groups they could, by using two different-coloured branding fluids, classify their sheep into fourteen groups. The purchaser would not be treated differently from the breeder in this respect, but, in point of fact, would have the same privileges, the same grouping being preserved, because he would brand in the next position immediately succeeding it. For instance: If a breeder branded on the near-rump (first position), the purchaser would brand on the near-ribs (second position); also, if the breeder branded on the back (fourth position), the purchaser would brand on the off-rump (fifth position); and lastly, if the breeder branded on the off-shoulder (seventh position), the purchaser would brand on the near-rump (first position).

(8) *All Purchased Sheep should be Branded on Change of Ownership.*

Sheep may Pass into New Ownership without being Branded with New Owner's Brand.—(a) The period of 10 days is set apart by the Act as the time in which a purchaser of ordinary flock sheep shall place his registered brand thereon. Frequently sheep are purchased, reoffered, resold, and killed before the elapse of 10 days from the time of the original purchase. In such transactions the Act cannot compel the various owners to place their registered brands on such purchased sheep; that is to say, if the transaction takes place within 10 days after removal from the place of sale. Therefore sheep may be brought to a sale bearing no brands, put up for sale, purchased, reoffered, resold, and killed without a registered brand being impressed on them.

Skins may be Sold not Bearing Registered Brands.—(b) Afterwards the skins taken from the carcasses of the late unbranded sheep may be put up for sale and disposed of without a registered brand being branded on them. In the circumstances it makes the tracing or searching for suspected stolen sheep and skins a most difficult proceeding, and invariably with unfruitful results.

Amendment of 27 Vict. No. 26 a Remedy.—(c) A Bill has been drafted, entitled "An Act to make further provision for the Prevention of Sheep and Cattle Stealing," which provides for the branding of sheep skins and cattle hides with the registered brand of the seller, so that if this Bill ultimately passes into law the anomaly just referred to, namely, that unbranded skins may be sold without the seller's registered brand being placed thereon, will be removed.

(9) *Stock Lost, Stolen, or Strayed.*

Detaining Another Owner's Stock to be an Offence.—To assist the police in their work of tracing or searching for stock lost, stolen, or strayed, a new section would be helpful in making it an offence for any person who finds any stock on his property which do not belong to him, and who does not report the matter to the nearest inspector or member of the police within 10 days of discovery.

(10) *Branding of Long-wool Sheep.*

Hardship to Owners to Require Visible and Legible Branding.—(a) All sheep, with the exception of stud sheep and unweaned sheep, are compelled to be branded with a registered body-brand. It was recognised by Parliament, however, that in the case of long-wool sheep it would be a hardship to proprietors thereof to require them to keep such sheep visibly and legibly branded with a registered brand, because of the long-stapled, heavy, loose fleece, which, generally speaking, would not permit such a performance being effective.

Registered Ear-mark suffices Branding Sections of Act.—(b) Therefore Parliament inserted a proviso to the effect that the Act would have been complied with in so far as compulsory branding was concerned if the sheep, being long-wool sheep, were ear-marked with a registered ear-mark.

Purchaser Confronted with Difficulty in Branding and Ear-marking.—(c) This provision very well meets the case of the breeder of long-wools, but when long-wools bearing regis-

tered ear-marks and distinctive ear-marks are purchased, the purchaser or new owner is confronted with a difficulty, and the Act in this connection rendered inoperative. For instance: In the case of the purchaser or new owner, he is—

- (1) Unable to impress his registered body-brand on the sheep because, being a long-wool sheep, its long-stapled, heavy, loose fleece renders such act, generally speaking, impracticable; and further, he is—
- (2) Precluded from placing his registered ear-mark in the prescribed ears, namely, near-ears of male sheep and off-ears of female sheep, because the breeder has already placed his registered ear-marks therein, and thus those ears become, in accordance with the Act, unavailable for any additional marking.

No Provision Offered by Act to Overcome Difficulty.—(d) In such cases, therefore, it becomes inoperative, because the two alternative methods of complying with its provisions, as a corollary, become abortive.

Distinctive Ear-marks Used as a Possible Remedy.—(e) To overcome this difficulty, some proprietors resort to the use of distinctive marks in the off-ear of male sheep and in the near-ear of female sheep, or face and nose fire-branding. In the former case the purchaser or new owner finds that the breeder has also marked these ears for age, sale, or other purposes, and therefore, unless he adds his mark to such marked ear (to which he often objects because it disturbs his system of notation), he has no recognised place on which to place his registered brand or mark. It is quite possible that these particular ears might be absent altogether, because in a certain prosecution case the fact was brought to light that a distinctive mark could be of any design, and, moreover, that it could be of a size large enough to remove the whole of the ear, so that in unscrupulous hands advantage could be taken in designating this removal a "distinctive mark."

Nose and Face Fire-branding adopted as Private Marks, but such Practice has no Legal Protection.—(f) Sometimes he adopts a firebrand on the nose or face. Branding, unfortunately for him, is not acknowledged a legal mark, and is only at best, in the circumstances, a rough means of indicating his ownership, because the Act does not compel the use of distinct and separate face and nose marks. Therefore it is probable that two or more proprietors in the same district may have the same face or nose marks, and consequently ownership would at once become a matter of dispute.

Sheep Firebrands to be Legalised and Allotted.—(g) It is considered that sheep nose and face firebrands should be recognised by the Act, and it is suggested that a system be devised whereby an owner may have allotted to him, in conjunction with his registered brand, a sheep firebrand, the design of which to be distinct from any previously allotted.

Tattoo-pliers to be Legalised and Allotted.—(h) On the mainland some owners use a tattoo-plier, which is a very useful device for making distinctive marks in the ears or on other parts of sheep. The New South Wales "Pastures Protection Act" recognises it as a legal mark, and has provided for its systematic application. Its utility having been acquiesced in by large owners in Australia, including the Australian Longwool Sheepbreeders' Association, I would recommend that its selection and use be legally recognised in this State.

(11) Sheep to be Branded after "Removal."

Act requires Branding within 10 Days After Removal.—(a) Section 32 of the Act, *inter alia*, specifically sets forth that any person who purchases privately or by auction any sheep shall, within 10 days after the "removal" of such sheep, brand the same with his registered bodybrand.

Act does Not Extend to Purchased Sheep Not "Removed."—(b) As this section is rigidly circumscribed by the word "removal," any person may, either privately or by public auction, purchase a property, including the sheep running thereon, and ignore the branding within 10 days after the transaction, and notifying an inspector of the change of ownership, &c., as is prescribed, particularly in the case of sheep "removed."

Suggested Amendments to Cover Case Cited.—(c) It is suggested that this section (32) be amended to meet such a proposition as cited.

(12) Intention of Act Not to Affect Stud Breeders.

Contradictory Section Makes Act Extend to Stud Breeders.—(a) The intention of the Act was not to include stud stock in its operations, but after administering the Act it is noticed that a section brings the stud breeder within a part of its jurisdiction. For instance: Section 27 (1), *u.*, provides that it is an offence for any person to brand with an unregistered brand any "stock," which word without any qualifying word, would obviously include stud stock.

Amendment to Expunge Inconsistency.—(b) To remove this discrepancy, I suggest that the following words be inserted in the section referred to, namely, "other than stud stock."

(13) The Use of Unregistered Brands Prohibited.

With Certain Exceptions, Cousing an Anomaly.—(a) Section 27 (1), *u.*, specifically denies the right to any person

under a penalty to brand any stock with an unregistered brand or ear-mark, except in the case of a provisional brand (Section 17), or a mark or brand approved by the Registrar (Section 26); yet in Section 23 it permits the use of unregistered distinctive marks in the ears of stock.

Amendment Suggested.—(b) It is recommended that this incongruity be rectified by adding the words "Section 23" in the subsection referred to.

(c) A serious defect occurs in the Act, in that no provision is made to guard against an owner of an ear-mark which is not registered from placing it in the ears of stock of which he is not the owner. An actual case occurred quite recently. In this instance the ear-mark applied was a "tip-off" made with a knife, and the person when applying it did not feel any compunction in doing so, although the piece cut off bore the previous owner's ear-mark, and consequently such act at once removes the ear-mark evidence as to previous ownership.

(d) The case of *Police v. X* for having unlawfully ear-marked certain sheep with an ear-mark other than a registered one broke down because it was held that, with respect to the registration of ear-marks, an applicant was entitled to submit an ear-mark design, and if such design could not be registered, the Registrar was required to notify his objection thereto in a certain manner, and he, not having done so, the application was held to be unconsidered by him, thereby allowing the applicant to use the ear-mark previously used by him.

In this connection, the original intention of the Act was to empower the Registrar to allot an ear-mark design without reference to the applicant. The actual practice of the Registrar was, however, to grant the design applied for, or the nearest one to it. At the time when the Act was being drafted it was considered that to object to the registration of an ear-mark and suggest another design in place thereof would entail an enormous volume of correspondence.

The Crown Law Department has now given an opinion as to whether the Registrar may or may not allot an ear-mark without reference to an applicant, and the opinion is that the word "registered" in Section 12 (1), and the words "body-brand" ("wool-brands" being originally meant) in Section 16, line 2, make it incumbent upon the Registrar to notify his objection thereto.

Bearing in mind the original intention of the Act, the Registrar construed the word "registered" as being synonymous with the word "allotted" (which appears in the regulations), and the word "body-brands" as being synonymous with the word "wool-brands," and, accordingly, did not notify his objection thereto.

These are, unquestionably, flaws in the Act, and to make the work of the registration of ear-marks stand good legally, such work must be validated by an amending Act; and also to alter the word "registered" to the word "allotted," and the word "body-brands" to "wool-brands," so as to make all future registrations legally effective.

(14) Public Pounds.

Each Pound to be Allotted a Distinct Brand.—(a) Section 15 provides as follows:—The Registrar shall allot to each public pound established in this State, and shall from time to time allot to every public pound thereafter established in this State, a body-brand, and shall register the same in the name of "the keeper for the time being of pound." In compliance with this section nearly one hundred pounds, situate in various parts of the State, were allotted a distinct and separate design, consisting of a crown containing a letter or character.

Keepers Demur at Paying for Registered Branding-irons.—(b) As each pound would require at least two branding-irons (one for paint-branding and one for fire-branding), the question arose, directly poundkeepers became in receipt of their respective certificates of registration, as to who should bear the cost of the manufacture of the irons, particularly seeing that the poundkeepers were responsible to the various municipal councils, and not to themselves only. The poundkeeper soon became cognizant of the fact that if he purchased the instruments and subsequently retired from a usually unremunerative position, he would personally be so much out of pocket, because the irons would still be the property of "the keeper for the time being of pound," irrespective of the change of individuals, who would, in succession, become keepers of the public pound.

Councils now Undertake to Pay Cost of Irons.—(c) Some of the municipal councils took the matter up, and decided that the cost of the branding-irons should be a proper charge on the municipal funds, and not to the poundkeeper.

Question of "One Design, One Municipality," instead of "One Design, One Pound."—(d) Having settled this point, some of the councils then considered the question of one design for all the public pounds in its particular municipality instead of distinct and separate designs. Ultimately the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture was approached, and he approved that if it were the wish of any municipal council to have registered one design for all the pounds in its municipality, such request was to be acceded to. So far only three municipal councils have adopted the principle of "one municipality, one design."



[Caption]

Mr. Lewis Taylor's Champion Mountain Ram. Campbell Town Show, June 12, 1918.

(15) Misappropriation of Skins.

Tanner's Licence.—(a) At first sight it might be thought that tanners have no bearing upon, nor nothing in common with, "The Stock Brands Act," but, as a matter of fact, they concern themselves with the Act in a very important way. Under "The Sheep and Cattle Stealing Prevention Act, 1859," no one may operate as a tanner without having received a licence, and should any person be desirous of following such an occupation, he may obtain a licence upon the payment of the prescribed fee, there being no other requirement or qualification necessary.

Unconditional Issue a Defect.—(b) This, in my opinion, is a weakness or defect in that Act, because any unscrupulous person could obtain a licence and pose as a *bona fide* tanner, yet, *sub silentio*, be a receiver of stolen skins and hides. He would soon destroy all means of ever tracing them again after they had come into his possession.

Amendment Requiring Qualification Suggested.—(c) Therefore I strongly recommend that Section IX. of "The Sheep and Cattle Stealing Prevention Act, 1859" (23 Vict. No. 17), be amended so that if an adverse report is produced by an inspector as to the character of the applicant, no licence shall be issued.

Alteration of Methods of Issuing Licence Discussed by Inspector of Stock.—(d) An intelligent and painstaking inspector brought this matter under my notice, and, considering the value of his opinion, I quote his remarks in full, namely:

"I would call your attention to 23 Vict. No. 17, which must work in to a great extent with 'The Stock Brands Act.' It is imperative that full control should be kept (for inspection purposes) on all sheep and cattle skins, also wool, and that only persons of good character should be allowed to hold tanners' licences, as bad characters holding tanners' licences can receive stolen skins, hides, and wool, and have every opportunity of disposing of them." The inspector continues, "I would call attention to the Act quoted, and state there is no provision made for refusing a licence to a person of bad repute on the adverse report made by a police officer. Any person applying can obtain a tanner's licence (see Sections 8 and 9 of the Act), and only in the case of proceedings being taken under the Act against a person holding a licence can the justices adjudicating deal with the licence held by such person, and then it is not compulsory for such justices to cancel the licence. The Act should either be amended to give the Commissioner power to refuse the licence if the grounds of the objection are sufficient, or repeal the whole Act and add sections dealing with the licensing of skin-buyers to 'The Stock Brands Act,' which would be the better course. At present there are persons in this district holding tanners' licences who do not bear a good character, and should not have been granted a licence. I have had good grounds for suspecting them of receiving stolen skins and wool."

(16) Inspections at Saleyards.

Good Work Accomplished.—(a) On the whole very good work has been done by the inspectors of stock, chiefly troopers of police, at the several saleyards in inspecting the brands on stock and reporting to me thereon on special forms provided for the purpose. The saleyards, with respect to brands and ear-marks, are, indeed, a reflex of the register. There is no better place for an inspector to take up his position than at the saleyards. Here he is enabled in a small compass to review and examine the brands on sheep drafted from various parts of the State. He is not only able to report infringements of the Act, but also able to give valuable information to stockowners as to its requirements.

Successful Operation of Act Mainly Due to Inspections.—(b) Inspections at sales are a *sine qua non* if it is desired to see that proprietors are complying with the Act. If inspections are discontinued, I feel absolutely certain that the system of branding and ear-marking will lapse back into its former chaotic state. I say this with positiveness, because owners as a body, not individually, are apt to become forgetful, and thus negligent, where some Acts are concerned if they do not come frequently into contact with an inspector. For instance: Many owners have not been in the habit of using an ear-mark composed of two distinct designs, as adopted under this Act, and consequently some think that the sketched ear-mark shown on their certificate means that one of the designs is for sheep and the other for cattle. Several owners have had to be put right in this connection, and so it can be clearly deduced from this one fact that if there is to be no supervision there will be no means of keeping owners to their allotted designs. This also applies to the brands. The inspector observes if the designs branded on the animal are in conformity with those registered. It is extraordinary to witness, sometimes, the carelessness and inaccuracy shown by some manufacturers in their modelling of the branding-irons from the design exhibited on the certificate. A good design, therefore, from faulty workmanship soon degenerates into an unseemly and unintelligible blotch.

Inspectors' Advice will invariably Prevent Error and subsequent Prosecution.—(c) An inspector, with his knowledge of

the Act, points out to the owner all of the defects, and how they may be remedied, as well as advises generally as to the requirements of the Act. By this method of counselling, advising, and urging, a good system of brands and ear-marks will soon be the order of the day. Table (3) will show the number and names of saleyards visited by the inspectors of stock and police.

TABLE (3).

List of Saleyards Visited.

Where Saleyards are situate.	No. of Pens.		Dates of Sales.
	Sheep.	Cattle	
1. Oatlands	87	66	About one per month
2. York Plains.....	40	7	About one per year
3. Parattah	17	20	Ditto
4. Tunnack	24	12	About one per two months
5. Buckland.....	9	4	About one per year
6. Huonville.....	36	134	Every second Wednesday
7. Deloraine	55	36	First and second Wednesday
8. Sheffield	25	18	Every alternate Tuesday
9. Staverton.....	20	20	Every four months
10. Sheffield	25	20	Every alternate Tuesday
11. Wilmot.....	15	20	Every three months
12. Railton	10	10	When occasion arises
13. Snug	3	30	Ditto
14. Margate	4	24	Ditto
15. Kingston	4	24	Ditto
16. Riversdale	40	3	Autumn and spring
17. Lower Piper	22	14	When occasion arises
18. Mt. Direction	10	12	Ditto
19. Colebrook	41	9	Monthly
20. Campania.....	110	28	Ditto
21. Ross	1	1	When occasion arises
22. Bracknell.....	48	23	Monthly
23. Carrick	14	7	Every six weeks
24. Frankford	8	17	About three per year
25. Westbury.....	149	78	Monthly
26. Exton	20	5	When occasion arises
27. Yolla	8	64	First Monday in every month
28. Wynyard	17	126	Every four weeks
29. Myalla	24	24	When occasion arises
30. Koonya	24	53	Every six weeks
31. Weldborough	10	23	When occasion arises
32. Cooe	40	128	Every second Thursday
33. Campbell Town	47	18	One per year
34. Baskerville .....	...	...	Ditto (private)
35. Epping	45	37	Two per year
36. Currie .....	...	20	Every second Saturday
37. Newstead	103	38	Every Tuesday
38. Smithton	24	66	When occasion arises
39. Penguin	11	24	Ditto
40. Riana	5	30	Ditto
41. Sheepwash .....	...	6	Spring (October)
42. Barnes Bay	31	11	Autumn and spring
43. St. Mary's	7	10	When occasion arises
44. Avoca	10	4	Ditto
45. Scottsdale.....	33	65	Every third Thursday
46. Bridport	10	25	When occasion arises
47. Ringarooma	11	24	Monthly
48. Branzholm .....	...	45	Ditto
49. Melton	32	16	One per month
50. Rosegarland	59	31	Ditto
51. Sorell	165	60	Every Tuesday
52. Longford	61	27	First week in every month
53. Cressy	39	12	When occasion arises
54. Bothwell	72	33	1st November and 1st March
55. Evandale	85	42	When occasion arises
56. Ulverstone	43	104	Every second Thursday
57. Lilydale	19	25	When occasion arises
58. Lebrina	14	11	Ditto
59. Exeter	10	10	Day following Exeter Show
60. Latrobe	58	46	Fortnightly
61. Bridgewater.....	132	83	Every second Tuesday

Inspections at Sales Responsible for the Registration of a Large Number of Brands.—(e) If it had not been for the inspectors' reports of all sales, it would have been quite impossible under ordinary conditions to have reached so many proprietors of stock. When I first took up this work of reorganising the stock brands of the State, it was considered that there were less than 5000 proprietors of stock, but no fewer than 6475 owners have applied for registered brands, and applications are still being received. The police have certainly been instrumental in enabling this office in reaching at least 1500 proprietors.

(17) Brands Directory.

Its Publication will Lessen the Work of Inspectors.—(a) On the publication of the brands directory much of the present work of the inspectors will be lessened, because they will have at hand a copy thereof, which will contain *fac similes* of all registered brands and ear-marks. The inspectors will then compare the design set forth in the directory, and if there is an agreement, no further notice will be taken. At present there is only one place of reference for all brands and ear-marks, and that is at my office, and any information required in connection therewith must of necessity be referred to the Registrar.

No Money at present Set Aside for its Compilation and Printing.—(b) Section 28 of the Act directs the Registrar to compile and gazette a brands directory, but as no money has been voted for this purpose its publication must, perforce, remain in abeyance. There is no doubt its publication would be of great service to the police, inspectors of stock, and poundkeepers. I have already discussed the matter as to its cost with the Government Printer, and he considers that, as the Government Printer of New South Wales would have blocks of nearly all of the ear-mark designs, as well as blocks of a very large number of body-brand designs, it would be more economical to have the printing of the brands directory carried out at Sydney. The cost of its publication cannot be estimated by the Printer until a complete draft of the register is supplied to him.

(18) Finance.

Cancellation and Transfer Fees—No Charge now to be Made.—(a) The 1916 Act provided for the payment of 5s. for a transfer fee and 1s. for a cancellation fee. Now, since the coming into force of the amendment on 23rd November last, both the work of transferring a brand and ear-mark and cancelling same are performed without any charge whatever. Frequently much time is lost in effecting these alterations in the register; and in the absence of any monetary payment for the time occupied in satisfying an owner, the office expenses must accordingly increase. Sometimes an owner, before he is satisfied with his ear-mark design (there being over 19,000 designs which he is privileged to examine), will have taken up from 30 to 40 minutes of our time. If the said owner knew that he had to pay for an alteration of his brand or ear-mark, he would think twice before making formal application for any change.

Absence of Fees Means Loss of Revenue.—(b) As it is now, he contributes nothing towards the printing of the forms which he uses, or the postage stamps which are placed on his letter, or the clerks' time in effecting the transfer or cancellation, as the case may be. The fees charged in the other States and New Zealand for this particular class of work are shown in Table (4).

Table (4).

Comparative Table Showing Fees Charged in Other States and New Zealand.—(c)—

Transfer Fee.	Country.	Cancellation Fee.
Half of fee charged for recording brand. This varies with the number of stock owned	N.S.W.	Not stated
5s. and 2s. 6d.	Queensland	ditto
No Act in force	Victoria	No Act in force
5s.	S. Australia	5s.
2s. 6d.	W. Australia	2s. 6d.
5s.	New Zealand	Not stated
Nil	Tasmania	Nil.

Cancellation Equivalent to Re-registration.—(d) A cancellation under this Act does not always mean that a request merely comes from an owner to cancel the brand, and so remove it altogether from the register, but it nearly always means that he is dissatisfied with the registered one, and therefore desires to cancel it in preference for another design, which virtually amounts to a double registration. All the clerical work, printing, stationery, and stamps necessary for the desired alteration are given "free, gratis, for nothing."

Lost Certificates. No Charge for Reissue.—(e) A certificate of the due registration of a brand and ear-mark is evidence of an owner's having properly effected registration. Some owners carelessly mislay these documents, and then apply for a duplicate one, which is always issued free of cost. In this connection it is recommended that a fee of 2s. 6d. be charged for each duplicate copy of certificate desired, a practice which obtains in South Australia.

Cost Up to Date of Establishing New System of Brands and Ear-marks.—(f) Table (5) shows the net total amount of revenue received from the inception of the Act, as well as the expenditure, which is chiefly made up of clerical assistance, printing, inspections at sales, stationery, and postage stamps.

Table (5).

	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1915-16	459	2	1	138	10	11
1916-17	205	2	2	319	5	9
1917-18	359	3	3	868	19	10
Dr. Bal.	303	9	0	...		
	£1326	16	6	£1326	16	6

"Stock Brands Act" not Self-supporting Financially.—

(g) At the outset I would state that the Act as at present constituted cannot possibly be self-supporting, for the reason that there are no annual contributions made by stockowners, their first payment being the only one. By examining Table (5) it will be noticed that the general taxpayer has been drawn upon to the extent of £303 9s., whilst the stockowner has had to bear the major expense of £1023 7s. 6d. It is true that the real benefit of the Act accrues to the stockowner, and therefore, as is the case in the other States, it is suggested that the same state of affairs should have existed here also, by levying higher rates and also by making a charge for the cost of publishing particulars of each brand in the "Gazette." Table (6) will show particulars of fees charged by the other States of the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand.

Table (6).

Comparative Table showing Particulars of All Fees Charged by the Commonwealth and New Zealand.—(h)—

New South Wales—

Scale of fees for recording sheep brands and marks:

	£	s.	d.
For 1 sheep and not exceeding 100 sheep	0	2	6
For 100 sheep and not exceeding 500 sheep	0	5	0
For 500 sheep and not exceeding 1000 sheep	0	7	6
And for every additional 1000 sheep or part of 1000 sheep	0	1	0
For every ear-mark or other owner's mark	0	5	0
For every distinctive brand or mark...	0	1	0
For the transfer of any brand or mark, half the above rates for recording the same.			

For the publication of every brand or mark in the "Gazette" 0 1 0
For registering any cattle brand, including the cost of advertising such brand in the "Gazette" for two consecutive issues, and for publishing the same in the brand directory for New South Wales, as follows, namely:—

The proprietor of—	£	s.	d.
1 animal and not exceeding 20 ...	0	5	0
20 animals and not exceeding 100 ...	0	10	0
100 animals and not exceeding 500 ...	0	15	0
500 animals and not exceeding 1000 ...	1	0	0
1000 animals and not exceeding 3000 ...	1	5	0
3000 animals and not exceeding 4000 ...	1	10	0
4000 animals and not exceeding 6000 ...	1	15	0
6000 animals and upwards	2	0	0

Queensland—

Scale of sheep and cattle fees:	
Registration of a cattle brand	0 10 0
Registration of a symbol brand	5 0 0
Registration of a cattle ear-mark... ..	0 5 0
Registration of sheep brand and ear-mark—	
Letter or numeral firebrand	0 2 6
Letter or numeral paintbrand	0 2 6
Symbol firebrand	1 10 0
Symbol paintbrand	1 10 0
Ear-mark	0 5 0

South Australia—

Scale of fees:	
For every registered brand for horses and cattle, consisting of a letter or sign and two numerals—	
If applicant does not own more than 100 head	0 5 0
If applicant owns more than 100 ...	0 10 0
For every registered brand for horses and cattle, consisting of a sign only	2 0 0
For every registered brand or registered tattoo-mark for sheep—	
If applicant does not own more than 1000 sheep	0 5 0
If applicant owns more than 1000 ...	0 10 0
For every distinctive brand or mark... ..	0 10 0

West Australia—	
Scale of fees:	£ s. d.
Registration of horse and cattle brand ...	0 7 6
Registration of sheep brand and ear-mark ...	0 7 6
Registration of ear-mark of cattle ...	0 7 6
New Zealand—	
Scale of fees:	
Registration of stock brand and ear-mark ...	0 5 0
Tasmania—	
Scale of fees for registration of brands:	
For 1 head of stock and not exceeding 50	0 1 6
For 51 head of stock and not exceeding 100 ...	0 2 6
For 101 head of stock and not exceeding 500 ...	0 5 0
For 501 head of stock and not exceeding 1000 ...	0 7 6
And for every additional 1000 head of stock or part of 1000 ...	0 2 6

Disparity in Figures in Table (5) Caused by Apparent Suspension of Act.—(i) By again referring to Table (5) it might be thought at first sight that there was an undue increase in expenditure for 1917-18 as compared with the preceding year; but the reason for this great disparity in the figures is that there was less work performed, owing to the fact that the Act was practically suspended from May, 1916, to March 2, 1917, this suspension being necessary because the Government had not adopted any ear-mark system, as is required by the Act. To have issued certificates of the due registration of body-brands, and then at a later date to have issued certificates of the due registration of ear-marks, would have doubled the expense.

No Charge for Registering Pound Brands.—(j) All the work performed in registering the brands of nearly 100 pounds was gratuitous, and consequently there was no revenue from this source to show as a set-off against the officials' time, printing, stationery, and postage stamps for making such registrations.

Fines.—(k) At present all fines for breaches of the Act are retained by the municipal councils, but I am of opinion that such, or at least one half, should be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund as a set-off against the inspectors' and witnesses' expenses, and also other incidental expenses, such as postage stamps, stationery, &c. I solely rely upon the inspectors (police officers) to prosecute for infringements of the Act, and all expenses incurred by them in this proceeding are paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Should a prosecution be successful and a defendant fined, that fine should, in my opinion, be properly apportioned instead of being paid into the municipal fund, as is the case at present.

(19) Amendments and New Provisions Suggested.

To Stock Brands and Cattle Stealing Acts.—(a) I have brought together in Table (7), suggested amendments to "The Stock Brands Act, 1916," and to "The Sheep and Cattle Stealing Prevention Act, 1859," whilst in Table (8) I have summed up suggested new provisions.

Table (7).
Suggested Amendments.

Section 4 of the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding after line 16—

"'Cut, cropped, or sliced' means, in reference to ear or ears of stock, any incision in, or detachment from, the ear or ears of stock made by an instrument other than an ear-marker." (Vide Para. 5 (c) of report.)

Section 4 of the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding after line 21 the following definition of "Ear-marker," namely—

"'Ear-marker' shall mean an instrument specially manufactured for punching out of the ears of stock one or more of the designs prescribed by regulations made under this Act, and shall not include a knife, shears, or scissors, or similar appliances." (Vide Para. 5 (d) of report.)

Section 4 of the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding after line 4 in definition of "stud stock" the following definition of "This Act," namely—

"'This Act' shall mean 'The Stock Brands Act, 1916' " (7 Geo. V. No. 44), and any amendments made thereunder."

Section 4 of the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding, after line 1 in definition of "Cattle," the following definition of "Distinctive mark," namely—

"'Distinctive mark' shall mean one or more of the designs of the registered ear-marks." (Vide Para. 10 (e) of report.)

Section 12 (1) i. of the Principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the word "registered" occurring in line 3, and substituting therefor the word "allotted." (Vide Para. 13 (d) of report.)

Section 15 of the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding after the word "pound" in the last line the words—

"Provided that the body-brand for a public pound may be registered in the name of a municipal council, and such registered body-brand may be of one design for any one municipality." (Vide Para. 14 (d) of the report.)

Section 16 of the Principal Act is hereby amended by omitting the word "body-brands" occurring in line 2, and substituting therefor the word "wool-brands." (Vide Para. 13 (d) of report.)

Section 21 of the Principal Act is hereby amended, as to Subsection (1) thereof, by omitting the word "Three" occurring in the first line, and also the words "Provided that where the brand consists of a letter within a sign, the sign may be five inches in height," occurring in the second and third lines, and substituting in place of the word "Three" the word "Five."

Section 27 (1) ii. of the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding after the word "Seventeen" occurring in line 2 the words "Section 23." (Vide Para 13 (b).)

Section 27 (1) ii. of the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding after the word "stock" occurring in the first line the words "other than stud stock." (Vide Para. 12 (b).)

Section 32 of the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding after the word "sheep" in line 2 the words "or in the case of sheep purchased on a property, he shall within 10 days after the sale thereof." (Vide Para. 11 (b).)

Section 38 of the Principal Act is hereby repealed, and the following new section inserted in place thereof:—

"All fees and all penalties received or recovered under this Act shall be paid into and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund." (Vide Para. 18 (k).)

The schedule of the Principal Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the words "For every duplicate copy issued by the Registrar of any certificate of registration, 2s. 6d." (Vide Para. 18 (e).)

Section IX. of "The Sheep and Cattle Stealing Prevention Act, 1859" (23 Vict. No. 17), is hereby amended by adding after the word "hand," occurring in the second line, the words "Provided that there be no reasonable objection to such licence being granted." (Vide Para. 15 (c).)

New Section (Stock branded without authority of owner).—Any person who brands, or causes, directs, or permits to be branded, with a brand which is not registered under this Act, any stock of which he is not the rightful owner shall incur a penalty of not less than £10 and not exceeding £50. (Vide Para. 13 (c) of report.)

New Section (Evidence of registration).—A copy of an entry in the register certified under the hand of the Registrar relating to any registration by an owner shall be evidence of the fact of such registration. (Vide Para. 4 (g) of report.)

Table (8).
Suggested New Provisions.
Position of Cattle Brands.

(1) No registered body-brand shall be branded on cattle except in the manner hereinafter provided, and no registered body-brand shall be branded upon any cattle except on one of the positions described in Schedule (1).

(2) The provisions of the following subsections of this section shall not apply to cattle upon the hide of which a brand or mark was burned prior to the commencement of this Act. Such cattle shall not, so far as concerns such brand or mark, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be unbranded.

(3) No registered body-brand shall be branded upon any cattle whereon no registered body-brand already appears except upon the position whereon the owner thereof has stated his intention to brand the same, or, in the case of a public pound, on the first position in the consecutive order of rotation set out in Schedule (1).

(4) Every other registered body-brand branded upon any cattle shall be branded on the position next in such consecutive order of rotation to the last registered body-brand which appears upon the cattle.

(5) For the purposes of this section each position in such consecutive order of rotation shall be regarded as following next after the position immediately preceding it, and the first position therein shall be regarded as following next after the last position therein.

(6) Until the whole of the positions in the said consecutive order have been utilised, no registered body-brand on a position whereon another registered body-brand appears; in such case the same consecutive order shall be adopted, and the second registered body-brand on any position shall be placed directly under and at a distance of not less than 1 inch, and not more than 2 inches, from the registered body-brand already thereon.

SCHEDULE (1).

Position and Order of Rotation of Fire-brands.

Frist position ...	Near-cheek
Second position ...	Near-neck
Third position ...	Near-shoulder
Fourth position ...	Near-thigh
Fifth position ...	Off-thigh
Sixth position ...	Off-shoulder
Seventh position ...	Off-neck
Eighth position ...	Off-cheek

(Vide Para. 7 (b).)

Position of Sheep Brands.

(1) No registered body-brand shall be branded on sheep, other than stud sheep and unweaned sheep, except in the manner hereinafter provided; and no registered body-brand shall be branded upon any sheep, other than stud sheep and unweaned sheep, except on one of the positions described in Schedule (2).

(2) The first registered body-brand branded upon sheep, other than stud sheep and unweaned sheep, shall be branded on the position next in such consecutive order of rotation to the last registered body-brand which appears upon sheep, other than stud sheep and unweaned sheep.

(3) For the purposes of this section, each position in such consecutive order of rotation shall be regarded as following next after the position immediately preceding it, and the first position therein shall be regarded as following next after the last position therein.

SCHEDULE (2).

First position	Near-rump
Second position	Near-ribs
Third position	Near-shoulder
Fourth position	Back
Fifth position	Off-rump
Sixth position	Off-ribs
Seventh position	Off-shoulder

(Vide Para. 7 (c).)

In conclusion, I wish to thank the staff for their loyal help in an intricate and complex work, and also to place on record the excellent assistance which I have received from the inspectors of stock and the police. As far as the enforcement of the Act is concerned, very little could be done without their able services.—I have, &c.,

R. A. BLACK, Registrar of Brands.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture, Hobart.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR UNDER "THE RABBIT DESTRUCTION ACT."

Hobart, 22nd May, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present my annual report for the past 12 months, ending 30th June, 1918, upon the working of the "Rabbit Destruction Act," in which I purpose to lay before you the difficult positions that have arisen outside those that have existed since the passing of the "Local Government Act."

It is most important in the interest of the State that the Government should be made aware of the initial step that has been taken by the Chief Health Officer to absorb under his control inspectors appointed under the "Local Government Act" by the various municipal councils. I say this advisedly, following the Health Officer's remarks made at the opening of the sanitation conference held in Hobart under his auspices, which justify my assertion when he said "that some local authorities consider it necessary, in addition to sanitation and health matters, inspectors should be expected to act as rate-collectors, rabbit inspectors, and codlin moth inspectors," but he did not hesitate to approach the Agricultural and Stock Department and invite an address from the Microbiologist and Dairy Inspector, Mr. Johnston, two officers that have no connection with the wardens of municipalities, and yet, when I approached the Health Department, to read a short paper upon rabbits, as seventeen of the sanitary officers present were carrying out duties under the "Rabbit Destruction Act," of which I am Chief Inspector, the Chief Health Officer placed his veto upon my address, saying that he could not sandwich me in anywhere, as my name was not included in his syllabus. Thus, the opportunity escaped my meeting seventeen rabbit inspectors who were gathered together out of forty-eight that were eligible to attend:

- 1st. They were municipal inspectors under the "Local Government Act";
- 2nd. They were inspectors under the "Rabbit Destruction Act";
- 3rd. They were also sanitary inspectors.

It is an impossible position for an inspector to exercise control over the supervision of his district when his duties are so varied under the "Local Government Act." The supreme power being the warden and councillors of a municipality, who have to enforce the statutes under which they work, with the contentious "Rabbit Destruction Act," to administer, having its enforced penalties, also the provisions of the "Health Act," all of which should be harmoniously worked by the respective heads in the best interest of the Government and State. This cannot obtain when one semi-power, the Health Department, wishes to utilise the services *in globo* of officers who are remunerated by municipal councils out of the rates levied upon the ratable value of property for municipal purposes, as also a rate levied to provide money to pay for the services of rabbit destruction. Not to be thwarted in my endeavour to address inspectors, I at once approached and obtained the sympathy of the Wardens of Emu Bay, Table Cape, Penguin, Ulverstone, Devonport, Latrobe, and Sheffield, who each instructed their inspector to meet me at Ulverstone on the 4th January, 1918, when I addressed the gentlemen of the several districts in the Council Chamber, the use of which was kindly granted by the Warden of Ulverstone. From the above fact you will observe that ratepayers' money was used in two instances, first by the calling together of seventeen inspectors from all parts of the State (out of a possible forty-eight), and secondly the calling together of seven inspectors (out of a possible forty-eight) a month later, when this expense could have been obviated had I been permitted to address the officers in Hobart. The following is my address to inspectors:—

"Mr. Tabart said he regretted the expense of this conference, which might have been obviated had he been allowed to address them at Hobart during the course of the sanitary conference on December 3, 1917, at which some of the sanitary inspectors attended who are rabbit inspectors and municipal officers. He did not lose sight of such an auspicious opportunity, when he became seized of the fact that the Health Officer had invited the Microbiologist and Dairy Inspector to read papers. He at once approached the Health Department's secretary, Mr. Tudor, and offered to give a short address on rabbits, naturally assuming that the same courtesy would be extended to him as one of the Agricultural Department's officers, and closely in touch with the sanitary officers.

"Dr. Park, however," continued Mr. Tabart, "informed me that I could not be sandwiched in anywhere, as I had not been included in his syllabus. Dr. Park said in his address that it was unfortunate that some local authorities considered it necessary, in addition to sanitary and health matters, inspectors should be expected to act as rate collectors, rabbit inspectors, and codlin moth inspectors. Dr. Park evidently overlooks the fact that landowners contribute largely to the municipal rates for the suppression of rabbits in the State, and if the land on the North-West Coast is to be saved from the ravages of rabbits, inspectors must expend the largest amount of their energy and time upon the control of this pest, with its moving proclivities, than upon sanitation, which is a fixture and easily located.

"In opening my remarks upon the important industries that are relying upon the strict and imperative working of the 'Rabbit Act,'" proceeded Mr. Tabart, "I will emphasise the pastoral, agricultural, horticultural, and dairying industries. Each and all have their success or failure entirely dependent upon the energy thrown into the work of supervision by the inspectors under the Act. It is your duty to see that the primary producer shall not have his endeavours injured and retarded, and that you be held responsible for the loss of sheep and lambs, loss of fruit-trees, grain, pulse, hay, fat stock, and shortage of milk and butter through the ravages of rabbits in your districts. I am well aware that the general ratepayer considers that the rabbit pest is not so serious as many endeavour to lead persons to believe, but it will be a dire calamity if we fail to compel occupiers to comply with the provisions of the 'Rabbit Destruction Act.' Should you insist upon action being taken to reduce rabbits upon a property where negligence is in evidence, the proposal is made to at once resort to trapping and shooting. This is often subterfuge to beat time until the skin market is buoyant and skins will be a valuable asset. Then the professional rabbit-trapper's harvest commences, to the annual detriment of the landowner, who has his property hunted over, and his stock disturbed after he has lost his grass from keeping rabbits from birth to be a marketable size for the man who will only take the thick of the rabbits and leave plenty to breed for future profit. I note from the perusal of the inspectors' returns that the methods chiefly adopted are trapping and shooting. I will at once express my disfavour for these methods of destruction, and will demonstrate that the only gainer is the trapper. You have only to look back for years past and you will find that when each killing season starts rabbits are just as plentiful as in the preceding one. I have been told by a trapper that he always leaves plenty to breed for the season coming along. The season of the year is now upon you when you must give your assiduous attention to the work of destroying rabbits. The breeding of the pest has started, and, as far as the season has gone, I believe you will not have the assistance of the continuous rain and flooded state of the country to assist in destroying the early broods of kittens. After a lengthy experience as an inspec-

tor, I know what an officer can do, and should do; that is, treat all alike and carry out the law without fear, favour, affection, or ill-will. Then your office will be respected and you will be esteemed by all right-thinking landowners." (Applause.)

"Mr. Tabart named several pastoral properties in Victoria that had to be practically abandoned owing to the ravages of rabbits. He was opposed to the bonus system, as it was calculated to increase the pest, although large amounts had been expended and it had been abolished in New South Wales. He regretted to notice that the system was in vogue in one district of the Coast, but hoped to learn that it had been discarded.

"There were various methods of destroying rabbits. He held that wire netting and poisoning were the most effective. All warrens and burrows should be destroyed. For some time he had been handicapped owing to the inability to obtain strychnine, but he had now secured about 400 oz., and he proposed to adopt free feeding with carrots. He had suggested amendments to the present Act in the direction of compulsory poisoning. He had repeatedly been held up by the bogey of the rabbits from Crown lands.

"He was not prepared to recommend to find money to destroy rabbits on Crown lands which were bred on municipal roads. Blackberries on the side of the road were breeding-places. It was from these places that landowners were crucified by rabbits. Unoccupied Crown lands were so poor and rugged that they were unsuited to carry stock, otherwise they would be taken up. If they were not carrying stock they were not carrying rabbits."

The question naturally arises, who has prior claim to the services of an inspector whose salary is contributed to by landowners? I have always held, and still hold, that a rabbit inspector should be directed by a responsible head, and not be subservient to the guidance of councillors who are not always unanimous on all questions that arise in the administration of Acts they control under the "Local Government Act." I hold that it is a moral impossibility for a municipal inspector to satisfactorily perform all the duties he is expected to enforce under the "Local Government Act," which are so varied in every detail, when he is expected to look upon the numbers of dogs in the municipal districts and collect the fees payable; keep cattle from off the roads and streets that do not pay rates; travel the municipality to locate rabbits and to enforce the destruction, and prosecute when needed; overlooking the sanitation of the district water supply; meat-supply; deal with outbreaks of disease, and fumigate houses; also overlook the removal and deposit of nightsoil, &c.; inspection of dairies as to cleanliness; carry out the "Codlin Moth Act"; also the "Californian Thistle Act."

The multifarious duties an inspector has to perform do not tend to the efficient discharge of any one Act he has to administer. I have to report that since the beginning of the summer months rabbits have increased; the warm, dry weather has stimulated the breeding, and in some districts the presence of rabbits is alarming, from the fact that only partial action to destroy the pest has been taken in most municipal districts. This is clearly borne out from perusal of inspectors' reports, which show that trapping and shooting are the chief modes of destruction. These methods are a sham and delusion, from the fact, firstly, that trappers will not work at destruction during the summer months on account of the low value of skins; secondly, the extreme rates of munition prevents rabbit-shooting as a payable proposition, therefore not suitable for those who destroy for gain.

I am convinced that the success of free feeding rabbits for three nights and then adding strychnine in the feed the fourth night is one of the greatest methods of killing, and most owners are seized with the fact that rabbits must be destroyed to make more remunerative the raising of stock, increasing wool-clips, with agricultural and horticultural successes. I regret to say that the majority of municipal councils do not realise the injury and loss the rabbit is causing to landed proprietors, who should be protected from the ravages and encroachment of the pest after they have made payment

of rates and taxes levied. Notwithstanding, landholders are frequently harassed by the neglect of neighbours who will not destroy rabbits for their own advantage or that of the adjoining owner, and neither are they made to conform with the law by the inspector.

The "Local Government Act" has thrown the responsibility of enforcing the "Rabbit Destruction Act" upon municipal councils, therefore the inspectors appointed should be definitely instructed to prevent any infringement of the statute, and if they will not enforce the Act, the remedy is easily sought by substitution of an officer who has the courage to carry out the Act.

I have again to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that it is urgently necessary to enforce the "Rabbit Destruction Act" (53 Vict. No. 42):

1st. That poisoning should be the first amendment added to the present Act, to operate in the following way:—If an inspector has to serve a notice to destroy rabbits upon an owner and he fails to comply within seven days, the inspector shall have power to issue a seven days' notice to lay poison.

2nd. No person shall convey or transport live rabbits from one part of the State to another part of the State, neither shall live rabbits be introduced from any Australian State or oversea port into the State of Tasmania.

3rd. That all rabbit-warrens and burrows shall be destroyed.

4th. That all rabbit-proof gates having ingress and egress into or on to a wire-netted or securely rabbit-proof fence property shall be closed, under a penalty of £5 for the first offence, and £10 for the second offence.

5th. The payment of a bonus upon rabbit-skins or carcasses in any municipality be prevented by law, and a penalty enforced.

In concluding my report, I have to state that I have had considerable difficulty in endeavouring to have the "Local Government Act" pertaining to rabbits strictly carried out in some municipalities. In one district I approached the Warden, to have proceedings instituted against two landowners upon whose properties the local inspector had served notices to destroy. When I inspected with the local inspector I found rabbit-burrows working, droppings over the land, and no work of destruction going on; hence my request to have proceedings taken, which was not complied with. Shooting and trapping methods prevail, as shown by inspectors' reports, in most districts.

I have given demonstrations of free feeding which has resulted with varied success, but I can safely remark that it is the method of destruction. The difficulty after laying poison bait is to ascertain if the community is favourable to trapping in the locality operated upon; also if trappers are working adjacent to the lay. If so, disappointment must result, as shown by the utterance of a councillor who is supposed to have the Act carried out. It is patent that he was aware of the number of rabbits upon a property in close vicinity to his own holding. Why did he not instruct his officer to serve his notices to destroy rabbits? No; he did not. But he "was prepared to allow his man to go over this same ground (his neighbour's), and would destroy more rabbits than were destroyed by Mr. Tabart"—to show the prevalence of rabbits, this same councillor says: "In two months his man had trapped 4000 to 5000 rabbits," and yet he has not urged more drastic enforcement of the law he has been appointed to carry out.

It is regrettable that there are evidences of the North-West Coast lands being much depreciated in value from two serious causes, namely, rabbits and blackberries. The latter provides secure harbour for rabbits. The blackberry is impenetrable, and its increase is alarming. Valuable potato-land is being overgrown by this vine; so much so that it is becoming a menace to the farming community, and it is recognised by landholders. The depreciation in land value must be seriously affected unless prompt and energetic measures are taken to retard its spread.

THOMAS A. TABART, Inspector.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MICROBIOLOGIST.

Agricultural and Stock Department,
Office of Government Microbiologist.
1st June, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present my report for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

During the year operations under "The San José Scale Act" in the city of Launceston and the adjoining municipality of St. Leonards have been steadily carried on, with the result that the pest has been reduced to very small proportions and the infested areas steadily diminished. Lately, however, the scale has shown a tendency to increase in places

owing to the abnormally wet summers of the past two seasons having greatly reduced the number of its natural insect parasites. A few normal seasons will restore their activities, however. There are now no bad cases of infestation anywhere, and where the pest exists it is in a slight form, which could be dealt with satisfactorily by spraying. For this reason it would be desirable to make spraying compulsory. In some cases up to the present people with slightly infested trees have been allowed to retain them on the understanding that they sprayed them carefully, but it was found that the work was nearly always done in the most perfunctory way. Indeed, it was found that the average house-

holder was absolutely ignorant on the subject of spraying, and it was not an uncommon experience for a person to tell the inspectors that he had sprayed his trees with arsenate of lead in the full faith that it would kill the San José scale. Very few people also seem to realise that it is necessary to spray the whole of a tree, the general idea seeming to be that a few squirts on the trunk and main limbs are sufficient. In compulsory spraying the work would have to be done to the satisfaction of an inspector, who would prescribe the spraying material to be used and the time at which it was to be applied, and who would also personally superintend the application. There are many cases of infestation existing at the present time that are too slight to warrant the destruction of the trees, and spraying, if it was properly carried out, would deal with these effectually.

There are differences of opinion as to the best spray to use for the San José scale, but for Tasmanian conditions there is no doubt that lime-sulphur solution is the most effective. This can be made at home or bought ready prepared in a concentrated form. The latter is the most costly, but is much the most convenient to use. It should be applied at the rate of 1 gallon of the commercial concentrate to 9 gallons of water. If the mixture is home-made, it will require to be carefully tested with a hydrometer until the right quantity of water to be added is indicated. The spray should be applied in the winter, when the leaves are off the trees, and every part of the tree must be covered. If any of the scales remain untouched the whole of the work has been wasted, as it is only the scales that the spray reaches that are destroyed by it. The untouched scales will continue to reproduce themselves and soon reinfect the tree. A good pump, working up to a pressure of about 200 lb., should be used. For the best results two sprayings are necessary, one in the winter and the other in the spring just as the buds are beginning to swell.

Apart from the San José scale, systematic spraying is likely to do the trees in the gardens of the city of Launceston a great deal of good. Most of the fruit trees to be seen in these situations are very sick and sorry specimens of their kind, and some of them must function as reservoirs of disease to all the surrounding country. Such insect pests as the woolly aphis, the codlin moth, the greedy scale, and the pear and plum slug are the rule rather than the exception, while fungus diseases of many kinds are equally common. The city fruit-tree is a problem in many parts of the world, and no satisfactory means of dealing with it seems to have been yet devised. The owner, as a rule, does not gain much advantage from the fruit from it, and can seldom be induced to take the trouble to keep it free from pests. It often suits him better to pay a small fine occasionally than go to the trouble of spraying his trees or taking any steps to control the pests by which they are attacked.

The dry summer had a marked effect on the prevalence of black spot in the southern fruit-growing districts, and many places where it caused great loss the preceding year were comparatively free from it last season. In the north, however, it continues to cause a great deal of trouble, and orchards where previously it was almost unknown have suffered severely. From experiments carried out during the year by the Department of Agriculture it has been found that the disease can be controlled by spraying at the right time and with the right materials. The best results in every case were obtained from Bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur solution, a thorough spraying with Bordeaux being given in the spring, just as the flower-buds were beginning to unfold (what is known to orchardists as the "pink" stage), and weak solutions of lime-sulphur later on after the fruit had set. Bordeaux mixture is a better fungicide, as far as the black spot is concerned, than lime-sulphur, but it has a tendency to injure the fruit, and for this reason should not be used after the flowers have opened. Lime-sulphur does not tend to russet the fruit so much, and is safer in every way to use once the leaves are out. The first spraying in the spring in the pink stage is the most important of the lot, however, as it counteracts the first infection from the winter spores which are developed in the dead leaves on the ground, and enables the little apples to safely pass the stage of their existence when they are most susceptible. The apples are hardly formed during the pink stage, and consequently suffer little injury from the copper. There is no doubt that the black spot can be controlled with due attention to spraying and cultural methods, and if a proper system of control could be carried out universally losses would be materially reduced. The great secret of dealing with all fungus and insect diseases of plants is prevention rather than cure, and it should be understood that while all these troubles are preventable, sometimes by very simple means, there is no cure for many of them once they appear.

Now that fruitgrowers have adopted the standardisation of fruit, they should go a step further and adopt standardisation of effort to reduce their losses from preventable diseases. At the present time there is no uniformity of action possible in regard to the control of plant diseases. As the writer has remarked on previous occasions, there is no industry in the world in which there is greater community of interest than in fruit-growing, because what affects one is bound, sooner or later, to affect all. Any new pest that appears in the north will eventually reach the south, and *vice versa*, and even with the troubles that we have one careless or neglectful orchardist may be instrumental in nullifying the efforts of his neighbours. We are more favourably situated in Tas-

mania for keeping ourselves free from loss by preventable diseases than any other fruit-growing country in the world. We are a small compact community, surrounded by sea on every side, and the only doors of communication with the outside world are a limited number of ports through which everything must pass. With proper precautionary measures at the ports and trained inspection of orchards there would be only a minimum risk of any new pest getting into the State, or of getting a foothold if it did succeed in making an entrance. It is quite possible, however, for Tasmania to become self-contained to a large degree as far as the fruit-growing industry is concerned, and if we went in for growing our own nursery stock we would reduce to very small proportions the risk of the introduction of new fruit pests. Young fruit-trees form the principal medium by which diseases are carried from one country to another. The insect pests upon them can be controlled to some degree by fumigation, but this has no effect upon fungus diseases, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that some of the latter, that might be of little consequence in the other States, might become serious troubles in the climate of this island. Tasmania is now the principal apple-growing State of the Commonwealth, and there is no reason why we should not be the leaders in quality as well as quantity. Our climate is more favourable for the purpose than that of any other part of Australia, and it only wants a little organisation to reduce our losses and improve the quality of our fruit, giving us a claim to pre-eminence that none of our competitors could ever assail. We cannot reach this desirable position, however, under our present system or want of system. The Department of Agriculture, which is supposed to be responsible for looking after these matters, has no means of knowing the state of affairs that prevails in the various fruit-growing centres, and has to depend on casual specimens sent in by individual fruitgrowers. The work of orchard inspection is mainly in the hands of the municipal councils, which seldom pay any attention to anything but the codlin moth, and there is every chance of new pests establishing themselves before the Department becomes aware of their existence. The present system of divided control also prevents any uniform action being taken to deal with the pests that we have already to contend with. An instance of this may be found in the case of the currant-borer in the North. Attention was called to the presence of this very destructive insect some years ago, but no steps appear to have yet been taken to deal with it by any of the municipalities in which it is to be found, though it is likely to become the worst enemy of the proposed small-fruit growing scheme in the northern parts of the island.

To place the fruit-growing industry on a thoroughly sound basis, it is essential that there should be some system of inspection of orchards by trained men, who could keep the Department of Agriculture regularly informed as to the condition of affairs in every fruit-growing district of the island, so that no insect or fungus pest could get a hold before it was too late to deal with it effectively. Outbreaks of existing diseases also could be dealt with more satisfactorily and losses could be reduced materially, to the benefit of the orchardists and the community as a whole. These inspectors would be the friends and advisers of the fruitgrowers, and would be welcome visitors. An important part of their work would be the education of the fruitgrowers in all matters connected with the control of pests, to which end they would be carefully trained by the Department of Agriculture, and they could assist in the carrying out of systematic experiments in their respective districts. Organisation is the keynote to success, not only in the commercial but the practical side of the business, and the expense entailed would be infinitesimal compared with the benefits that would be received.

A great deal of damage has been done during the past season by the powdery mildew, which, next to the black spot, is the most destructive fungus disease that orchardists in this State have to contend with. In some localities it appears to have caused even greater loss than the black spot. During the past wet seasons it appeared in districts in which it had been comparatively unknown previously, and did great damage by almost defoliating the trees and destroying the buds that should have formed the flowers for the ensuing crop. Many fruitgrowers attributed the damage it did to the red spider, but though this little pest was common enough, it did not do all the harm that it was accused of. In many cases the trees were attacked by the black spot, the powdery mildew, and the red spider together, and it was not easy, without the use of the microscope, to say which was the chief offender. The Department of Agriculture did not hear anything about the matter, in nearly every case, until the mischief had been done, and it was too late to do more than suggest preventive measures for the future. In the case of such a disease as the powdery mildew, however, the damage that it does is not a thing of the present only, but extends at least one year ahead of the attack, as it completely destroys the buds or weakens them to such an extent that they cannot form healthy flowers the ensuing spring. The crop is thus affected to a very marked extent, quite apart from the weakening of the general health of the trees by the destruction of the leaves. Had there been any proper system of orchard inspection, by which the Department could have been kept apprised of the conditions in the various fruit-growing districts, three-quarters of the loss which occurred from the powdery mildew could and would have been prevented. The disease is not a difficult one to deal with, and the iron-sulphide spray, if used at

the right time, will keep it in subjection, even in cases where it has taken complete charge of orchards. This spray is the cheapest, most easily made, and least likely to injure the trees of any that have been devised, and it has very useful effects on quite a number of orchard pests besides the powdery mildew. The materials required are 1 gallon of lime-sulphur solution (the commercial concentrate), 3 lb. of sulphate of iron, and 50 gallons of water. The lime-sulphur solution and the water are mixed together, and the iron-sulphate, in a granulated form, is stirred in. The whole mixture immediately turns black from the formation of a thick precipitate composed of sulphate of lime, iron sulphide, and sulphur in a very fine state of division. When the iron sulphate has dissolved, which takes two or three minutes, the mixture is ready to use. The first spraying should be given in the spring, just before the flowers open, and later ones may be applied when necessary. The spray may be used in combination with arsenate of lead, and applied at the times that the sprayings for the codlin moth are usually given. The addition of the iron sulphate seems to lessen to a great degree the caustic action of the lime-sulphur on the leaves, enabling the spray to be used at any time, while the precipitated sulphur that it contains acts as a check to the red spider as well as the powdery mildew. There is little doubt that it will form a useful summer spray for the black spot also.

Damage by the leaf-spotting fungus *Sphaeropsis malorum* has increased very materially during the last few years, and in some localities this fungus is almost as much dreaded by the fruitgrowers as the black spot. It has undoubtedly been imported from Victoria, and it is always most in evidence in localities where Victorian trees have been planted in large numbers. Its effects have been sometimes put down to spray injury, but the majority of fruitgrowers are now beginning to recognise that they have a new enemy to contend with. The fungus attacks the leaves, fruit, and bark. On the leaves it produces conspicuous dead spots of a brown colour, causing them to fall prematurely to such an extent that the trees are sometimes quite defoliated. Its effects on the fruit are generally shown in the store, where it produces a black rot that involves the whole of the apple and completely destroys it. This phase of the disease is not very common in Tasmania at the present time, but no doubt will come to be recognised sooner or later. The worst effects of the fungus are shown, however, when the bark is attacked. Dead patches are produced which sometimes encircle large limbs, killing them completely. Whole trees may be killed in this manner if the disease attacks the butt. The fungus winters in the dead leaves on the ground, on the bark of limbs or shoots, and on rotted apples, but the leaves are the principal means by which infection is renewed each spring. The process of ploughing in the dead leaves as soon as they have fallen checks the spread of the trouble very materially, as the leaves rot away before the fungus can mature its reproductive organs, and the chain of development is broken. Systematic spraying with fungicides is also very important, and this disease should not make any headway where repressive measures against the black spot are properly carried out. A little foresight in the past might have prevented Tasmania from being troubled with the disease at all, but it is here now, and likely to remain. It is very widespread in America at the present time, but there it seems to be amenable to treatment with fungicides.

It will be remembered that towards the end of last year the Victorian Government intimated that they had placed an embargo on Tasmanian potatoes on account of the presence in this State of the disease known as corky scab (*Spongospora subterranea*). Their information was derived from an article in the "Agricultural Gazette" of April, 1915, describing the disease in a specimen which had been received from the North-West Coast. Since the original specimen came to hand no other has been received, and the most careful inspection of the potatoes at the various centres on the North-West Coast has failed to reveal further cases. The Victorian authorities admitted that they had not recognised the disease in potatoes from the mainland of Tasmania, but said they had found it in those from King Island. Enquiries made by the Minister of Agriculture elicited the information from King Island that very few potatoes were grown there, and none had been exported for some length of time. In the end the Victorian Government lifted the embargo on Tasmania, but refused to admit King Island potatoes. Residents of King Island state that the embargo is not likely to affect them very seriously.

The dry summer which has just closed was of great benefit to the potatogrowers of the North-West, as it checked very considerably the ravages of the Irish blight. The potatoes coming forward for shipment have been remarkably clean and sound, and the port inspectors state that there has been very little cause for complaint, the agents and dealers in the other States being very well satisfied with the quality of the shipments that are being sent. There was some loss in the early part of the season from the blight, but as soon as the hot and dry weather set in it ceased to do any further damage. This, however, does not by any means signify that the disease has ceased to exist. The blight fungus, as everyone should know by this time, is carried over from one season to another mainly by the mycelium hidden in the potatoes, but it requires certain climatic conditions to enable it to develop to such an extent that it becomes visible to the ordinary observer. Though the tubers may appear perfectly sound, they may yet be sufficiently infected

to start the disease *de novo* if they are used for seed, if climatic conditions are favourable to the fungus. This explains why the disease, although it may seem to have disappeared altogether, begins to flourish directly wet and cold weather arrives. It is present all the time in a dormant condition, and only requires the right amount of moisture and the right temperature to again resume active growth. This also explains the apparent failure of the attempts that have been made to control this disease by spraying, as far as Tasmania is concerned. It is obviously of little use applying fungicides to the tops if diseased seed potatoes have been planted, because the fungicide has no chance of coming into contact with the fungus, and therefore cannot do it any injury. Spraying is an effectual means of controlling the disease, provided the seed is not infected, as it protects the tops from infection from outside sources. It has been proved that if the seed potatoes are kept at a dry temperature of about 125 degrees Fahr. for four hours, the mycelium in them will be killed, without injury to the germinating powers of the tubers, and they are thus rendered perfectly safe to plant under any conditions. If the resulting plants are carefully sprayed as a protection against infection, they will not contract the disease, and the crop will be clean. It would be a rather heavy task to heat all the potatoes required for seed purposes where potato-growing is carried on on a large scale, but it should be possible to so treat enough that a small paddock, the potatoes from which could be reserved for seed purposes, could be planted. If the plants were sprayed and carefully looked after the whole, or the greater part, of the resulting crop would be clean, and the grower would have enough clean seed for his main crop, which he could put in then with the assurance that he had made a right start, and was not simply gambling on the weather. No matter how wet the ensuing season proved, he would be able to dig either a clean crop or one that contained a large percentage of clean potatoes, provided he protected them from outside infection by spraying. Experiments in this direction will be carried out by the Department of Agriculture during the coming season.

The disease known as potato wilt, caused by the fungus *Fusarium solani*, is very common in Tasmania, and causes in some years considerable loss; but it is much less conspicuous in its attacks than the Irish blight, and so attracts little attention. It is probable that if potato crops were regularly sprayed and clean seed planted, this disease would be very much reduced also, and very much larger crops obtained than is the case at present.

Grain pests have been much in evidence during the past summer, and the loss they caused must have been considerable. The very destructive grain weevil, *Calandria granaria*, has been found in large numbers in samples of grain from several different parts of the State, and the rice weevil, *Calandria oryzae*, which is almost as bad, is much commoner than is desirable. In one instance a sample of wheat was received from a country resident which was simply swarming with the grain weevil. The sender stated that he had bought the wheat from a storekeeper, who had obtained it from a Hobart firm, and after keeping it for a while found it in such a condition that it was valueless even for chicken food. When received by the Department the sample was simply crawling alive with weevils, and there was not a grain that was not reduced to husk. The wheat was quite useless for any purpose. The firm that had supplied the storekeeper with the wheat was communicated with, but they stated that it was perfectly clean when sent out by them, and there the matter had to end. All the pests of cereals could be easily dealt with by farmers if they built barns or granaries that could be fumigated at regular intervals, and the saving that would result would very quickly compensate for the outlay entailed. If the loss from the depredations of rats and mice alone could be done away with, it would amount to a very considerable sum every year, and fumigation would very quickly dispose of these little pests.

The measures taken by the Department of Agriculture to combat the outbreak of the Rutherglen bug in Launceston appear to have been effectual, as there has been no reappearance of the insects there during the past summer. The Marine Board, at the suggestion of the Department, cut down and destroyed all the grass and weeds on the reclaimed ground where the bug made its appearance, and the thistles on the other side of the river were also got rid of. It is not likely that this insect will be heard of again, unless the peculiar conditions which brought it into prominence in 1917 are repeated. In any case it is not likely to do the harm here that it does in the other States, as it is mainly injurious to grapes and fruits of that character, which are not produced in Tasmania. Under certain conditions it might become an enemy of young grain crops, but that would necessitate weather conditions that do not arise once in a century.

There was a remarkable increase all over the State in the caterpillars of the hawk moth, and numerous specimens were received from widely separated parts of the island. In all cases it was reported that the caterpillars were attacking the ornamental plant known as "Morning Glory," and no information was received as to their having injured plants of economic value. There was also an increase in the caterpillars of the tussock moth. In one case these hairy caterpillars bred in a Hobart garden to such an extent that they soon consumed their original food-plant (a large pepper tree), and started to migrate over neighbouring houses and fences in thousands. They very soon perished, but they caused some alarm before they did so. The increase in the

number of these insects is due to the reduction of the Hymenopterous parasites that in ordinary seasons keep them within bounds.

In some localities an increase in the codlin moth has been reported, which is partly due to the same cause. The question has been again raised as to whether the pest has a second brood in this country, some maintaining that it has, and others that it has not. Careful observations made by the writer indicate that there is a second brood in hot and dry summers, such as that which we have just experienced, but in ordinary years there is only one. Every orchardist should be on the look-out for the second brood in dry seasons, because if it is allowed to flourish unchecked the pest will appear in a greatly increased form the following year. There is room for great improvement in the manner in which "The Codlin Moth Act" is carried out by some municipal councils. Quite recently the writer inspected an orchard in a municipality in the North and found a number of apple-trees with bandages upon them that appeared to have been there for years. They were quite rotten, and so stuck to the trees with codlin moth cocoons that they had to be torn in pieces before they could be removed. There are some valuable orchards in close proximity to the place where this state of affairs was found, and it is obviously unfair to the owners of these that such neglect should be allowed. The case mentioned is by no means an isolated one, but as long as our present system of municipal inspection continues better things cannot be hoped for. The municipal inspectors have so many duties to perform that they cannot do justice to their work under "The Codlin Moth Act," and some of these men have told the writer that their inspection of orchards is a farce. It is not the fault of the inspectors themselves, as they are generally very capable men, and, as a matter of fact, they are to be congratulated on doing as much as they do considering the multifarious duties they have to carry out; but when a man is rabbit inspector, health inspector, meat inspector, sanitary inspector, Californian thistle inspector, "Factories Act" inspector, "Food and Drugs Act" inspector, dairy inspector, road inspector, codlin moth inspector, collector of dog licences, and is expected to put in any spare time he may have in impounding stray cattle and measuring the tyres of cart-wheels, it is obvious that he cannot give to orchard inspection the attention that the importance of the work demands. The codlin moth is one of the easiest fruit pests to keep in control, and the easiest of all to detect, and systematic measures of repression would soon reduce it to very small proportions; but until these systematic measures can be carried out, it is going to cause ever-increasing loss. The fruit boards as a general rule have done very good work as far as the codlin moth is concerned, but the same cannot be said of the municipal councils. Numerous cases of gross neglect or even gross abuse of "The Codlin Moth Act" on the part of municipal councils could be quoted if space permitted. The municipal inspectors have no particular training for the work of orchard inspection, and very rarely pay any attention to anything but the codlin moth. Such serious pests as some of the scale insects are passed over altogether, and fungus diseases are quite ignored, except in isolated cases. When the Department of Agriculture took charge of the work of suppressing the San José scale in Launceston, enquiries were at once instituted as to its presence or otherwise in the surrounding municipalities. In one, into which the pest had already found its way, the inspector confessed that he did not know what it was like or how or where to look for it. Though the pest, one of the most serious that we could possibly have, had been in their neighbourhood for years, and had actually entered their boundaries, the municipal council never seems to have thought it worth while to instruct their inspector to make any enquiries about it. Fruit-growing is carried on to a considerable extent in this municipality, and there are some very valuable orchards

within a short distance of where the scale was found by the inspectors under "The San José Scale Act," but those whose business it was to look after the interests of the ratepayers were sublimely indifferent to, or culpably ignorant of, the danger that they were threatened with. It is a matter for surprise that the fruitgrowers themselves have not long ago protested against the present state of affairs, and demanded that they should receive some better return for the money that is collected from them under the codlin moth rate. Many fruitgrowers have told the writer that they never see the codlin moth inspector near their orchards, and the complaint is a very common one all over the State. Even if the inspectors were able to do their duty, they could do little good, as the municipal system is an effectual bar to anything in the nature of uniform action, which must be obtainable before any real advance in pest-suppression can be made. Local control is an excellent system for dealing with matters of purely local concern, but the pests of orchards are not matters of local concern, but of universal interest. If a new pest appears in any district, it is certainly not going to respect the municipal boundaries, and it would be very little use telling the San José scale, for instance, that it must not cross a certain road, because if it did so it would get into a new municipality, where its presence might remain unknown for years. Farical as this statement may appear, it is a very fair presentment of the present position in regard to the municipal control of fruit pests.

The New Zealand Government some time ago issued a proclamation prohibiting the introduction into the Dominion of fruit-trees from any of the States of the Commonwealth, including Tasmania, on the grounds that they were likely to introduce crown-gall and hairy root. Whatever the condition of things in the other States may be, it is certain that there is very little to be feared from the nurseries of Tasmania. There is no doubt that crown-gall exists in the State, having been introduced on Victorian trees, but there is probably no part of Australia, including New Zealand, where it is not now to be found. Hairy root, as it is called, is a condition produced by the same organism that causes crown-gall, but it would appear that the natural fibrous roots of the Spy stock are sometimes mistaken for it. Representations were made to the New Zealand Government, but without effect, the Dominion authorities declining to accept any assurances from the Government of Tasmania. As the matter now stands, Tasmanian fruit-trees cannot be sent to the Dominion.

There is a great need for the carrying out of systematic experiments in all matters relating to the production of fruit, the improvement of quality, and the prevention of loss from disease, as well as for testing the suitability of new varieties of apples and pears for Tasmanian conditions. The establishment of a small orchard under the control of the Department of Agriculture would be of material assistance in this respect, as it would enable experiments to be tried with new sprays, systems of pruning and cultivation and manuring, which cannot be undertaken satisfactorily at present. There are many proprietary sprays on the market at the present time, and fruitgrowers often apply to the officers of the Department for information in regard to them. This information cannot be supplied, because there are no means of testing them available. It is obvious that experiments of this nature cannot be tried in privately-owned orchards, as no guarantees can be given as to the effects likely to follow. Work of this description could be carried out by the trained inspectors whose appointment has been recommended, and the information thus obtained would be of great value to fruitgrowers generally.—Yours faithfully,

H. M. NICHOLLS.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

SIR,

IMMEDIATELY after the period embraced by my last report, which concerned the investigation undertaken in connection with the so-called Midland Cattle Disease, and which was chiefly carried on in the Campbell Town district, I was engaged upon further work of the kind in the Cheshunt district, where a number of samples of soil were taken, as also from the State Farm. The soils of the latter, it was considered, would form a good datum of comparison with the rest, on account of the recognised immunity of the State Farm from diseases of the kind under investigation. I had made analyses of samples of soil obtained from the two districts named, and these were yielding results which promised to supply useful information, when I was suddenly called upon to undertake the analysis of a large number of fertilisers taken under "The Fertilisers Act," in consequence of which the partly dealt with analyses of soils

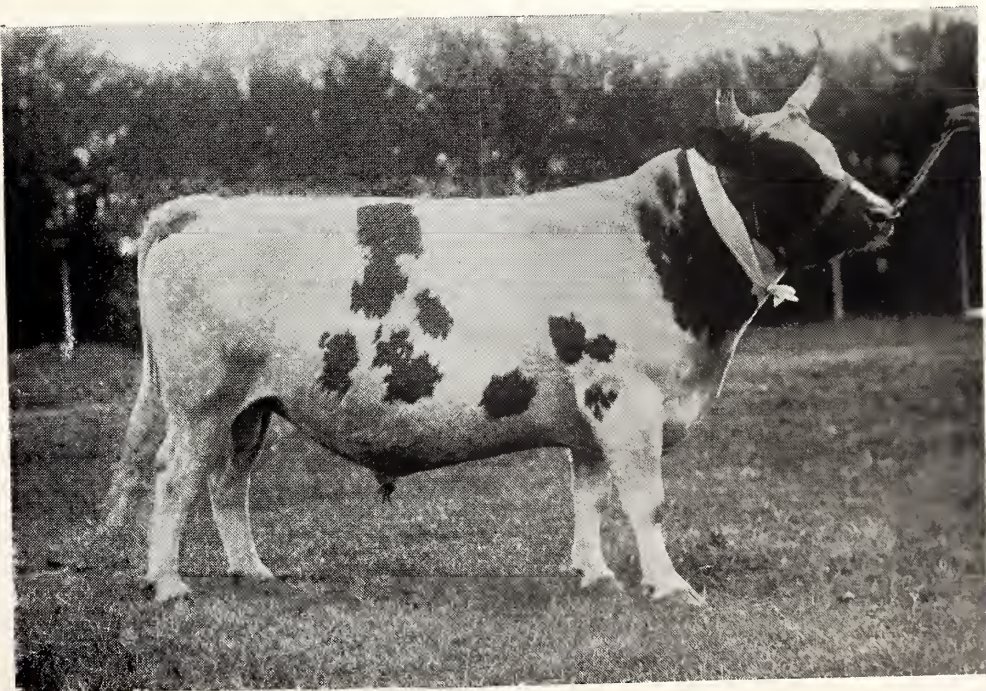
taken in connection with the cattle disease investigation had necessarily to be put on one side for the time being. Possibly I may be instructed later on to resume the work carried out in connection with these soils, which have been carefully preserved, so that the analyses can be sufficiently completed to make a definite report upon, which could hardly be satisfactorily done as things stand at present. This interruption necessarily makes my report somewhat more meagre than would otherwise have been the case, so far as giving some general interest to it is concerned, though the number of samples of fertilisers, considered in conjunction with their complexity, as shown in the published tabulations of results, has been a sufficiently heavy task. There has also been a fairly large number of soils and fertilisers sent in by orchardists and others connected with the agricultural interests.



MR. J. A. ATKINS' CHAMPION SOUTHDOWN EWE, HOBART
SHOW, 1917. [Courier.]



MR. N. HEAZLEWOOD'S FIRST PRIZE YEARLING LEICESTER RAM, WESTBURY SHOW, 1917.
[Courier.]



MR. E. W. OLIVER'S CHAMPION AYRSHIRE BULL, LAUNCESTON SHOW, 1917. [Courier.]

The following are the analyses dealt with in the period dealt with in this report:—

Soils	43
Fertilisers sent in by orchardists and others...	10
Miscellaneous, including samples of water, kelp, limestone, bluestone, &c.	10
Fertilisers taken under the Act	96
	159

Fertilisers taken under "The Fertiliser Act."—These call for a few remarks.

Most of the fertilisers are well up to the advertised composition. In December last, however, a firm was proceeded against in respect of a deficiency in soluble phosphoric acid, but as this deficiency was made up by the citrate soluble phosphoric acid present, it was looked upon as a case of ordinary inversion from water soluble phosphoric acid to the citrate soluble form, which competent authorities are disposed to regard as nearly if not quite as useful in promoting plant growth. Two other firms were, however, proceeded against at a later date, but both prosecutions broke down: the first through a technical point connected with the relationship of the firms respectively preparing and selling the fertiliser in question; the second through the time which had elapsed between the taking of the manure and its analysis, the fact being that more fertilisers were taken than the analyst could possibly get through in the time the law requires. This difficulty in future will, it is hoped, be avoided by taking such a number of samples only as will enable the operator to deal with them within the time limit fixed. This I understand the Department is attending to. With reference to so-called reverted phosphates, this condition is more often brought about in mixing a soluble phosphate with other material capable of fixing the phosphoric acid rather than from deterioration of a

properly manufactured sample of superphosphate. On this account fertilisers which are liable to reactions upon one another should not be mixed too long before application to the soil. Fertilisers containing potash are not much in evidence at the present time owing to the conditions prevailing through the war. According to information received by the Department no unit values are now given for potash by the Agricultural Department of Victoria or New South Wales, the unit values of which States for all fertilisers have hitherto been the basis for fixing those of Tasmania, making, of course, due allowance for water freightage. This makes it difficult to fix the approximate value of fertilisers containing potash, at least so far as the latter ingredient is concerned, since under the present conditions governing the markets the value of potash is liable to great fluctuations. Kelp is now being utilised as a source of potash, and some prepared samples of this substance lately passed through my hands have yielded good results.

Cattle Disease Investigation.—The circumstances which led to the abandonment of this work, temporarily or otherwise, have already been explained, and in the absence of a completed analysis of the soils there is not much to be said that might not be misleading. It may be mentioned that the soils from the Chesunt district, which were taken from low-lying and consequently marshy land, gave a low percentage of lime, whereas those of the State Farm, sections of which are also low-lying and swampy in the winter months, yielded good results in percentages of lime. The hitherto immunity of the State Farm from diseases of the kind involved in the investigation has been mentioned. In addition to the foregoing, a good deal of correspondence has had to be attended to in connection with the use of fertilisers and other subjects of agricultural interest.

HENRY J. COLBOURN.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture, Hobart.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR FRUIT INSPECTOR.

Agricultural and Stock Department,
Franklin Wharf, Hobart,
11th July, 1918.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report in connection with the various duties carried out at this office during the financial year ending 30th June, 1918.

"The Vegetation Diseases Act."

For the period under review, the following consignments landed at this port were dealt with as prescribed, and all fees collected thereon paid into the Department's account at the Commonwealth Bank:—

Pineapples and bananas	17,619 bushels
Fruit other than pineapples and bananas	11,091 bushels
Vegetables other than specified	726½ cwt.
Melons	401½ dozen
Plants, corms, rhizomes, &c.	6287 cwt.
Nuts	92½ cwt.
Cucumbers and tomatoes	1976 bushels
Potatoes	2342 sacks

One hundred and fifty-three cases of fruit "other than pineapples and bananas" were condemned as unfit for human consumption, and destroyed; also 312 sacks of potatoes badly affected with "scab," "rot," "Irish blight," and "eel worm" were dealt with in accordance with the regulations.

All consignments of imported fruit and plants have undergone a rigid inspection before delivery to the importer, special attention being paid to consignments of fresh fruit arriving weekly from the mainland, and in no instance has the dreaded "fruit fly" been discovered. As you are aware, in carrying out the abovementioned duties I am assisted by Inspector Stephen H. Grueber, whose expert knowledge is of considerable value to the Department. This officer also attends to the clerical work of my office, and also administers the quarantine regulations under the Acting Chief Quarantine Officer. The expenditure in connection with the multifarious duties of this office has been curtailed as far as possible consistent with efficiency.

There were no consignments of fresh fruit forwarded to the mainland for which certificates were requested, but 804 cases were forwarded to Sydney for transshipment to Suva. Such fruit must undergo a rigid examination here, as it must be clean and free from all diseases. As in the past, an eye is kept on all fruit shipped to the mainland, to see that the requirements of "The Fruit Case Act" are complied with, and the size of the cases, on the whole, is satisfactory. The quantity shipped to date (30.6.18) is 701,758 cases.

Owing mainly to there being no direct boats to New Zealand, there was practically no fruit shipped to the Dominion, on account of the very heavy transshipping charges.

Handling of Fruit.

In compliance with your verbal instructions, frequent visits have been made to the wharf when fresh fruit is being brought forward and stacked prior to being loaded into the interstate boats. The fruit arrives by road, rail, channel steamer, barges, and from the dealers' stores. As far as the handling of the cases of fruit by the waterside workers is concerned, both on the wharf and in the ship's hold, with a few exceptions, there is but little fault to be found. The same may be said regarding fruit unloaded from the river steamers and barges. Respecting fruit carted to the wharf by the licensed town carters, there is room for considerable improvement in the handling. These persons rush their loads on to the wharf and unload as quickly as possible, to enable them to get back for another load. The congested state of the pier on shipping days adds to the trouble, when from 40,000 to 50,000 cases of fruit are brought there between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. In my opinion some arrangements should be come to whereby all fruit by cart should be brought to the wharf one day earlier than that which comes by water.

Acting under your instructions, as previously reported, I journeyed through the southern fruit districts and made a thorough inspection of the various evaporating fruit factories where fresh fruit is being prepared for the Imperial Government. The work in connection therewith at the time of my visit was in all instances being carried out satisfactorily, and the owners of the factories welcomed my visit, stating that it was a step in the right direction, and appreciated the interest taken by the Department in the industry. The various factories inspected were as follows:—

Harvey, Robert, Port Cygnet and Geeveston	2 factories
Skinner, V. J., Huonville and Franklin	2 "
Linnell, E., Huonville	1 factory
Roberts, J. R., Glen Huon	1 "
Norris, C. E. and F. G., Castle Forbes Bay	1 "
Sheppard, J., Ranelagh	1 "
Parsons, F. J., Grove	1 "

The abovementioned factories have dealt with some 6000 tons of fresh fruit, and there are at present 15,778 cases awaiting shipment upon the Ocean Pier.

Daily visits are made to the jam factories at this port, where large quantities of jam and dessert fruit are being manufactured to the order of the Imperial and United States Governments, to see that the quality of the various fruits used by manufacturers is up to the necessary standard. Samples of the manufactured articles are submitted to the Government Analyst prior to the issuing of certificates certifying that the goods comply with the conditions of the contract. The quantities of jam and dessert prepared and shipped for the period stated is 367,338 cases. In addition to the above, 9361 cases of granulated potatoes, dried parsnips, carrots, and turnips have been dealt with and shipped to the Indian Government.

"The Potato Diseases Act."

Only 2712 sacks of potatoes were examined and shipped to the other States, as also were 4169 packages of tomatoes. These were passed and covered by the prescribed certificates, and the necessary fees collected.

Chaff and Corn.

No applications were made to have any consignments of chaff examined prior to shipment, but "grade certificates" were issued for 4190 sacks of oats and 1568 sacks of peas according to standard.

"Stock Act."

Inwards.—The following were dealt with, and certificates verified:—Dogs, 69; sheep, 383; cockatoo, 1; parrots, 12; bears, 4; hides, 300; horses, 181; bulls, 5; goat, 1; pig, 1; manure, 7366. Outwards: Dogs, 57; fowls, 47; horses, 9;

opossum, 1; owls, 2; C.B. geese, 2; cats, 3; sheep, 138; Tasmanian devils, 2; squirrel, 1; hawks, 2.

"Diseased Animals' Importation Prevention Act."

Two hundred and eighty-one head of poultry were examined and dealt with in accordance with the regulations. Consignments arriving without the prescribed certificate were returned to port of shipment.

"The Fertiliser Act."

Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-six sacks were imported, covered by the necessary certificates, and, after examination, delivered to the various importers. During the period stated samples of all fertilisers held by vendors were obtained and submitted for an analytical test by the Agricultural Chemist, such samples being drawn strictly in accordance with the regulations.

"Commerce Act."

Four hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred packages of prescribed goods have been exported during the period stated from this port.

"Quarantine Act."

Although foreign to this report, I may state that 1397 centals of seed, &c., and 3468 plants have been dealt with.—I have, &c.,

CHARLES GRUEBER,
Senior Fruit Inspector.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture, Hobart.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRUIT AND FORESTRY EXPERT.

Launceston, 5th June, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

The year under review has been an exceptionally busy one. I am pleased to be able to state that the fruit crops for the past year have been very much better than was the case in the previous year. In the Huon and Cygnet districts they have been heavy, whilst in other southern districts they were fair. In the Tamar and Mersey Valleys only light crops were gathered, Lilydale and other northern districts being fair.

Black Spot (Venturia inaequalis).

This disease was not nearly so prevalent in southern fruit districts as was the case last year. This was partly due to better weather conditions, and also to the fact that greater precautions were taken to combat the disease. The orchardists of the Tamar Valley suffered very much from the attacks of this fungus. Previous to this year they had not experienced it to any great extent, and therefore did not do very much in the way of spraying, &c., to cope with it. In view of the fact that black spot and powdery mildew are two of the worst fungoid diseases fruitgrowers have to contend with in this State, I had several spraying experiments conducted in different districts for the purpose of ascertaining the most efficacious fungicide to employ in dealing with this pest. The results of these experiments have been carefully tabulated, and put up in bulletin form and published. The information contained in the bulletin will be found most valuable to orchardists. Of course, before arriving at a final decision as to the best spray mixture to use for either black spot or powdery mildew, it will be necessary to carry these experiments over a number of years. Results up to date indicate that the mixture that gave the best results this year for black spot is that known as the Bordeaux, at a strength of 4-4-40, applied just as the petals are expanding; and for powdery mildew, a commercial preparation known as atomic sulphur gave the best results.

Manuring Orchards.

Experiments were also conducted in an orchard that had not proved a satisfactory proposition for some time past with various kinds and amounts of fertilisers. The trees were carefully watched during the growing season, and notes taken. At the end of the season these were compiled, and a full report furnished to you for putting up and publishing in bulletin form.

In visiting orchards throughout the State I have noticed that a great many, both old and young, are not in a healthy condition, resulting in decreased crops being harvested, the cause of this, as stated in my last annual report, being the lack of "plant food." With a view of assisting growers in this matter, I made a point of visiting most of the fruit districts for the purpose of lecturing on the matter of "manuring." Such lectures were illustrated with especially prepared lantern slides. I have particularly laid stress on

the matter of growing and ploughing in of green crops. The results of these lectures have been satisfactory; but at the same time more orchardists should study the question of supplying a greater amount of nourishment to the tree than has been the case in the past. With the object of still further advocating the value of manures to the fruitgrower, I have written a bulletin, fully illustrated, on "Cultivation and Manuring of Orchards." This publication has been greatly sought after and appreciated by orchardists.

Demonstrations.

These have been given in such subjects as pruning, grafting, building, &c., assisted by lantern-slide lectures, in every fruit district in the State. In addition to demonstrations, individual orchardists have been visited for the purpose of giving educational instruction in various matters, such as laying out underground drainage schemes, selection of varieties to plant, sites for orchards, spraying, &c. By this means a vast amount of useful knowledge is disseminated, but unfortunately, owing to such a limited staff, it is utterly impossible to give as many lectures and demonstrations, and to visit as many orchards, as there are applications for. Still very good work has been performed in this way. I have again started a horticultural class in Launceston, where lectures illustrated by lantern slides are delivered fortnightly during the winter months. These are well attended, the average attendance being about seventy to eighty members.

Pomological Committee.

During the year under review a meeting of this committee was held in Adelaide, at which I attended, and furnished a report of same to you. As you are aware, the committee is doing, and has done, good work in the nomenclature of fruits raised in Australia. In connection with this work a great number of orchardists send in varieties unknown to them for the purpose of correct naming. I am pleased to state that the next meeting of the committee is to be held in Hobart in 1919.

Absentee-owned Orchards.

Attention has been paid to inspecting, reporting, and advising upon these. I regret to state a good deal of dissatisfaction exists amongst some of the owners of the orchards. The chief trouble appears to be that many of them expected returns that would at least pay for the upkeep of the orchard at about the fifth year from planting. This is seldom experienced, for it is on rare occasions that an orchard will pay its way before it reaches the age of seven or eight years. In several instances I regret to state that unsuitable soil has been selected for the purpose, and has therefore been the means of accentuating the trouble. The Agent-General (Sir John McCall), in a letter to the Hon. the Premier, opened up this subject, and having been instructed to report on same, I have formulated two systems whereby greater satisfaction may be obtained both by the owner or prospective owners and the State as a whole.

As the settlers from South Africa, India, and the East are of a desirable class, every encouragement should be given to induce them to settle in Tasmania.

State Farm Orchard.

It pleases me to state that this orchard has made good progress, every care being exercised in the pruning, cultivation, and spraying operations, resulting in no signs whatever of codlin moth, and very little black spot. The crop for the age of the trees was satisfactory, the fruit being of good quality and high colour. All apples sent out of the orchard, apart from wind-falls, were standardised according to the rules laid down by the Department, and realised good prices. The arrangements for packing, &c., were of the crudest kind, and, as already stated in a letter to you, it will be necessary to have an apple-house erected in close proximity to both orchards ready for next year's crop, otherwise they will have to be handled in the open air. The nursery for raising shelter-trees has been almost cut out, as I look upon this as a waste of money until such time as a reforestation policy is adopted. During the year the orchard was separated from the State Farm, and entirely placed under my care. This has so far proved to be most satisfactory, and I feel sure it will be so in the future.

My thanks are due to the orchard foreman (Mr. F. Baker) for his zealous and painstaking work, and I owe much to him for the satisfactory progress that the orchard is making.

Closer Settlements Orchard, Beaconsfield.

Since this has been under my control satisfactory progress has been made by the orchards planted on this area. The following is a copy of the annual report forwarded to the President of the Closer Settlement Board:—

Cultivation.—This work has been carried out very thoroughly. Besides a spring and autumn ploughing, a series of discings and harrowings have been employed, in order to keep the surface-soil in that tilth that is necessary to promote good growth amongst fruit-trees.

Trees.—On the whole these have made satisfactory growth; a few—in those positions that were not drained until late in the season—have felt the effects of wet, and will need, in some cases, to be replaced.

Those pears that were reworked to other varieties have received the attention necessary, and are now very little different in size to the others. Practically no failures were recorded in this operation.

There are still a number of pears (Josephine de Malines) that are to be reworked, and in some cases replaced, these, except where on the good soil, having made very poor growth.

The orchard is very free from disease up to the present, but, being bounded by orchards that do not receive very much treatment in order to control the pests that the trees are affected with, it will not be long before the same will be making their appearance. In this matter, as soon as this happens, prompt measures (in the shape of spraying, &c.) will have to be employed.

Drainage.—The orchard has now received enough treatment in the shape of an underground drainage system in order to remove the water from the wet areas quickly and effectually. A few drains will yet be required, but the most important have been constructed, and are working very well, the trees in these areas showing marked improvement and benefiting from same.

Manuring.—The whole of the trees in the orchard, besides receiving a dressing with artificial fertiliser in the spring, will now be reinforced by the good effects that will accrue from the growing and "turning-in" of a green crop. This has been sown, and is now showing well for an even and good growth.

Clearing.—A portion of land that is adjoining Block 5 has been cleared, and will be planted this season. This work will materially increase the value of the block, which, besides being of a very awkward shape for cultivation, &c., was rather small for a selling proposition.

General Remarks.—Taking everything into consideration, the area on the whole has made very good growth, and has shown marked improvement from the drainage and other works that it has received. The arrangement made by me in having the whole of the work done by contract has proved to be a most satisfactory one, and costs much less than when carried out by day labour.

Fruit Committee's Work.

As you are aware, I have acted as Secretary to the Committee of Fruitgrowers that was appointed to go into the matters connected with the fruit industry, more especially the marketing question. Needless to state, this has involved extra work, and to cope with this it has been necessary to work at high pressure. The committee has since been known as the Central Fruit Committee.

Four conferences of fruitgrowers have been held during the year—three at Hobart and one at Launceston. One of those held in Hobart was the largest meeting of fruitgrowers ever held in Tasmania. This was attended by one of the Federal Ministers (Senator Russell), the Hon. the Premier, and members of the Government by special request of the committee. There were also present, by invitation, both Federal and State members of parliament.

The following is a list of the members who formed the committee:—Messrs. D. E. Ryan (Chairman), Franklin; S. J. Kellaway, Huon; A. Davies, Cygnet; R. Harvey, Cygnet; F. J. Hynds, Geeveston; T. A. Francombe, Ranelagh; L. M. Shoobridge, Derwent Valley; late Dr. Benjafield, Peninsula; W. E. Shoobridge, Derwent Valley and Bagdad; W. R. Pierce, Glenorchy; F. Walker, Lilydale; P. H. Tucker, Scottsdale; R. J. Scifleet, East Tamar; H. Robinson, West Tamar; C. ff. Pears, West Tamar; H. Powell, Mersey Valley; with Messrs. H. Jones, W. D. Peacock, and L. F. Piesse as representing the shipping firms. These members acted for 12 months; since then a new committee has been formed, comprising most of the above gentlemen.

Statistics of Crops.

I regret that I am unable to supply you with the statistics of the fruit crops for the past season, as it will be a few weeks before these are received. As far as I am able to ascertain, the number of cases of fruit shipped from Tasmania this year to date (6th June) is approximately 500,000; added to this, some 300,000 have been used for evaporating purposes, and between 40,000 to 50,000 for cider-making, besides several thousand cases for jam, preserves, and jelly-making, &c. Large quantities of stone and small fruits were made into jams for exporting. In this respect large orders were received from the British and American Governments. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of ships, delays and inconveniences have been experienced in getting the fruit away from the State. No fresh fruit has been shipped from Tasmania to markets outside of Australia this year. We have had to depend largely on New South Wales and Queensland markets for the disposal of these.

Standardisation and Marketing.

My work in connection with this has been so wrapped up with that of the Central Fruit Committee as to become inseparable, therefore what I have done in connection with these matters is embraced in the report of the committee; also such matters as the "Plant Diseases Bill," &c.

Agricultural and Fruit Shows.

My services have been in demand throughout the State to act in the capacity of judge at the different fruit shows. I was able to adjudicate at ten of these, whilst having to refuse six others through not being able to be at different parts of the State on the same day. Together with other departmental officers I assisted to make a display at the Hobart and Launceston agricultural shows. The exhibit shown by the fruit section was a miniature orchard, showing a complete system of underground drainage, whilst examples of the method of growing green crops for same were also demonstrated. Samples of the different fertilisers were also shown, and display-cards pointing out the value of both the green crops and fertilisers. This proved both interesting and instructive, and appeared to be appreciated by all who viewed it.

Reafforestation.

I attended a small conference called and presided over by the Hon. the Premier to go into this matter. It was decided that the Surveyor-General (Mr. E. A. Counsel) and myself should choose sites, &c., for the purpose of making a selection of varieties of seeds, so that they could be raised and be ready for planting two years hence. Unfortunately, time has not permitted of this being done. However, a selection of seed will be made and sown at the State orchard. Sites for planting out will have to be selected at a later date.

Reafforestation is a matter that will have to be put into operation at an early date, for there is every reason to assume that in a short space of years butter-boxes and other soft-wood boxes, cases, &c., used in Tasmania will be cut from artificial forests of other States or New Zealand on account of a shortage of soft woods being in sight in other places, and in view of the coming increase of the production of butter in the near future attention should now be given to providing timber for the boxes that this butter is to go into. We are aware that timber for these can be produced in Tasmania with very little trouble.

Propagation of Fruit-trees.

Special attention has been given to this matter; several articles have been written by me on the subject and published in the press. The subject is one of the utmost importance to the future orchards of Tasmania. It is my opinion that not nearly enough care has been given to the matter of careful and judicious selection of stocks, buds, and scions. It is well known that "like produces like," and if good profitable producing trees are to be expected in the future, great care should be taken to secure buds or scions for propagation purposes from specially selected trees, and to work on to selected stocks. I feel confident that a great many trees that have been planted of recent years will prove to be failures for the reasons above stated.

Visit to America.

Having been commissioned by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. J. B. Hayes) to visit the fruitgrowing States on the Pacific Coast of the United States of America in order to obtain all possible information on the fruit industry in that country, for the purpose of disseminating

same amongst the orchardists in Tasmania, I have pleasure in stating that it is my intention to leave Tasmania about the 16th of June, and return some time towards the end of December, 1918, or early in January, 1919, giving a full report of the visit upon my return.

Settlement of Returned Soldiers.

Acting upon instructions received from you, my services have been placed at the disposal of the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Board, for the purpose of inspecting and valuing orchard properties and examining applicants for such properties. In this matter my services have been used to the fullest extent by the Board. This work has taken up a considerable amount of my time during the last few months.

Further Assistance.

* I am forced to state that owing to so many applications coming forward for the services of the fruit officers, and to the fact that it is impossible, owing to the many extra duties placed upon me, to cope with the work now in hand, and as I anticipate that the work of the future in demonstrations, lectures, and experiments, instruction to returned soldiers, &c., will be heavy, I beg to ask that another assistant be appointed. In fact, what is really needed is that the State be divided into districts, with an instructor resident in each for the purpose of moving amongst the orchards and devoting the whole of his time to educational work, &c.

With about six good men constantly giving lectures and demonstrations on all matters appertaining to the fruit industry, very beneficial results should be obtained by the whole State.

The producer is the backbone of any country, and this is more applicable to Tasmania and the Commonwealth as a whole than any other country, and therefore provision should be made beyond the education obtained in the schools. Education to the man on the land is not only helping him to remain there, and apply the most economical and progressive methods in farming, orcharding, &c., but it will go a long way towards retaining his sons on the land also, and the more he produces from the land the better for the country as a whole. I would urge that due consideration should be given to this matter, as I feel confident that the money would be well spent, and would be the means of returning increased revenue to the State.

In conclusion, I desire to thank my assistant (Mr. P. H. Thomas) for the valuable assistance he has rendered at all times throughout the year. I have had to place increased duties upon him, and he has carried them out faithfully and in a good spirit. He will have far more to do than he can accomplish during my absence from the State. A report of his duties during the past year is attached hereto.—I have, &c.,

J. M. WARD,
Fruit and Forestry Expert.

To the Acting-Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT FRUIT AND FORESTRY EXPERT.

Launceston, 8th June, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

During the year my services have been engaged to the utmost, and orchardists and orchards have been visited in every fruit-growing district in the State.

Experimental Work.

Following the instructions of the Fruit Expert (Mr. J. M. Ward) I carried out a series of experiments in the different fruit districts, in order to test the efficaciousness of the various fungicides, and also the best methods and periods for the application of same, in combating the black spot (*Venturia inaequalis*), and also powdery mildew (*Podosphaera oxyacantha*).

This work occupied a great deal of my time, and necessitated that the areas selected should be visited from time to time in order that full effects of the different treatments could be noted.

In addition to this, a scheme of manuring experiments was instituted, and the areas treated were visited at different periods, and comparisons made as to the results up to date.

Visits to Orchardists.

During the past year orchardists have been visited in all parts of the State, and advice and instruction has been furnished on different subjects, such as pruning, cultivation treatment of pests, diseases, &c., laying out of underground drainage, packing and grading of fruit, and all matters pertaining to the health and well-being of the orchard.

Demonstrations.

The various fruit districts have been visited from time to time, and demonstrations have been given in pruning, budding, grafting, &c. The attendance at these demonstrations was very good, and keen interest was taken in all the methods shown.

Lectures.

Lectures were also given, and with the aid of lantern slides the different works and subjects were taken in hand and dealt with in detail. Good audiences attended these throughout, and much interest was shown in regard to the various subjects that were dealt with.

State Orchard.

This orchard has been visited at different periods as occasions warranted, and a supervision has been maintained over the different operations that have been carried out here in order to promote a vigorous and healthy growth of the area planted. The trees have made growth, and the

general condition of the area is all that could be desired. In connection with the influence of the different stocks and methods of propagation of apple trees, the initial work in a series of experiments that will be devoted to the investigation of same has been commenced.

Closer Settlements Orchards, Beaconsfield.

The area that is planted out with young fruit-trees here has been inspected at different times as to the condition of same, and also the method in which the work necessary has been carried out. A scheme of underground drainage has been laid down, the trees showing marked improvement from the effects of same.

In addition, a number of trees that were reworked last year (pears) have received every attention, and are now practically the same size as the others. The operation throughout was very successful, hardly a "miss" being in evidence.

Inspection of Orchards.

Acting on instructions of the Fruit Expert, I have paid visits to various orchards and properties throughout the State for the purpose of reporting on same—as to their progress, quality of soil, &c. These reports have been forwarded to the respective owners, who have shown keen appreciation of same.

Fruit Shows, &c.

At the request of the various show committees, I have attended their apple shows in the capacity of judge, at the same time meeting a number of orchardists and giving advice on various subjects where requested.

In conjunction with other officers of the Department, I assisted to prepare a model exhibit at the agricultural shows that were held in Launceston and Hobart in the spring of last year.

Pomological Work.

A certain amount of my time was devoted to this work, and the preparation of the records and descriptions of the various Tasmanian seedling fruits that have been raised during the past years, and also to assisting in the identification of those fruits whose varieties were unknown.

In conclusion, I would like to state that in all cases where help and instruction has been given, either individually or collectively, orchardists have shown a keen appreciation of same, and it is satisfactory to note that approved methods are resulting in an all-round general improvement, &c.

P. H. THOMAS,
Assistant Fruit and Forestry Expert.

To the Acting-Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRUIT ORGANISER.

Hobart, 30th June, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that I took up my new duties as Fruit Organiser and Standardiser of the apple and pear packs at the beginning of the year, immediately upon my return to Australia after a period of three years and nine months devoted to the close study of advanced horticultural methods, particularly those relative to packing and marketing of various fruits in the States of California and Oregon, Western United States of America.

Previous to my appointment to the above position, your Central Fruit Committee explained to me that the outlook for Tasmanian applegrowers was most unsatisfactory, through the loss of oversea markets owing to the European war; to the greater competition from other apple-producing States of Australasia, who were standardising their apple packs; and to the lack of any uniformity of pack or standard of grade amongst growers in Tasmania.

I was able to explain to your Central Committee the methods employed by the various fruitgrowers of California and Oregon to put the fruit industry upon a higher plane, which enabled them to put up a better grade of product, and to secure the marketing of the fruits by establishing their own selling agency, thus eliminating many of the middlemen and agents who formerly bought the product at the lowest possible price, and manipulated same upon the markets entirely to their own benefit.

I held that these methods—standardisation, co-operation, and loyalty of the growers to their organisation—could be applied in Tasmania, to the permanent benefit of the fruit industry, and your committee, by securing my appointment, have given me the opportunity to put into practical effect the knowledge gained in Western America.

I have addressed upwards of 70 meetings of growers in all the important and outlying apple areas; conducted many demonstrations and instructions in modern methods of grading and packing, and have been successful in getting co-operative packing-sheds put into operation this year at the following centres:—Southern Tasmania: Cygnet, Crooked Tree, Wattle Grove, Petchey's Bay, Glazier's Bay, Margate, Franklin, Ranelagh, New Norfolk, Hayes. Northern Tasmania: Lilydale, The Tunnel, Blackwall, and Latrobe.

In this work I have been greatly assisted by the excellent help given by the various district committees controlling the sheds, by the managers and foremen responsible for carrying out my instructions, and by the working forces of each packing-house, without whose co-operation such success could not have been achieved.

I estimate that quite 80,000 cases of standardised apples, representing fully 10 per cent. of total Tasmanian shipments to the mainland, will go forward from these packing-sheds this season. The system of fruit evaporation, established principally in the districts south of Hobart, has been of great assistance to the standardisation movement, returning growers a fair amount of money for inferior-looking fruit, which otherwise would have been shipped on to mainland markets to the detriment of Tasmania and a pecuniary loss to the producer. At the same time it is recognised that much inferior fruit, which should have been turned into a marketable fruit product here, was shipped to Sydney and Brisbane, often at unremunerative prices; but in this respect I am confident that the packing-houses sinned to a much lesser degree than did individual shippers.

The reason for the above can definitely be ascribed to an almost complete lack of reliable marketing information possessed by the producer, who usually ships blindly and takes the result.

A definite channel of accurate market information is a necessity, and to secure same requires the expenditure of considerable money annually. No assistance towards this end can be hoped for from the individual grower, but by the co-operation and union of bodies of growers into dis-

trict associations, and their linking up with the Coastal Farmers' Society of Sydney as their selling agents, I am confident that the basis of a profitable outlet for standardised apples and pears, and the beginning of a reliable marketing information bureau has been laid, which will prove of permanent value to members of the local associations at a minimum expense, and in addition make for the securing of a greater range of markets for their products.

During the remaining half of my year's appointment my time will be directed towards extending the organisation of the industry, so that greater success can be achieved by growers in the 1919 season and afterwards. For this purpose, in addition to registered fruitgrowers' associations having been formed at Port Huon, Derwent Valley, and Bagdad Valley, I am now engaged on similar organisation of growers at Middleton, Woodbridge, Margate, Launceston, West Tamar, East Tamar, and Spreyton, while I am confident of other areas moving in the matter also.

In my opinion two things are pre-eminently essential for the future welfare of the fruit industry in Tasmania: (1) Diversification; (2) education for and instruction to growers in best modern methods of horticulture.

Diversification is applicable especially to the growing of root crops, and while I am aware of the extreme labour shortage, I believe that when the packing-houses release the grower from the time necessary for the grading and packing and shipping of his fruit, such time devoted to production of suitable root crops can be profitably spent. To this end any Government assistance given to the building up of the dried vegetable industry would appear a wise investment.

The giving of education and instruction to growers is warranted on four grounds:

- (1) The necessity, brought about by standardisation and competition of other States, for a greater percentage of highest-grade fruit;
- (2) The increasing ravages of the black spot fungus and codlin moth upon the apple and pear crops;
- (3) The access of people having little or no previous training in horticulture to the fruit industry as would-be producers;
- (4) The adoption of large areas of land to orchards in places hitherto scarcely experimented on or studied as to the suitability of the soils therein for fruit production.

While this will necessitate the wise expenditure of more money, it would seem to me to be desirable and profitable for the following reasons:—(1) The financial benefit accruing to Tasmania from the fruit industry on account of the major portion of the products in fresh or manufactured form being sold out of the State, thus securing inflow of outside money to enrich the State; (2) the suitability of large areas of land here for fruit production attracting and giving employment to an increasing population; (3) the certainty of attracting and holding many new people, and much fresh capital in future years to that Australian State which has the most advanced growers' organisation on modern lines, and can offer the greatest assistance and encouragement to new primary producers.

This desirable end can best be achieved by the formation of a board of horticulture, under whose control and supervision all horticultural laws will be formulated and carried out through a staff composed of the Fruit Expert and the necessary junior officers or inspectors sufficiently skilled in economic entomology and practical horticulture, as consisting of grading and packing, spraying, pruning, fertilisation, and general orchard methods, thus providing growers with the services of trained men capable of helping them produce and market more and better fruit, to the benefit of the State generally.—I have, &c.,

DAVID H. RUNDLE, Fruit Organiser.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture, Hobart.

REPORT OF FRUIT REPRESENTATIVE AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, 20th June, 1918.

SIR,

AFTER four months' close study of the conditions under which our fruit is handled and marketed here, I am convinced that we have a long way to go before we can hope to receive the maximum benefit from this, our principal market. Having taken an active part in all recent agitations in Tasmania for bettering the conditions of the growers, and having occupied a seat on the Fruit Committee and executive from its inception, I came here fully seized with the objects the committee had in view, and armed with all the information they had been able to collect.

The committee decided that there were too many men at this end living upon the growers and consumers, and the

one effective way of combating this evil was by co-operation, but as it would take some time to organise and bring about a spirit of trust and loyalty to any such movement, they selected a number of agents, and I was instructed to offer them our business, provided they reciprocated by making substantial reductions in their commission and also in their receiving and delivery charges.

Soon after my arrival I met the agents, and at length discussed with them the whole proposition. I received their reply in writing a few days later, acquainting me that, while they were not prepared to make any reductions this season, they would reopen the matter and further discuss it with me later on, say, November. Accepting the decision of the agents as tantamount to a disinclination to accept

the olive branch I held out to them, and that I had been turned down, I cast about for means to effect an improvement in our methods of dealing.

Keeping steadfastly before me the determination of the committee to introduce co-operative selling at the earliest possible moment, I watched the operations of that strictly co-operative concern, the Coastal Farmers' Society, and decided to investigate. My enquiries brought me into close contact with the manager of the fruit section and also Mr. Meares, the general manager. These interviews strengthened my growing conviction that it would be far more profitable to link up with this powerful society than to start a central depot of our own. To equip and establish a central depot in Sydney would require a large sum of money, and in all probability most of it would be lost before a connection could be worked up, initial difficulties overcome, and the organised opposition of the agents broken. The loyalty of the growers during this time of stress to stand by their own organisation until it was firmly established, in face of the inducements that would be offered to break away, would be strained to the breaking point.

The C.F.S. is firmly established, has the finance available to develop the business, exploit new markets, to investigate and improve the methods of old ones. Their success in handling butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, and other farm produce is the best guarantee of their ability to do likewise with fruit. This is the third year the fruit section has been operating; during that time the business has increased by leaps and bounds, and is now profit-earning. Their books are open to any consignor for inspection, and I avail myself of this opportunity to compare their prices with those of agents. Some of the latter are now giving me facilities for inspecting their books, so far as it is necessary to authenticate the prices obtained. This practice of comparing prices has had a most beneficial effect in keeping them up and ensuring the growers against short payments. While it cannot be successfully contended that co-operation will make a market, it is reasonable to expect that a concentration of supplies will eventually help to steady prices and to eliminate the speculative element, something in this direction is certainly needed.

I was pleased to learn that such a number of growers had accepted my recommendation to entrust the society with a preponderance of their business, and the facility with which it has handled the large quantities coming forward from week to week has afforded me much satisfaction. Their carry-over from one week to another has at times been surprisingly small and never unduly high, and my knowledge of these markets warrants me stating that prices obtained, consistent with quality and condition of fruit on arrival, are well in keeping with current rates; these since the concentration of supplies in co-operative hands have been maintained on a payable basis. This is most satisfactory compared with our experience of two years ago.

Another matter that has claimed my special attention has been the rough handling our fruit gets on Sydney wharves, &c. In my endeavours to prevent the serious knocking about it receives I have had the hearty support of the managers of the shipping companies. By constantly policing the wharf while discharging is going on, I have been able to effect a great improvement. If it were practicable to have one set of permanent labourers engaged in handling fruit, in time, by constantly reminding them of the loss to the grower by their carelessness or indifference, reasonably careful handling would be obtained; but every week a large number of fresh men are engaged, consequently all the work and talk of the previous week has to be repeated, and considerable damage is done before the men are sufficiently educated in their business. It is only by constant watchfulness that a better state of things can be established. In my opinion it will always be necessary to have someone on the wharf whose sole business it is to watch the growers' interests.

The stevedores have their special duties to attend to, and how the fruit is handled is only of secondary importance to them compared with quick discharge. In some cases the carters are no better than the wharf labourers. I have frequently called the attention of the agents to the way their carters handle the fruit. The agents have complete control over these men, and could, if they were not so indifferent, make a decided improvement. The trouble is, everybody seems to be callously indifferent as to how the fruit is handled, and it is a heartbreaking job trying to alter it. I have seen the carters loading at the market fruit for transshipment, under the eyes of agents, handling the fruit as if it were stones. Knowing how the shoe pinches, I never lose an opportunity of trying to better handling conditions, and am glad to be able to report that a number of those specially interested in our industry are now doing all they can to effectively second my efforts.

Standardisation.—While the standardised fruit has not so far commanded a higher price than the best brands that have won a reputation for careful grading and packing, it

has sold more readily than consignments coming forward from the rank and file, especially when values are low, and is being enquired for by an ever-increasing number of buyers. My information is that there is a general improvement in grading and packing of Tasmanian apples this season. It cannot be too frequently stated that grading to size will doubly repay the grower for the extra labour involved. The retailers sell by the dozen, and like to be able to estimate the quantity in each case. My experience justifies me in saying that fruit from the packing-sheds will ultimately capture the preference of the buyers, especially for the country, where supplies go forward on order.

The nucleus of a strong and lasting co-operation is now in existence, the distributing agency here and the forwarding agency in Tasmania, but before any tangible result can follow a larger number of growers must come within its orbit. When, say, 50 per cent. of the growers join the movement, shipments can be controlled, markets kept buoyant, and gluts prevented; also when each variety shall be marketed. Hundreds of pounds have been lost this season by indiscriminate shipping. The best results are obtainable when apples are forwarded in their season, instead of as at present—the competition of better and later kinds with earlier and softer sorts. In order to accomplish this, a more general use of cool stores must be resorted to. This season Jonathans arrived with Alexanders, Ribstones, and Cox's Orange Pippins, practically stopping the sale of the latter sorts. Notwithstanding the early arrival of Jonathans, very many came soft and sleepy. They should have been picked earlier and cool stored until the market conditions warranted their export. Neither should Scarlets be competing with Jonathans, but should be cooled until Jonathans are off the market, and so on to the end. I know these conditions are ideal, but this is what we should strive for. I would like to draw the attention of growers to the soft condition of so many apples on the market this season. I am not aware if the quantity is unusually large, but it is a revelation to me. I do not think we pick our apples soon enough. It may be that they were left longer this season to colour up, but, whatever the cause, thousands of cases were sold from one to two shillings per case lower than they otherwise would have done had they been hard. It is extremely difficult to place apples showing any tendency to softness. I think we should pick three weeks earlier, and, whenever necessary, cool store. The Victorians know the value of cool storage. When our fruit is soft and of low value, theirs comes along hard and commands higher prices. We must also revise our ideas regarding the best saleable size. The size that commands the highest price is from 2½-inch to 2¾-inch; 2½-inch apples classed as "C" grade will bring more money than 3-inch ones of "Extra Fancy." All fruit is sold by the dozen, and large ones leave no margin for profit. As the "Extra Fancy" is supposed to be the best we can offer, I think it is a mistake to use this brand on extra large apples. It seems an anomaly for "C" grade apples to be looked upon with greater favour than "Extra Fancy."

While there are very many agents who honestly return to the grower every shilling he is entitled to, acting strictly as commission agents, and are contented with their commission, there are very many who are simply speculators. Some of the latter have stands in the market and a number have not; some receive fruit on consignment—others do not receive any. Some of those who do not receive on consignment purchase from agents on the wharf to retail it at their stands in the market. Others purchase and send to the country, gathering in profits that should go to the grower. Some receive consignments and sell when they can on the wharf, and when they cannot, parcel their lots out among agents to sell for them. Whether two commissions are charged up against the fruit I know not. Before the producer gets the full benefit of his labours this element must be eliminated from the trade; the fruit must be followed into the country to its destination, and a thorough canvass made for country orders that now go to the speculator.

The dislocation of the Brisbane shipping service has caused me anxiety, and brought me into close touch with the shipping authorities, upon whom I am constantly urging our claims.

To summarise, my recommendations to the growers are:—

- 1st. Co-operation.
- 2nd. Standardisation of their pack.
- 3rd. Cool stores. (These should as soon as possible be established in connection with every packing-shed in the State.)
- 4th. Regulated shipments.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DAVIES.

Acting-Director of Agriculture, Hobart, Tasmania.

REPORT OF TASMANIAN FRUIT REPRESENTATIVE AT ROCKHAMPTON, BRISBANE.

Report for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1918.

ON arrival in Brisbane on March 3 last the fruit market was glutted and prices very low, apples selling down to 2s. 6d. per case, on account of the Queensland crop from Stanthorpe being on the market. Low prices and over-supplies continued for a month, when the market firmed and prices advanced, Tasmanian apples selling at one period up to 12s. per case. A large quantity of Victorian and West Australian apples are consigned to this market immediately prices reach a paying level. A large percentage of the early Tasmanian varieties arriving in a soft condition had a very depressing effect on the market. Greater care will have to be taken in regard to the quality of the early shipments, as the Queensland crop, which is early, is becoming a strong competitor. I have been informed by the officer in charge of the State Fruit Department that there are approximately 6000 acres under fruit in Queensland, 3000 acres of this area being planted with apples. This area is being increased each year, and will seriously interfere with the market-price of early Tasmanian apples in the near future. In order to meet the competition of the Victorian, West Australian, and local apple crops, only sound, clean, well-graded fruit should be shipped from Tasmania. Apples are often packed in an over-ripe condition, and arrive here soft, shrivelled, and spotted. I am inclined to think that due allowance is not made for the great difference in temperature of the Tasmanian and Queensland climates. An effort should be made to send the bulk of the crop through recognised standard packing-sheds; standard pack is a guarantee of good faith,

and the name "Tasmania" should not appear on shipments unless quality and pack are guaranteed. It is also necessary to have cool storage facilities in conjunction with the system of standard pack. Growers have not sent nearly enough standard packed apples to this market.

An advertising drive in connection with Tasmanian apples should be commenced without delay. Advertising on the screens of two leading picture shows for the four months of March, April, May, and June should be most effective. Picture shows are continuous from 11 a.m., and advertisements are screened at about six performances each day. Picture shows are attended in great numbers by women and children, and I understand the attendance at two of the leading city shows numbers from 60,000 to 75,000 people each week. The total cost of this scheme of advertising would be about £15 for the four months. Neat cards with the name "Tasmania" artistically printed should be displayed in the windows of every fruiterer selling Tasmanian apples. At present it is doubtful if the name "Tasmania" is to be seen in six shops out of the many hundreds of shops in the city and suburbs, no effort being made to display cards of artistic appearance. Advertising matter containing recipes and other interesting information should be given to every retailer for distribution to the public. Continuous advertising of an attractive character would not fail to pull a large increase of business for the Tasmanian grower.—I have, &c.,

J. P. HEFFERNAN.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL FRUIT COMMITTEE.

SIR,

It is now some 12 months since your committee was formed, chiefly for the purpose of going into the matter of finding markets for the past season's apple and pear crop, and incidentally advancing the interests of the fruit industry generally. You are aware that the committee came into being owing to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. J. B. Hayes), through the Department of Agriculture, calling two conferences of fruitgrowers, one in Launceston and one in Hobart, in May, 1917, from which you elected 15 delegates, six from the north and nine from the south, together with three representatives of shipping firms. Since then fourteen meetings have been held. It is here recorded, with great regret, that a valuable member of the committee, in the person of the late Dr. Benjafield, has been lost to the fruit industry, having suddenly passed away.

At the first meeting of the committee Mr. D. E. Ryan was elected chairman, and the Government Fruit Instructor (Mr. J. M. Ward) was asked to act as secretary, and has acted in this capacity ever since.

Your committee recognised from the start that they had a very difficult proposition to overcome so far as marketing the fruit-crop was concerned, and spent many hours over the problem.

Seeking Government Aid.

At the commencement of its work your committee were of the opinion that, owing to the lack of shipping to convey your fruit to the English markets, they were quite justified in asking the Federal Government for assistance in some form or other. With this object in view, a committee of five, consisting of the chairman (Mr. D. E. Ryan), Messrs. C. ff. Pears, A. Davis, S. J. Kellaway, and L. M. Shoorbridge, together with the secretary, were appointed for the purpose of proceeding to Melbourne and approaching the Hon. the Prime Minister, with a view of the Federal Government taking over the apple and pear crop at an equivalent of 4s. per bushel at port of shipping; or, as an alternative, for the Federal Government to make a grant of £500,000 to the fruitgrowers in lieu of shipping space taken away. The matter of evaporating a percentage of the crop was also fully discussed, and it was decided to bring this matter before the Prime Minister. Accordingly, a meeting was arranged with delegates from other States, but only Tasmanian and Victorian delegates met. After a good deal of discussion members of your committee, together with Victorian delegates, waited upon the Prime Minister and laid their views before him. The answer was not altogether favourable. However, your committee worked with a will upon their return to Tasmania, and eventually were successful in receiving an order for the evaporation of 1,000,000 bushels of apples from the British Government, at the price of 7d. per lb.; also a 10 per cent. bounty when exported for the dried article, being equal to 3s. 6d. per bushel of 50 lb. It may be as well to state that from the 7d. per lb. the grower receives 2s. per 50 lb. and the evaporator 1s. 6d. This has been the means of the erection of three new evaporating factories and the enlargement of several others.

Aid from State Government.

Your committee, through the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, was instrumental in obtaining a vote of £1000 from the State Government to further the interests of the fruit industry. Part of this sum was used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of two fruitgrowers' representatives (Messrs. A. Davies and J. P. Heffernan) in Sydney and Brisbane respectively. These representatives are looking after the interests of fruitgrowers in a general way, and there is little doubt but that both are doing good and effective work, the benefit of which will be felt in many ways.

Standardization.

Through the efforts of your committee standardization of packing and grading has been brought about. From the outset it was recognised that if Tasmanian apples were to uphold their reputation on the world's markets standardization of packing and grading would have to be brought about. With this object in view, the Government were asked to place a sum of money on the estimates for the payment of a man to give the whole of his services in organising and instruction in packing and grading. Parliament having passed £500 for this purpose, and another £500 being found on behalf of growers, an organiser and packer, in the person of Mr. D. H. Rundle, was appointed. Since his appointment some twelve central packing-houses have been brought into operation, and good work has been accomplished. Your committee consider that it is necessary that standardization should be brought into force by Act of Parliament. With this object in view, your committee strongly recommends that such a bill be prepared, and be introduced to Parliament during the coming session, and brought into operation as soon as practicable.

Plant Diseases Bill.

Your committee gave a good deal of consideration to this before deciding to take the matter up, it being finally resolved that an Act for a more vigorous inspection of orchards was necessary, and one that would give wider powers than is contained in the out-of-date "Codlin Moth Act," and that it would be a wise move to have a bill introduced by the Government that would give such powers. With this object in view, the "Plant Diseases Act" of Western Australia was taken as a guide, and was gone through clause by clause, alterations and additions made to suit Tasmanian conditions, and finally, after 15 hours' consideration, your committee considered that they had a bill that would meet with the approval of fruitgrowers as a whole, and would be of great assistance in preventing the introduction of new diseases, as well as keeping in check those that are already in evidence. If the codlin moth was the only pest fruitgrowers had to contend with, no thought of a Plant Diseases Bill would have been entertained. The bill was printed, but owing to a short session it was not presented to Parliament.

Local Markets.

A good deal of consideration was given to the question, and an arrangement was come to with local firms in Hobart and Launceston to secure orders for fruit, take delivery of cases of fruit at rail or steamer, and distribute them to householders at a fixed price. Arrangements were also made with the Hobart City Council to grant licences to barrowmen, to enable them to sell fruit in the streets, with a view of encouraging a greater consumption of fruit within the State. The Launceston City Council were also approached relative to this matter, and they declined to grant licences. Unfortunately, through no fault of your committee, the whole of these arrangements have proved unsatisfactory.

S.S. "Suffolk" Shipment of Apples.

The question of payment of insurance on the shipment of apples from Tasmania by the s.s. "Suffolk," which were badly damaged on the voyage and sold for less than the actual charges, was taken up, and we now have an assurance that the insurance will be paid on apples only, but delay will be experienced in this.

Rough Handling of Fruit.

This matter was given attention, a conference taking place between the shipping companies, Waterside Workers' Union, and members of your committee, resulting in a person being appointed for the purpose of watching the handling of fruit on the wharves, and any instances noticed of rough handling to be reported to the stevedores and secretary of Waterside Union, who in turn would do their utmost to prevent any recurrence of same.

Design for a Selling Brand.

Your committee gave consideration to the matter of having one brand for putting on cases, and advertising extra fancy fruit only. With this object in view, a prize of £5 5s. was offered for the best design either in a word or design, or both. Some 120 designs were received; the word "Acme" on a seal with a map of Tasmania was accepted.

Arrangements with Coastal Farmers' Society.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made between your committee and delegates from packing associations and the Coastal Farmers' Society of New South Wales for the latter to act as co-operative selling agents for the packing associations, the details of which have already been made public.

Shipments by S.S. "Sphene" and "Yarra."

The matter of overcharge on fruit shipped by these steamers to the mainland during the Sydney strikes received attention, and your committee have done what they could in

obtaining a rebate. This matter is not yet finally adjusted, and there is every reason to believe that a rebate will be paid to those growers who have not yet received same.

Rules for Packing Associations.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with a firm of Hobart solicitors to draw up rules for the registration of associations.

Advertising Tasmanian Fruit.

The secretary, whilst recently in Melbourne, together with Mr. L. M. Shoobridge and Mr. Laird Smith, M.H.R., on behalf of your committee, waited on the Secretary of the Hon. the Prime Minister, with a view of securing financial assistance for advertising Tasmanian fruit. Having made out a strong case, a sum of £250 was promised, to be used at the discretion of your committee. This will be spent by having leaflets printed setting forth the value of fruit as a diet, and distributing same to retail fruiterers and householders; also the printing of attractive display-cards, &c. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. L. M. Shoobridge, D. E. Ryan, and W. R. Pierce has been appointed for the purpose of arranging the details of an advertising scheme.

Expenses of Committee.

The members of your committee found that the matter of attending meetings and the payment of travelling expenses was incurring a good deal of expense. All were prepared to give up their time for the good of the industry, but did not consider it altogether fair that they should pay hotel expenses and coach fares, &c.

Upon the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture being approached, he agreed that such expenses should come out of the £1000 provided by Parliament for the benefit of the fruit industry. Therefore, although members have their actual expenses paid, they give their time gratis, and this has been a heavy tax upon them on several occasions.

In conclusion, your committee desires to state that the above is a general outline of the work done, but of course there are many details too numerous to mention that have been performed.

The thanks of the fruitgrowers throughout Tasmania are due to the Government, especially to the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. J. B. Hayes), the Acting-Director of Agriculture (Mr. L. A. Evans), and the officers of the Department of Agriculture for the valuable assistance they have rendered orchardists through your committee.

D. E. RYAN, Chairman.
J. M. WARD, Secretary.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DAIRY INSTRUCTOR.

Hobart, 30th June, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Owing to the decision of the Government to close the Agricultural College in connection with the State Farm, I was transferred to Hobart early in March, and resumed duty as Dairy Instructor. As the dairying season was practically over at the time, the usual report on the season's production, &c., will again be dealt with by Mr. F. H. Johnstone.

Dairy Science School.

The Honourable the Minister having arranged with the Honourable the Minister for Trade and Customs for the Commonwealth Dairy Expert to visit Tasmania in connection with a movement on the part of the Commonwealth to take over certain work connected with the grading of produce for export, I was instructed to organise a class of factory managers, to be assembled at Scottsdale from May 21st to 30th inclusive. This school was carried out very successfully, 18 butter-factory managers attending the full course, the Commonwealth Dairy Expert (Mr. O'Callaghan) and his officers giving demonstrations in the practical grading of cream for buttermaking, its neutralisation, pasteurisation, &c.

Owing to the rapid adoption of improved methods by the butter factories in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, the dairy school held at Scottsdale should have an important influence on bringing Tasmania into line with the other States, and with this end in view, I am of opinion that a similar school should be held annually, at which both Commonwealth and State experts be invited to assist. This would help to counteract the handicap Tasmania suffers under by reason of her somewhat isolated position, and be helpful in

the necessity which has arisen for formulating a scheme embracing similar legislation and more uniform methods of manufacture throughout the Commonwealth.

Conferences.

At a conference of Ministers of Agriculture held in Sydney in May last, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the necessity exists for similar dairy legislation throughout the different States."

Arrangements were subsequently made to call together the dairy experts of the various States to discuss existing Dairy Acts and regulations generally.

I was instructed to attend this conference, which was held in the Public Offices, Melbourne, on June 19, 20, and 21. All the States of the Commonwealth were represented, and the conference was opened by the Minister for Agriculture (Hon. D. S. Oman, M.L.A.). I have already submitted a report dealing with this conference, in which I recommend that regulations be brought into force under "The Dairy Produce Act, 1910," dealing with the grading of cream at the factories, the inspection, grading, and branding of all butter manufactured at registered factories, the issuing of certificates to persons employed as testers and graders at all factories, &c.

The following resolutions were adopted by the conference of dairy experts:—

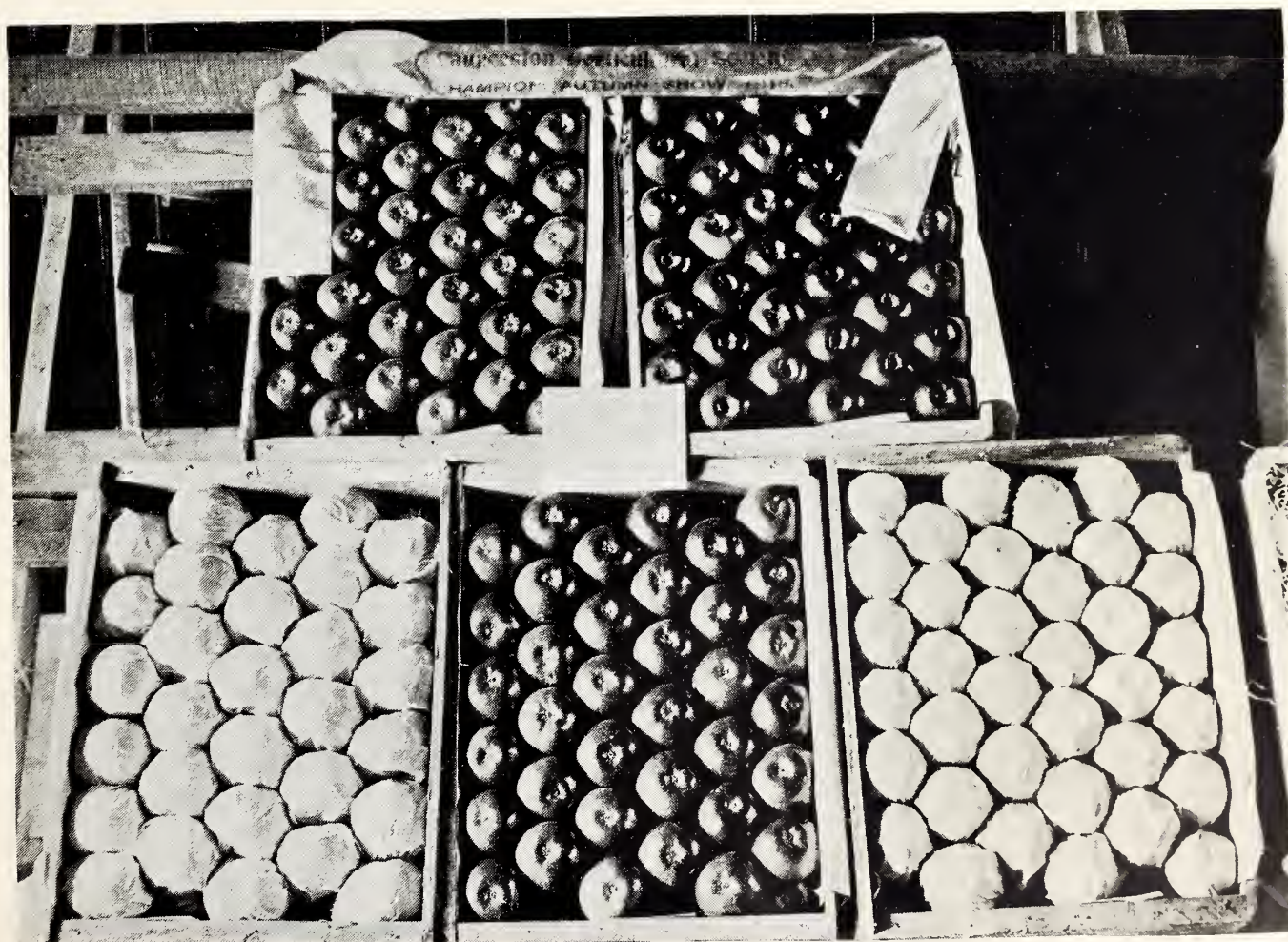
This conference recommends that in the several States dairy legislation be similar in salient principles, and as far as possible in the major details arising out of same.

This conference recognises that the grading of dairy products forms an integral part of the instructional work connected with the preparation and manufacture of dairy products, and urges that the practice of grading be adopted by each of the dairying States.



A. OLIVER & SONS' CHAMPION AYRSHIRE COW (OVER 5 YEARS), LAUNCESTON SHOW, 1917.

[*Courier.*



CHAMPION EXHIBIT IN CASE FRUIT, LAUNCESTON, APRIL, 1918, SHOWN BY THE RAYWOOD ORCHARD, TAMAR VALLEY.

[*Courier.*

As employees of dairy produce factories are, or will be, required to qualify and pass examinations under the provisions of the proposed States' legislation, it is recommended that full facilities be provided by each State to give instruction, in order to qualify them as prescribed. That the States agree to mutually help each other in this and any other way that may be thought conducive to the benefit of the States' work and the industry.

That it be a recommendation to the Minister of Agriculture in each State that the Commonwealth Government be approached with a view of arranging that no action be taken by the Federal authorities in the alteration of the "Commerce Act" in regard to dairy produce without first consulting with the State Departments concerned.

We are of opinion that a system of reciprocity should be introduced between the States whereby each should be kept aware of any alteration of regulations, and the reason therefor, together with all other matters bearing directly on the dairy industry which are not merely domestic.

The great improvement which has taken place in the butter manufactured in New South Wales since the inception of "The Dairy Industry Act, 1915," has had a marked influence on the other States, and a bill to regulate the testing and grading of milk and cream, and the manufacture of butter and cheese, has already been prepared in Victoria, embracing the salient points of the New South Wales Act, which have proved so successful.

The compulsory grading of cream and its pasteurisation for butter-making were the two essential factors in raising the quality of the butter in New South Wales, and since the "Dairy Industry Act" came into force in 1916 choicest grade butter had improved in that State from approximately 54 per cent. to 81 per cent.

Under this Act the onus of grading correctly is put on the manufacturer, who must classify the cream into at least two qualities, tainted and untainted, and pack the butter accordingly under registered brands.

All butter intended for export beyond the State must be submitted for examination in grading (check grading). Books of factories are inspected so far as the manufacturing side is concerned.

Cream graders and testers are registered and given certificates after passing an examination. These can be cancelled if their work should at any time be unsatisfactory. Their grading is checked by visiting inspectors at the factory, and by official check-grading of the butter manufactured. All boxes of butter bear the date of churning and the number of churn and vats of cream. Reports are sent out to manufacturers for instructional purposes on all butter graded by Government officials.

These regulations may appear somewhat drastic to those not conversant with the real causes of so much butter of inferior quality being manufactured in Tasmania, but there has been very little friction in New South Wales between the Department and manufacturers since the above regulations came into force, and the fact of the butter exported for the season 1916-17 showing 81 per cent. as grading first-grade or better (mostly 93-point butter) speaks for itself, and points to the desirability of Tasmania following on the same lines.

A fruitful source of trouble with respect to second-class cream in Tasmania has been the tendency shown by managers, directors, or proprietors to accept cream (more especially from a new or prospective supplier) at a higher value than the quality warrants, a very unsound form of competition, which has had an extremely bad effect upon some suppliers, who, trading upon the keen competition between the factories, become careless in their handling and treatment of cream. The compulsory grading of cream, registration of graders, and grade-marking of butter has entirely eliminated this difficulty in New South Wales, as under the Act the cream-grader is liable to lose his certificate if cream is found to be incorrectly graded; and on the other hand, all factories being compelled to employ a certificated grader, this man holds a status which protects him from any attempt at coercion on the part of his employers to classify any cream at a higher grade than that warranted by its quality at the time of delivery.

The result of the above legislation has not only been apparent in the great improvement in quality of New South Wales butter, but has also been the means by which one of the great obstacles to the production of the highest-grade butter in Australia has been removed. It is a well-known fact that for some years past there has not been a proportionate return for highest-grade butter; that is to say, that no incentive has been given to produce the highest grade possible by any adequate increase in the price to be obtained. Owing to the high prices obtainable generally, and to other matters connected with the commercial handling of butter, there has been a tendency to rank all butters which reach the first grade under that one heading and value.

It was not long after the "Dairy Industry Act" came into force before grocers and other buyers insisted upon being supplied with butter grading 93 points or over, owing to its superior table and keeping qualities over butter ranging from 90 to 92 points. The result of this has been that enhanced prices are realised for the higher first grades, and a great incentive has thus been given to the factories to

improve the quality of their output in consequence. For some years past it has been a common occurrence to be told that "it did not pay to produce the highest-quality butter." Judicious legislation has put a stop to this appalling state of affairs, and introduced a healthy spirit of rivalry among manufacturers who were, before this time, apparently quite content if the quality of their butter maintained a respectable average of mediocrity.

This is an extremely important matter, and is a phase of the industry which will repay critical analysis; for instance, the estimated output of butter in Tasmania for the past financial year is 2300 tons, or 5,152,000 lb. Now, placing a low estimate of 1d. per lb. as an increased value due to improvement in quality, following on judicious legislation on the lines indicated, the increased revenue from this source alone would be £21,466 13s. 4d. It is therefore quite obvious that the other States are perfectly justified in displaying a certain anxiety that Tasmania should come into line by adopting similar legislation and methods of manufacture, and it is with the object of pushing this ahead that I have gone into the matter in some detail.

Dairying in Tasmania may now be said to have surmounted its initial difficulties and to have become a thriving industry, and if proper care is taken to foster this young industry on right lines, there should be no danger of any lapse of effort on the part of those engaged in it. The value of the butter produced in Tasmania last year is estimated at £344,000, and of cheese £18,000, making a total of £362,000, so that when the value of the milk otherwise consumed, together with the total value of the cattle, is added, it may be said that Tasmania has built up the nucleus of what promises to be a most important industry.

Of the total quantity of butter exported from Tasmania last year, 62 per cent. was first grade, 26 per cent. second grade, 7 per cent. third grade, and 0.5 per cent. pastry. Contrasting first grade with the 81 per cent. first grade in New South Wales, it is plain that the suggestions I have outlined, if adopted, would lead to a greatly increased percentage of first-grade butter being produced, and a corresponding increase in the returns to the producers.

The dairy companies, within the last few years, have also become financially sound, and may therefore be expected to move ahead with the times, whereas during the first 10 years from the inception of the factory system of dairying these companies were more concerned over the problem of making ends meet than with any scheme for improving methods of manufacture by the introduction of expensive machinery. It is for this reason that the system of pasteurisation (which I found to be so successful in New Zealand on the occasion of my official visit in 1914) has not been more quickly taken up in Tasmania. It will be the duty of the officers of the dairy division during the coming year to assist to the fullest extent the movement now common throughout Australia for the universal adoption by dairy factories of cream-grading, pasteurisation, and grade-marking of butter. An amendment of the regulations under "The Dairy Produce Act, 1910," will be necessary, and I hope to place this matter before the Dairymen's Association, Directors' and Factory Managers' Association at an early date for discussion.

Mr. Ramskill's report on the herd-testing movement shows that considerable success has been achieved in breaking down the apathy shown by farmers a few years ago. The subsidies granted by the Government have been of great assistance in placing the existing associations upon a good working basis, but, as herd-testing is now practically a necessity, and has quite passed out of the demonstration stage, no farmer can plead ignorance of its practical utility in building up a dairy herd or in the selection of dairy sires. It is therefore questionable if the subsidies granted by the Government have still any educational value, or whether the amount of such subsidy is simply used to defray a portion of the expense which should be borne by the association. Unless a pronounced forward movement takes place in the formation of herd-testing associations during next season, I think the Government would be well advised to stop the subsidies as at present paid, and, with a view of fostering the movement, make a free grant on the formation of any new association of the equipment necessary to carry on the work. This would represent a definite sum of approximately £10 as a bonus for each association formed and run on approved lines.

A somewhat difficult position has arisen owing to the recent action taken by the Commonwealth in taking over the work of grading dairy produce for export. This work was previously done by the States on behalf of the Commonwealth, but the change has given rise to a certain amount of overlapping in the work of State and Federal officers. As this matter seems to be taking on a political aspect, I can only draw attention to the desirability of Tasmania keeping in touch with the other States, where a keen anxiety is being shown to safeguard the producer from being exploited through over-legislation. The contention of the various States is that the dairy industry has been created by them at great individual cost; the expert staffs of the States have a full knowledge of local requirements, and are therefore better able to carry out instructional work than any central authority. The widely varying conditions under which dairying is carried on in Australia make it practically impossible to obtain anything like uniformity in manufacture, which will be understood when a contrast is made in the methods which must be followed in order to produce a simi-

lar butter at places so widely remote as Cairns, in tropical Queensland, and Tasmania. The State Ministers of Agriculture have already discussed this matter in conference, and are at present endeavouring to bring about similar dairy legislation in all the States. This would greatly facilitate the instructional work of the States' officers, and provide the opportunity to more accurately define the functions of the Commonwealth with respect to grading and other matters. At the present time, not only are the fees charged for grad-

ing by the Commonwealth higher than those previously charged by the States, but in some instances the producer is apparently paying double fees owing to the grading being done by both Commonwealth and State officers.—I have, &c.,

A. CONLON, Dairy Instructor.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR DAIRY SUPERVISOR AND ACTING DAIRY INSTRUCTOR.

Hobart, 5th June, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

I am pleased to again have to report a great advancement in all branches of the dairy industry, which is the result of good prices obtaining for dairy products, the good season, and also, in some measure, to the better class of dairy stock that is being used in the large dairy centres.

The number of dairy cows used in the production of dairy products is about 60,000, which are used by about 5000 dairy farmers.

At the commencement of the year under review the outlook for the sale of surplus butter and cheese in Europe looked bad, owing to shortage of means of transport.

I was instructed to attend an interstate conference of dairymen and others interested in the industry, and was one of a deputation which waited on the Prime Minister and put before him a workable scheme for the disposal of our dairy products. This resulted in the Imperial Government purchasing all our butter, the Commonwealth Government acting as their purchasing agents.

This butter was put into cool stores and shipped to England as opportunity offered. Our butter was stored at Launceston and at Somerset, in the cool stores at these places. This butter was railed to Hobart and shipped direct to England, the first shipment being 600 tons, which was one of the most valuable freights ever hauled over our railroads, the value being about £90,000.

Production.

The butter produced at registered factories during the season 1916-17 was 1600 tons, and the quantity for the year 1917-18 is 1660 tons, being an increase of 60 tons, value £278,880.

Quality.

This season our butter has for the first time been graded in the State, the factories being paid according to grade delivered into the cool stores. This resulted in our butter grading much higher than in previous years. The Department of Trade and Customs appointed a grader for Tasmania, who grades the butter at both Launceston and Somerset.

Cream Supply.

Dairymen are seeing the necessity of producing a better grade of cream, and are taking more care in handling, which all helps to enable the buttermaker to turn out a better grade of butter.

Owing, perhaps, to the exceptionally few hot days, very few complaints have been received regarding bad cream being received from dairymen. Several factories have, during the year, installed pasteurisers, and have reported favourably on their use. I have in all cases recommended the use of the batch pasteuriser, with which I had good results in California seven years ago. I do not consider the "flash" system suitable for the cream which is received at our factories.

Official Testing of Pure Dairy Cows.

This year eight Jersey, two Ayrshire, and two Friesian herds were tested for production. Our State herd books and advanced registry should in a few years' time prove a great benefit to farmers engaged in the industry, as they will be able to purchase their pure bulls for grading purposes from families of tested females. This is sound business, and in this branch of the industry Tasmania is well up with any country in the world. The results of this work are slow in being felt, as the improvement of any livestock is a slow process, but we are working on correct scientific lines, and the work being done now in this direction will be recorded in the livestock history of Tasmania.

Cow-testing Associations.

Cow-testing associations are working at Yolla, Ringarooma, Riana, and Chudleigh, and next season we hope to have at least two more associations formed. These associations are proving a great success, and are doing all that was expected of them in the improvement of the dairy herds and the education of the dairymen connected with them. My colleague, Mr. Ramskill, will report more fully on the work of these associations.

The Future of the Industry.

The prices for dairy products will be good for many years to come, and the industry has prosperous times ahead. Better cows and better feed are still the watchwords, and improvement in these directions will result in increased production.

Last month Mr. Conlon returned to the dairy division after being engaged at the State Farm for the past three years. We welcome him back, both personally and for the use we will make of his vast and lengthy experience in dairy work both here and on the mainland.

I have to thank Mr. Ramskill for his co-operation during the three years that I have been acting as chief of the dairy division.—I have, &c.,

F. H. JOHNSTONE,
Acting Dairy Expert.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECOND DAIRY SUPERVISOR.

Agricultural and Stock Department,
Deloraine, 29th June, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit hereunder my report for the year ending June 30, 1918.

The season just ended has not been as favourable for dairying as the preceding one, principally owing to a prolonged spell of dry weather during the first four months of the new year. The ill-effect of this was accentuated in some districts by excessive wet before Christmas. While there has been a considerable increase in the number of cows milked, the increase in production has not, owing to the vagaries of the season, been in proportion to the additional number of cows milked. However, with the prices obtained for dairy produce during the season, the industry has been well able to hold its own in comparison with other branches of agricul-

ture. High prices have continued for dairy stock, and there are indications that the demand for cows for next season will again keep prices at a fairly high level; that is, of course, providing nothing unforeseen happens, for we must recognise a greater degree of uncertainty in these matters than usual, in view of the generally abnormal conditions now obtaining.

Cream Supply.

That Tasmanian factory managers can manufacture a butter to compare favourably with that made by any confrere of the mainland States has been demonstrated on many occasions; the condition precedent is that cream of the finest quality be obtained from the dairy farms. This condition is not always fulfilled, and in this connection I have to repeat my statement of last year—there is a too great proportion

of second-quality cream received at the factories. Once cream has undergone certain changes, or forms of decomposition, no known process of manufacture will make a high-grade butter from it. The trouble must be remedied at the source of supply, *i.e.*, at the dairy farm. Some dairymen consistently send a cream which, while not perfect, is still always a first-class cream; others just as consistently send an inferior cream. Whenever possible the latter type of supplier is visited, and assistance given with the object of improving the quality of his output. Other demands on my time have prevented this work being given the systematic attention necessary to achieve some degree of lasting improvement. I must also stress again the importance of enforcing a system of cream-grading and payment according to quality at every factory. At present there is no legislative machinery providing for this.

During the year I have been engaged in herd-testing work, judging produce and other show work, lectures, and have assisted factories, cream-suppliers, and dairymen generally to the best of my ability.

Herd-testing.

The value of herd-testing as a factor in successful dairying is being recognised to a greater extent each year. A new association was formed at Riana last spring. This makes the fourth active herd-testing association in our State. Attempts to form others were unsuccessful, mainly owing to the indifference of the dairymen concerned. The usual assistance, financial and operative, has been accorded by the Department. As a result, each association employs the same working method, thus ensuring accuracy and efficiency, and enabling comparisons to be readily made and progress noted. The issue by the Department of dairy cow certificates for all cows producing 4000 lb. of milk and 200 lb. of butter-fat or more in 180 consecutive days has been continued.

In all, 75 herds, with a total of 1642 cows, have been tested for various periods by the associations. Of this number, 964 cows contained in 58 herds completed tests for the full term. Three hundred cows qualified for certificates.

As expected, the very dry time experienced from early in January until late in the summer had the effect of reducing production very considerably, and not only shortened the milking season, but caused the records of the last two months of testing to fall, in the majority of cases, much below the averages for the same months in the year before. In the circumstances, it should occasion no surprise to find the average milk and butter-fat produced to be below that of the preceding season. As will be seen later, however, the difference is not a large one, showing that the adverse conditions imposed by nature were largely counteracted by the herd improvement due to previous testings. A few herds were so situated and provided for that they were affected by the dry period to a much lesser degree than others, and these herds attained this season a higher level of production than they had previously reached.

For comparison purposes the yields of cows only are given in the records herein tabulated; the yields of two and three year old heifers being excluded, excepting in those cases where the yields of heifers were above the average of the cows in the same herd. It should also be borne in mind that all yields are for the period of 180 consecutive days.

Records (Yolla Herd-testing Association).

At Yolla 28 herds, aggregating 717 cows (and heifers), commenced the season's test; but as two herds were unable to test for the full period, and a number of poor producers were "culled" during the season, while others calved too late to complete six months' test, those actually tested for the full 180 days numbered 515.

The average yield of milk and butter-fat of each herd tested by this association during the season just ended, together with the highest and lowest individual yields in each herd, is given under Table I.

TABLE I.

Herd.	Average.			Yield of Best Cow.		Yield of Worst Cow.	
	Milk.	Test.	Butter-fat.	Milk.	Butter-fat.	Milk.	Butter-fat.
No.	lbs.	%	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	5471	4.47	244.6	6580	275.1	4725	198.9
2	5519	4.12	227.5	6090	290.1	3915	154.8
3	5301	4.10	217.6	6075	240.9	4850	193.2
4	5143	4.14	213.1	4590	261.3	4395	171.3
5	5129	4.14	212.4	6435	265.8	3375	144.3
6	5196	4.08	212.2	5955	252.3	5370	191.1
7	5046	4.12	208.1	6495	270.0	3075	134.9
8	4868	4.16	202.6	5835	282.9	3765	147.0
9	5250	3.76	197.7	5820	229.8	4410	163.2
10	4843	4.00	193.7	5685	216.3	4035	155.1
11	4103	4.66	191.6	5115*	263.1	2850	163.8
12	4643	4.12	191.4	5715	255.3	3270	121.2
13	4588	4.03	185.2	5685	241.8	3915	152.7
14	4423	4.03	178.6	5220	219.0	3090	117.6
15	3996	4.43	177.0	4590	248.4	3450	135.0
16	4491	3.83	172.2	4605	197.4	3690	128.4
17	4167	3.82	159.4	5835	201.3	3150	123.9
18	3365	4.53	152.5	3585	206.1	3090	117.9
19	3614	4.15	150.3	5145	220.2	2880	111.9
20	3553	4.20	149.4	4400	166.2	3030	121.5
21	3535	4.21	149.0	4995	205.8	2835	108.3
22	3532	4.19	148.2	3855	178.5	3120	131.4
23	All heifers						
24	3772	3.85	145.5	5280	212.4	3615	134.1
25	3552	4.02	142.9	3720	170.7	1860	84.0
26	2872	3.98	114.4	3615	142.5	2070	95.7

* This yield was given in five months.

The wide difference between the highest and the lowest yield in each herd shows the room for further improvement by "passing out" the poor producers; just as the difference in herd averages in the above table serves to indicate the possibilities that lie in careful selection and good management. Taking the price of butter-fat for last season at 1s. 4d. per lb. (it was actually rather more), then each cow in Herd No. 1 was worth £16 6s. for butter-fat alone in six months; while each cow in the herd at the foot of the list was worth, in the same time, only £7 12s. for butter-fat. Moreover, the milk average of the one herd is nearly double that of the other. Again, the best cow in the association produced more than three times the quantity of milk and fat contained in the lowest yield, the respective fat values being

£19 7s. and £5 12s. Many other examples of this kind might be given, but these will serve to emphasise the variation in the productivity of cows when taken individually. It is when yields are expressed in terms of pounds, shillings, and pence that the differences seem to be more keenly appreciated.

Of these herds, 12 have now been tested for three seasons, 8 for two seasons, while 8 were tested for the first time during last season. The inclusion of fresh herds each year is a factor that tends to keep the general average at a lower level than would be the case if the same herds only were tested year by year. The general average yield for each season of the cows in this association is shown here:—

TABLE II.

Year.	Milk.	Butter-fat.	Test.
	lbs.	lbs.	%
1915-16	4128	169.0	4.09
1916-17	4763	194.5	4.08
1917-18	4557	187.8	4.12

It will thus be seen that despite the adverse circumstances previously referred to, the past season's average production is only 206 lb. of milk and 6½ lb. of butter-fat lower than the preceding season, which was a very favourable one. Knowing the circumstances, it is reasonable to suppose the difference would have been much greater if the majority of these

herds had not been fortified by the result of the previous two years' testing. However, while the season caught some owners "napping," others can show a record of continual progress; and the three seasons' record of the three herds shown in Table 3 furnish striking examples of advancement made.

TABLE III.

Herd	Season 1915-16.		Season 1916-17.		Season 1917-18.	
	Milk	Butter-fat.	Milk.	Butter-fat.	Milk.	Butter-fat.
No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
2	4158	166·1	5093	204·6	5519	227·5
3	3328	144·5	4851	204·7	5301	217·6
4	4526	174·7	4833	203·1	5143	213·1

The foregoing results should encourage other dairymen in Tasmania to pay closer attention to the questions of herd-testing and better feeding. One hundred and forty-seven cows in this association qualified for certificates.

Ringarooma Herd-testing Association.

This association had an increased volume of work in its second year's operations—21 herds, comprising 560 cows and

heifers, were tested, as against 13 herds and 255 cows in the initial season. Owing to three herds failing to complete six months' test, a number of cows in other herds calving late in the season, and a proportion being culled, the number actually tested for the full time was 301. The average yield and the highest and lowest individual yields in each herd are shown in the following table:—

TABLE IV.

Herd.	Average.			Yield of Best Cow.		Yield of Worst Cow.	
	Milk.	Test.	Butter-fat.	Milk.	Butter-fat.	Milk.	Butter-fat.
No.	lbs.	%	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	5660	4·10	232·5	9405	377·5	3960	169·7
2	5785	3·98	230·8	6225	272·4	5580	202·2
3	5286	4·19	221·8	5985	267·6	4695	200·4
4	5572	3·96	220·8	5445	243·9	5700	197·7
5	5790	3·62	209·7	6450*	225·0	5070	203·4
6	5332	3·81	203·1	6105	225·0	4365	170·4
7	4509	4·39	198·1	5910	243·6	4005	152·1
8	4988	3·94	196·8	7455	301·0	3060	128·1
9	4989	3·89	194·4	5385	243·9	3735	146·4
10	4679	3·89	182·3	6300	241·8	3285	123·6
11	4115	4·26	175·6	5925	254·7	2760	138·0
12	4395	3·72	163·9	4785	206·1	4110	132·0
13	3967	3·98	158·0	4380	182·7	3330	137·1
14	3732	4·21	157·5	4695	202·2	2595	122·4
15	3771	4·07	153·6	5610	213·6	3345	121·5
16	3598	4·04	145·4	5810	209·5	2790	98·8
17	3517	4·07	143·4	3990	160·5	3015	130·2
18	3071	4·20	129·1	4095	183·9	2505	90·6

* Five months' yield.

Ninety-five cows qualified for certificates, and the owners of three herds had the satisfaction of receiving certificates for all their cows completing the full test.

The owner of No. 1 herd has the distinction of possessing

the cow yielding the greatest amount of milk and butter-fat yet recorded in Tasmania for a crossbred cow, both for a single test period and for a two seasons' total. Her performance is:—

Season.	Milk.	Test.	Butter-fat.	Value of Fat.
	lbs.	%	lbs.	£ s. d.
1916-17... ..	8025	4·00	321·3	21 8 0
1917-18... ..	9405	4·01	377·5	25 3 0
Totals	17,430	...	698·8	£46 11 0

The 1917-18 yield is equal to a daily average for the test period (180 days) of 52½ lb. of milk, and 2·09 lb. of butter-fat, or a weekly average of approximately 17 lb. of commercial butter.

Another good performance is that of the best cow in herd No. 8. This cow gave the highest yield under association tests in 1916-17. Her two seasons' yields are here given:—

Season.	Milk.	Test.	Butter-fat.	Value of Fat.
	lbs.	%	lbs.	£ s. d.
1916-17... ..	8560	3·87	331·2	22 1 0
1917-18... ..	7455	4·04	201·0	20 1 0
Totals	16,015	...	632·2	£42 2 0

This cow suffered an attack of mammitis during the last season.
Eleven herds in this association have now undergone two seasons' testing. The majority of these show a substantial

increase in yields for the second test period; but a few, for various reasons, did not make any headway. These and the herds tested for the first time had the effect of reducing the general association average, as shown hereunder:—

Season.	Milk.	Butter-fat.	Test.
	lbs.	lbs.	%
1916-17	4541	185.1	4.07
1917-18	4425	178.5	4.03

This shows a decrease of 116 lb. of milk and 6.6 lb. of butter-fat, the latter being almost exactly the same as the decrease in Yolla.

In Table 4 the same wide differences in both herd averages and in individual cows' yields are found to exist, stressing the necessity of a drastic weeding-out campaign. The value of the butter-fat yielded by herd No. 1 averages £15 10s. per cow. The lowest producing herd averaged £8 12s. in the same time. In several herds the best cow was worth more than twice as much as the worst. In view of facts such as these, further argument should be unnecessary.

Riana Herd-testing Association.

This association was formed and commenced work in October last, with 18 herds, numbering 255 cows and heifers. Three herds failed to complete six months' testing, in other herds a proportion of cows were late calving, consequently only 134 cows and heifers completed the full 180 days' test. Herd averages, with highest and lowest individual yields in each herd, are given in the following table:—

TABLE V.

Herd.	Average.			Yield of Best Cow.		Yield of Worst Cow.	
	Milk.	Test.	Butter-fat.	Milk.	Butter-fat.	Milk.	Butter-fat.
No.	lbs.	%	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	6018	4.67	281.4	7235	320.4	5310	259.8
2	5835	4.25	248.2	7755	351.3	5340	207.4
3	5490	4.07	223.5	5985	247.5	4365	177.6
4	5120	4.31	221.0	5385	237.4	5400	202.5
5	4955	4.33	214.7	4815	217.7	5115	212.7
6	4696	4.29	211.7	5610	255.0	4110	157.5
7	4961	4.17	206.7	5415	286.2	4905	171.9
8	4820	4.28	206.7	4995	228.9	4155	154.8
9	4114	4.95	203.8	4830	251.7	3285	159.3
10	4182	4.43	185.3	4485	193.6	3990	171.6
11	4300	4.21	181.1	4575	216.3	3480	135.9
12	4082	4.25	173.5	5490	255.3	2735	107.1
13	3881	3.96	153.7	4350	175.9	3420	123.3
14	3556	4.20	149.5	4680	180.0	3215	124.2
15	3133	4.37	137.1	4290	174.9	2100	102.0

Herd No. 1 stands out with the highest average milk and butter-fat yield recorded in any association during the season just ended. Herd No. 2 occupies second place in the same respect, and also contains the highest yielding cow in this association. The same cow's record stands next to that of the Ringarooma "top-notcher." From a scrutiny of the other yields it is evident this association, in common with the others, contains a proportion of very good cows. The general average of 4451 lb. of milk compares very favourably with the average of the older associations; while the butter-fat average of 192 lb. is the highest association average for the season. This is no doubt due in part to the fact that herds in this association are smaller numerically than in other districts. It is generally recognised that, in the absence of testing, the owner of a small herd is in a better position to know the individual merits of his cows than is the owner of a large herd.

The dairymen in this district were subject to the same disadvantages during a part of the season as were those in other parts; moreover, testing was not commenced until many of the cows had been in milk two months. So that, all things considered, it is probable that with a normal season and a start in good time the junior association will cause the older bodies to look to their laurels. Forty-seven cows qualified for certificates.

The Western District Dairymen's Herd-testing Association.

The testing records of this association are not as complete as either of the other three. Of eight herds commencing the season's test, only one completed the full six months. Therefore, while the work had some value to the dairymen concerned, it is not possible to ascertain with exactness the amount of progress made, and no data of any value for comparison purposes is available.

General.

As the benefits to be derived from herd-testing are more fully realised, we may expect to see the great variations at present appearing in our records become modified. Anyone who at present is in possession of a low-producing herd should not be discouraged, but rather, by adopting the methods of his more successful neighbour, strive to reach the same level of production with his cows. What one man may accomplish in this direction should be quite within the reach of the next under similar conditions and the same degree of capable management.

Some of the points given prominence to by herd-testing are:—

There exists a wide difference in the individual producing capacity of cows—while some are money-makers, others are an expense to their owners.

The quickest, easiest, and most certain way of detecting the unprofitable ones is to weigh and test each cow's milk regularly.

No cow can do her best unless adequately fed—not only while in milk, but also during the interval between lactation periods.

In too many instances money is lost through the failure to provide some succulent food during the late summer and autumn. Suitable extra feed made available as the ordinary pastures get short and dry will maintain yields at a more profitable level and for a longer period.

Providing the necessary feed is available, the earlier in the season cows "come in," the more profitable they are.

The cost of feed and attention for a bad cow is substantially the same as for a good one.

A cow needs a certain minimum amount of food to repair waste of tissue, to maintain warmth, and to provide herself with the energy she expends in various ways. If she receives this minimum amount only she cannot be a profitable producer; but if allowed more than an existence ration, the extra amount will be returned in the form of milk and fat, the extra return being, subject to the inherent capacity limit of the cow, in proportion to the additional food consumed.

To condemn a cow solely because her milk contains a low fat percentage may be a mistake; to consider a cow a good one solely because her milk has a high fat test is often an error; and to estimate a cow's value on her milk-yield alone is misleading.

The dairyman marketing butter-fat must consider the fat percentage in conjunction with the quantity of milk if he desires to determine the true relative value of his cows. He wants to know the quantity of butter-fat each cow is giving.

Dairy qualities are inherited, and may be intensified by judicious breeding.

Pure blood is more potent than mixed blood; hence the reason for placing a pure-bred sire of good dairy quality at the head of a dairy herd when progress is desired. To use any old scrubber as a sire means deterioration.

Feed, breed, test records, and quiet handling are the dominating factors in successful dairying and herd improvement.—I have, &c.,

E. F. RAMSKILL,
Second Dairy Supervisor.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture, Hobart.

REPORT OF MANAGER OF STATE FARM, DELORAINE.

At the close of the past financial year I have decided it would be of interest to give a progress report concerning the State Farm. As I have had the management thereof for about five months, I am in a better position to give my views concerning it than I was when I submitted my last report.

My expressed opinion that the property here was situated in a wet, cold, and bleak locality has been fully realised.

As you are aware, this district, in common with other parts of the State, suffered from an unusually dry autumn. This dry spell did not break up till the latter end of May. The result was there was no growth; the usual autumn grass and fodder crops, which assist stock (both fat and store) to tide over the winter, were conspicuous by their absence. For these reasons stock fared badly, and was forced on the markets to such an extent that a slump occurred and prices receded considerably, the sheep market being especially affected. I had some 30 acres of land prepared for sowing with grassseed and Algerian oats. Although the land was ploughed twice and worked down to a fine tilth, sowing being deferred for some time, the oats, after lying in the ground a long while before germinating, came up very patchy, and too late for winter fodder, but promise to provide a good crop of hay; but my trouble is that the grass seed failed to germinate. The supposition is that it was old seed that had been bought.

Realising the great necessity there was for this work, and its importance, I put men on to clean out the ditches (all of which were filled with growing rushes and silt) as soon as the ground was soft enough. The result of this work is already very noticeable. The surface water is able to get away. Had this been the case all along the farm would have been in a very different condition to that in which it is found to-day. As it is, immense damage has been done that will take years and a lot of work to undo.

On account of the wet and clayey nature of the soil, my opinion, already given, that the place is very unsuitable for cultivation, has not been altered. It is too wet for sheep-farming, and is best adapted for cattle-grazing and dairying. This should be the chief business carried on here—with cultivation commensurate with fodder requirements, and some sheep on the drier parts as side-lines. It is a patent fact that the most profitable way to engage in dairying is to make cheese, and I strongly advise that, to assist in making the best of a bad job, you will grant me the power to purchase the balance of a cheese plant. I say "the balance," for, as stated in my former report, we have here a part of a plant, but to make cheese there will be needed a cool water-supply which in the summer months we have not got. Our supply is simply warm ditch-water. If a water-supply is brought on—and let it be understood this is procurable—there are quite twenty 1000-gallon tanks on the premises that would not be required, and could be turned into money very readily, which would be a set-off against the new work.

The drain spoken of in my first report, I have had constructed, which has removed the cesspit that existed adjacent to the dairy; but I am anxiously waiting for your permission to get the cowshed concreted.

Stock.—When I took charge I found the place heavily stocked (for the time of year), and owing to the drought I was faced with very little chance to sell even at a very low rates, and this state became intensified by the price-fixing scare. I had great difficulty in reducing to advantage by getting a decent price, and could not regard at all the price at which the stock had been purchased, and, to make matters worse, there was a mysterious disease among the sheep which was responsible for the death of over 40 out of about 700. However, with difficulty I obtained fair prices throughout. We can well manage what we have on hand now. With the aid of straw, of which there was a lot almost wasting, I am able to keep on all the young cattle, and I am hopeful of getting good prices in the spring.

Cows.—Out of 33 which were expected to calve in the spring, 11 are empty, and as my chief "plank" was dairying (as I consider it to be the only dependable line in which we could hope to succeed), I purchased 25 heifers and cows, including 9 pure Ayrshires, also a bull of the same breed from heavy producing ancestors. From these pure cattle I will endeavour to raise a herd of cows that will be a credit to the State Farm. Several of the cows that were in calf (and which had previously been milked here) have aborted, and the presence of contagious abortion is suspected. The conditions prevailing here, in the cowshed and elsewhere, are sufficient to produce, and are unquestionably responsible for, this state of things. Although I realise the difficulties with which I am assailed, if I am able to carry out my policy and can obtain a cheese-making plant, a cold-water supply, and a wholesome cowshed, I have every confidence that a very different state of things will soon exist.

Owing to past management and policies that have been adopted for so long, the State Farm has become the target for abuse and ridicule. That our Agricultural College and State Farm should occupy such a despised and unenviable position in the eyes of the public is certainly to be deplored and regretted. This undoubtedly is the reason why, as an educational institution, it has failed lamentably, and has not been appreciated by the general public. Since I have taken charge as manager I have already had six applications from youths who are anxious to take a course of instruction in general farming, who all refer to the altered management of the farm. I mention this, not boastfully, but merely to show that the public are not to be blamed for the utter failure of this institution as a college.

I have, &c.,

A. T. BONNEY, Manager.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON.

Deloraine, June 30, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

The year has been an exceptionally busy one, and the demands on my services have been greater than ever, and many calls have had to go unattended. The need for veterinary assistance in the Department is urgent, and I regret that an attempt during the year to obtain a second veterinary officer was unsuccessful.

I would recommend that in the near future another attempt be made to secure an assistant in the veterinary division.

I am of opinion that there is sufficient work in this State for three Government veterinary officers, as there are branches of State veterinary work which, owing to the lack of veterinary assistance, cannot now be touched.

During the year I purchased a motor-car, and this enabled me to accomplish more than twice the amount of work than before, and, what was most important, enabled me to reach the locality of an outbreak of disease quickly. The work done in connection with the blackleg outbreak could not possibly have been done without this rapid and convenient mode of transit.

The new "Stallions Registration Act" has added greatly to both the outside work and the clerical work of my branch of the Department. Attached will be found a full report of the examinations at the first parades

"Registration of Stallions Act, 1916."

This year saw the beginning of the working of the above Act. Under this Act stallions will be debarred from travelling or standing for stud purposes unless a Government certificate of soundness and approval is given in respect of such stallion.

Prior to this Act coming into force the examinations were voluntary, and the only restriction placed on an uncertificated horse was that he could not compete for prizes at certain agricultural shows. The examinations under the old system were conducted solely by the Government veterinary officer, who had to judge of type, standard, and breeding as well as unsoundness.

Examining Authority.

Under the present Act the examining authority consists of the Government Veterinary Officer and two competent judges of horses, the veterinary officer alone deciding on the question of unsoundness, and the whole of the examining authority decide if the horse is up to a reasonable standard as regards type, standard, and breeding. This is a far better system of examination for everyone concerned.

Examining authorities were appointed as under:—

North-West Coast—Messrs. F. A. Tongs and T. R. Addison.

Northern—Messrs. J. T. Bramich and Walter Scott.

Southern—Messrs. John Porter and J. T. Weaver.

Each of these boards acted in conjunction with the Veterinary Officer.

Parades.

Owing to a number of horses not being presented for examination at the first parades, it was found necessary to hold a second series on the North-West Coast and in the Launceston district. This greatly added to the expense of the administration of the Act, and the parades, although started on 24th July, were not concluded till towards the end of September.

The following is a list of parades, with number and class of animals examined:—

Parades.	Horses Examined.			
	Draughts.	Thor. and Light.	Ponies.	Total.
<i>First Series.</i>				
Forest	3	1	1	5
Stanley ..	1	1	...	2
Cooe .....	...	4	1	5
Ulverstone	4	2	2	8
Latrobe	4	3	2	9
Sheffield	5	2	3	10
Deloraine	7	5	3	15
Westbury	4	1	1	6
Longford	3	4	1	8
Launceston	5	13	2	20
Scottsdale	5	4	...	9
Derby .....	...	1	...	1
St. Marys .....	...	1	...	1
Avoca	1	1	...	2
Ross	1	1	...	2
Fingal	1	1	...	2
Lilydale	2	...	...	2
Hobart	1	14	4	19
Huonville	2	5	...	7
Sorell	10	1	2	13
Coppington	3	...	2	5
Bridgewater .....	...	1	...	1
New Norfolk	7	3	3	13
Bothwell	1	2	...	3
Jericho	1	...	...	1
Oatlands	2	5	1	8
Brighton .....	...	1	...	1
<i>Second Series.</i>				
Exeter .....	...	...	2	2
Launceston	1	1	...	2
Deloraine .....	...	3	...	3
Myalla .....	...	1	...	1
Smithton	2	1	1	4
Penguin	1	1	...	2
	77	85	31	193

Examinations and Rejections.

The number of horses examined was 193, and of these 112 were granted certificates, the remainder, 81 in number, being refused certificates on the grounds of unsoundness and also for being below a reasonable standard for Government approval.

In the draughts, 29.89 per cent. were refused certificates on account of being affected with sidebone; the other rejections for unsoundness do not call for any special comment.

As regards refusal of certificates for "disapproval," that is, for horses judged to be below a reasonable standard for Government approval, the examiners were most lenient as regards this aspect of the examinations, and in many cases animals judged not fit to be awarded life certificates were allotted season certificates lasting 12 months. It is the intention to gradually raise the standard in this respect, as it is felt that, in order to fulfil the aims and purposes of the Act, a much higher standard is required. This, however, must be a gradual development so as to avoid possible hardship.

The examiners were astonished to see the nondescript and worthless types of stallions proudly submitted by their owners at some centres. Many stallions were submitted for examination in the poorest of condition, showing that they were not held in much esteem by the owners themselves. In the worst of these cases the board would not examine, as these animals were neither fit to stand nor travel for stud purposes.

After seeing what the country contains in the way of sires, particularly in the draught section, I am more than ever convinced as to the necessity of such an Act as we now have.

Considering that all classes and types of stallions were brought in under the Act, the percentage of rejects was comparatively small; it stands at 41.9 per cent. Of course, many of these rejects should never have been submitted to a board of examiners, as from whatever standpoint they were viewed they were hopeless.

Had not a very lenient view as regards type and standard been taken by the examiners, the percentage of rejects would have been a good deal higher.

The Victorian examinations for the season 1916-17 show a percentage of rejects of 42.19. As there is no compulsory examination in Victoria, and there is reason to suppose that the "scrubber" stallion is not there submitted for examination, the number of rejects in this State must be considered small.

Transferred Certificates.

Thirteen certificates were issued under Section 13, Subsection 2, of the Act, which allows for the issue of certificates under the new Act in lieu of those held prior to the passing of the Act, without further examination.

The following is a list of certificated stallions:—

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Name of Horse.	Owner.	Parade.	Date of Examination.	Number of Certificate Issued.
Abbot Graceful	W. Wright	Copping	25 Aug., '17	Life, 288
Abbot McArthur	J. A. Woods	Fingal	10 Aug., '17	Season, 226
Bardon's Masterpiece	W. French & Sons	(Victorian transfer)	15 Feb., '12	Life, 308
Bothwell's Glory	J. Williamson	Latrobe	27 July, '17	Life, 201
Boro Baron	A. Hart	Westbury	31 July, '17	Life, 228
Boro Major	S. O'Connor	Forest	24 July, '17	Life, 203
Boro Rising Star	H. F. Ford	Stanley	24 July, '17	Season, 204
Bell Boy	W. & A. Ford	Smithton	18 Sept., '17	Season, 313
Branton Goldsmith	W. French & Son	(Victorian transfer)	3 Jan., '17	Life, 306
Brown Ribbon	G. Burrows	Scottsdale	3 Aug., '17	Season, 229
Briton's Hero	G. Burrows	Scottsdale	3 Aug., '17	Season, 227
Bury Spearmain	J. Falkner	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 230
Castle Brae	W. J. Fraser	Launceston	26 Sept., '17	Season, 328
Cowden's Favourite	Gunawarra Stud, c/o Col. W. J. Clark	Penguin	19 Sept., '17	Season, 316
Craigside	A. H. Reardon	Sorell	24 Aug., '17	Season, 283
Enterprise	W. French & Sons	Westbury	31 July, '17	Season, 231
Flash Bancor	W. R. Scott	Smithton	18 Sept., '17	Life, 314
Glencoe	G. Wright	Sorell	24 Aug., '17	Life, 280
Good Game	W. French & Sons	(Scottish examination)	...	Life, 309
Grange Champion	G. Burrows	Scottsdale	31 Aug., '17	Life, 303
Iron Duke	J. Blawell	New Norfolk	27 Aug., '17	Season, 294
Janitor	H. S. Harrison	Jericho	29 Aug., '17	Life, 298
Kingsway II.	A. H. Reardon	Sorell	24 Aug., '17	Season, 282
Knight Royal	J. Gangell	Sorell	24 Aug., '17	Life, 281
Laird of Oakleigh	J. S. Walters	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 232
Neotsfield Flail	F. Ridgley	Bothwell	28 Aug., '17	Life, 296
Noble Premier II.	H. D. Walters	Sheffield	28 July, '17	Life, 206
Orphan Boy	W. Scanlon	Sheffield	28 July, '17	Life, 207
Pimpernell	W. J. McWilliams	Copping	25 Aug., '17	Life, 287
Prince Stephen	C. S. King	Forest	24 July, '17	Life, 208
Quarrington Chatsworth	L. B. Oppenheim	Latrobe	27 July, '17	Life, 209
Roll Call	C. M. Hodgetts	(Special examination)	15 July, '14	Life, 324
Roy	W. Wright	Copping	25 Aug., '17	Life, 289
Shepherd Boy	G. Westcombe	Ulverstone	25 July, '17	Season, 210
Shepherd King	R. Cowap	Scottsdale	3 Aug., '17	Season, 233
Silver Crescent	FitzGerald Bros.	Avoca	7 Aug., '17	Life, 234
Solomon IV.	J. Williams	Westbury	31 July, '17	Life, 235
The General	W. J. Fraser	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 236
Who Comes Here	W. J. Fraser	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 237
Workmaster	G. Burrows	Scottsdale	...	Life, 302
Wrangler	L. B. Oppenheim	Devonport Show	11 Nov., '14	Life, 330

THOROUGHBREDS AND LIGHT HORSES.

Aeroplane	Eiszele Bros.	New Norfolk	27 Aug., '17	Life, 295
Australian Parole	C. Peck	Scottsdale	3 Aug., '17	Life, 238
Bendigo Direct	F. K. Askeff	Cooee	25 July, '17	Life, 213
Bowen Bells	O. McCarthy	Ulverstone	27 Sept., '17	Season, 329
British Bells	J. Colgrave	Longford	1 Aug., '17	Life, 239
Cleve Don	G. Poxon	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 240
Clifford King	A. E. Leary	Hobart	23 Aug., '17	Season, 276
Dandy Patch	J. D. Peters	Deloraine	30 July, '17	Life, 242
Dashaway	H. Heeps	Hobart	22 Aug., '17	Season, 275
Desire	J. T. Field	Deloraine	20 Sept., '17	Life, 319
Dick Alto	S. Schofield	Hobart	22 Aug., '17	Season, 271
Direct Marvin	H. Newton	Longford	1 Aug., '17	Life, 244
Direct Voyage	J. Fawkner	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 243
Eagle Bells	J. D. Peters	Launceston Show	2 Oct., '12	Life, 323
Eminent	A. J. Blackwood	St. Marys	6 Aug., '17	Season, 245
Everton	A. J. Trethewie	Longford	1 Aug., '17	Season, 246
Fairford	W. Clare	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Season, 247
Flavel	C. Tatlow	Stanley	24 July, '17	Season, 214
Fidelio	W. J. Southerwood	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 248
Fitz Huon	R. Cleary	South Bridgewater	27 Aug., '17	Season, 292
Forest King	J. McBain	Glengarry	31 July, '17	Season, 249
Glad Lynn	H. E. Jackson	Deloraine	20 Sept., '17	Season, 318
Golfer Huon	A. Harris	Huonville	23 Aug., '17	Life, 278
Harold King	J. J. Bosworth	Fingal	10 Aug., '17	Season, 252
Jack Lester	W. French & Sons	Special (examination)	16 Mar., '17	Life, 307
John Wren	S. O'Connor	Forest	24 July, '17	Life, 216
Kimbolton	H. E. Brock	Hobart	16 Oct., '12	Life, 325
Kirin	J. O'Reilly	Deloraine	30 July, '17	Season, 253
Lord Huon	D. Russell	Deloraine	30 July, '17	Life, 254
Lord Mauritius	C. A. Brabin	Hobart	22 Aug., '17	Season, 273
Merryman	W. J. Brooks	Derby	4 Aug., '17	Season, 255
Norval	H. J. Laskey	New Norfolk	27 Aug., '17	Season, 291
Omlats	C. A. Brabin	Hobart	22 Aug., '17	Season, 274
Over	L. W. Brooks	Smithton	18 Sept., '17	Season, 315
Pat Huon	C. M. George	Myalla	17 Sept., '17	Season, 312
Peaceful	A. A. Wagner	Sorell	24 Aug., '17	Season, 284
Pedestal	Miss Cahalan	Huonville	23 Aug., '17	Season, 279

THOROUGHBREDS AND LIGHT HORSES.—*continued.*

Name of Horse.	Owner.	Parade.	Date of Examination.	Number of Certificate Issued.
Prince Byron II.	H. J. Horsburg	Scottsdale	3 Aug., '17	Life, 256
Prince OE	T. Kimberley	Launceston	8 Aug., '14	Life, 331
Royal Flag	Hallet Bros.	Bothwell	28 Aug., '17	Life, 297
Sirkar	E. Freehand	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 258
Simon of the Spear	J. T. Field	Deloraine	20 Sept., '17	Life, 320
Swan Song	J. R. Abbott	Hobart	22 Aug., '17	Season, 277
Sylvan	T. Smith	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Season, 257
The Golfer	J. Lindrea	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 259
Topaz	W. Maddox	Latrobe	27 July, '17	Life, 218
Treaty	R. R. Agnew	Oatlands	29 Aug., '17	Season, 310
Ulster Boy	A. Cowie	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 260
Ulysses	J. S. Agnew	Oatlands	29 Aug., '17	Life, 300
Vocal Memnon	F. J. E. Barwick	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 261
War Boy	J. S. Agnew	Oatlands	29 Aug., '17	Season, 311
Young Ostrich	T. W. Hextall	Launceston	3 Aug., '17	Life, 262

PONIES.

Banjo	L. Taylor	Longford Show	15 Oct., '13	Life, 326
Barney	A. Plummer	Copping	25 Aug., '17	Life, 286
Chummie	T. Bennett	Hobart	22 Aug., '17	Life, 269
Comedy	G. Long	Copping	25 Aug., '17	Season, 285
Comedy	J. Lehman	Sheffield	28 July, '17	Life, 220
Fauntleroy	D. Ferguson	Longford	1 Aug., '17	Life, 263
Hero	H. O. Jones	Sheffield	28 July, '17	Life, 222
Lord Douglas	Jas. McBain	Launceston Show	2 Oct., '12	Season, 324
Master Tim	E. J. Honiss	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 264
Nigger	J. Midgley	Ulverstone	26 Aug., '17	Season, 223
Pride of Lynn	C. Peck	Launceston	2 Aug., '17	Life, 265
Pretty Bobby	F. Holmes	Hobart	22 Aug., '17	Season, 268
Royal Tim	W. A. Reynolds	Latrobe	27 July, '17	Life, 224
Silver Lad	R. E. Thorne	New Norfolk	27 Aug., '17	Season, 290
Tan o'Shanter	A. J. Bramich	Ulverstone	26 July, '17	Life, 225
Welsh Glynn	L. J. Kerslake	Hobart	22 Aug., '17	Life, 270
Young Polo	L. C. Poke	Cooee	25 July, '17	Life, 202
Young Silver Lad	W. Crowe	Hobart	22 Aug., '17	Season, 267

The accompanying table shows the analysis of the defects of rejects, 1917-18:—

	Draught.		Thoroughbred and Light.		Ponies.		Total.	
	Examined, 77.	Certificated, 35.	Examined, 85.	Certificated, 58.	Examined, 31.	Certificated, 19.	Examined, 193.	Certificated, 112.
	Rejected.	Percentage Rejected.	Rejected.	Percentage Rejected.	Rejected.	Percentage Rejected.	Rejected.	Percentage Rejected.
Bog Spavin	3	3·89	2	2·38	...	...	5	2·58
Bone Spavin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cataract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea (shivering) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curb .....	...	...	2	2·38	...	...	2	1·08
Navicular Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasal Disease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ringbone	2	2·59	4	4·76	...	...	6	3·10
Roaring .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sidebone	23	29·87	...	...	...	...	23	11·00
Thoropin .....	...	...	1	1·01	...	...	1	0·51
Total Unsoundness	28	36·36	9	10·54	...	...	37	19·17
Disapproved	14	18·18	18	21·17	12	38·70	44	22·7
Total Rejections	42	54·54	27	31·71	12	38·70	81	41·9

Hereditary Unsoundness.

A good deal of opposition to the Act was met with last year. This was owing in many cases to stallion owners and others being ignorant of the aims and purposes of the examinations and the nature of hereditary unsoundness; again, confusion arose owing to the Act coming into force in the same month as the parades had to start; this, with the attempted temporary suspension of the Act, led to a good deal of dissatisfaction.

The term "hereditary unsoundness" is applied to those cases in which the tendency to the disease is inherited, and not the disease itself; thus predisposed animals will develop such disease on the incidence of slightly exciting causes, which in non-predisposed animals would have no effect, and if the exciting causes are absent the animals may escape the affection altogether.

It is also possible that a predisposed animal lacking the slight exciting cause may escape an affection, which, however, may occur in its offspring.

It is frequently observed that the disease does not occur in the offspring until they reach the age at which the parent was affected. This may mean that a similar condition of life and work may produce similar results in an animal so predisposed.

An illustration of the tendency to transmit these unsoundnesses is furnished by the examinations in our own State this year.

In 1912 a sire was refused a certificate on the grounds of unsoundness, viz., sidebone. This year five of this animal's sons were examined. All of these were refused certificates, four of them on account of possessing the same unsoundness as the sire, and the fifth was condemned for another reason, and was at the time of examination only three years of age.

These animals, kept as entires, of course, represent the best of this sire's stock. The mares and geldings did not come under the examiner's notice; it would be interesting to trace these out.

Many stallion owners have a very vague idea as to the nature of these unsoundnesses, and think that if a horse is not palpably lame or deformed, a certificate should not be refused. To the end that instructions may be given in these matters, I am arranging for a collection of specimens of the various unsoundnesses and also for a set of lantern slides illustrating same.

Owing to pressure of other duties I have had no opportunity of collecting these myself, but the Victorian Veterinary Department has the matter in hand, and has kindly offered to collect specimens.

While recognising that soundness in sires is of first importance, and remembering that a stallion influences for good or ill 50 or more foals a year, while a mare at best influences one a year, I would like a scheme inaugurated whereby owners could voluntarily submit their mares for examination at the annual parades.

Refusal on the ground of unsoundness is only made when, in the opinion of the examining officer, the horse is affected at the time of examination with one or more of the following unsoundnesses:—

Bog spavin,
Bone spavin,
Cataract,
Chorea (shivering or nervy),
Curb,
Navicular disease,
Nasal disease (Osteo-porosis),
Roaring,
Ringbone,
Sidebone,
Thorpin and bursal enlargements,

or any other hereditary or transmissible unsoundness which the Governor may declare.

Blemishes or unsoundnesses the results, in the opinion of the examining officers on the appearances presented, of accident, injury, strain, or overwork do not disqualify.

The unsoundnesses as enumerated above are, with the exception of one or two additions to the list in other States, uniform throughout the Commonwealth.

Future Arrangements.

It is proposed that a single examining board for the whole of the State be appointed for next year.

This will lead to a uniformity of standard unobtainable under the present system, and should also lead to a better working of the Act generally.

It is also the intention of the examiners to gradually raise the standard as regards type, standard, and breeding.

There have been advocates to abolish this aspect of the examinations, but I consider that it would be fatal to the aims of the Act to do away with this part of the examination.

Many animals are presented for examination which are free from hereditary unsoundnesses, but to inflict them on horse-breeders as sires to improve the equine race would be outrageous.

In order to obviate the necessity of having a second series of parades in districts already visited, I consider that it will be necessary to pass a regulation requiring stallion owners to advise the registrar of their intention to present animals for examination.

I would like to express my appreciation of the work of the examiners appointed under the Act. These gentlemen have, purely from a public-spirited standpoint, and in the face of opposition and difficulties, faithfully performed what was anything but a pleasant duty.

Blackleg.

I regret to have to report the existence of this serious disease in the State.

The departmental records do not reveal the fact of this disease having previously been recorded in the State, and as blackleg was not until recently a notifiable disease under "The Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Act," it is probable that this is the first occurrence of it in the State. It is hardly likely that such a disease would not have been investigated by my predecessors had it been reported previously.

During the eight years that I have been in this State I have never heard of or seen a case of this disease until this year.

In the early calf season a good many deaths occurred from calf septicæmia and digestive troubles.

I am informed that this former disease was diagnosed as blackleg by an unqualified practitioner, and inoculation with blackleg vaccine forthwith started. Unfortunately, inoculation was made a source of monetary gain, and a wave of inoculation spread through the North-West Coast. Inoculation was practised on clean farms and introduced into clean districts. Calves, irrespective of age, were inoculated, and when it is understood that calves under three or four months are considered immune to the disease, and that inoculation in young animals confers only a transient, if any, immunity the folly of indiscriminate inoculation is seen.

It is to be regretted that in some cases the fears of stock-owners have been worked upon and that they have been exploited.

At the request of the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, I conducted investigations in the Circular Head Municipality, but could obtain no positive evidence of the existence of the disease, but found that inoculation had been practised by stockowners and others.

In the Table Cape Municipality I investigated the first case of blackleg ever proved, as far as I know, to be such by a qualified veterinary officer. This case occurred in an animal reported as having been previously inoculated. The diagnosis of this case was confirmed by bacteriological examination. Many other outbreaks were afterwards investigated in this municipality.

In the Penguin Municipality I investigated a case of disease which, I had been informed, had been diagnosed as blackleg. This case turned out to be one of calf septicæmia, and was confirmed by post-mortem and bacteriological examination.

During my investigations in the three municipalities, I obtained evidence that inoculation against blackleg had been practised on a wrongful diagnosis by three different persons.

When I found that inoculation was being practised in a wholesale manner by persons without any veterinary qualifications, realising the danger both from the standpoint of the risk of spread of disease and also the possible risk of exploitation of the stockowner, I approached the Honourable the Minister with a view of having inoculation controlled. As a result the regulation governing inoculation was brought into force.

I also took steps to have this disease made a notifiable one under "The Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Act."

I found during my investigations that the carcasses of animals dead of the disease were left about and in many cases torn and distributed about pastures by crows, dogs, and pigs.

As the bacillus of blackleg is capable of great resistance to external influences and is capable of maintaining its vitality in the soil for years, it is easily seen what a great danger the undestroyed carcasses may be.

Stockowners will now have to realise that in districts where wholesale inoculation has been carried out, and where carcasses have not been completely destroyed by fire or deep burial, periodical outbreaks of the disease may be expected.

As the disease is now notifiable and indiscriminate inoculation has been put a stop to, the Government has now some control over the disease, and can compel owners to take adequate steps towards its suppression.

In the early calf season it is extremely doubtful if cases reported as such were blackleg, as the animals were then too young to contract it. The most susceptible blackleg age is from six to eighteen months, and in the recent outbreak the age of animals attacked averaged eight months, breaks the age of animals attacked averaged eight months, the youngest animal I have seen with the disease was seven months old. Many cattleowners had not lost any calves from disease prior to inoculation, but many cases occurred in which animals were lost after inoculation, one owner losing thirteen head and another six.

I am informed that in the majority of cases the inoculation was carried out without the slightest attempts at sterilisation of instruments or cleansing the site of injection. These careless methods greatly increase the risk, as the introduction of extraneous bacilli, dirt, lactic acid, &c., has the power of increasing the virulence of the blackleg bacillus.

The use of vaccines, sera, and diagnostic agents by persons ignorant of their nature, use, and potentialities, is to be regretted, as it is fraught with danger on account of the risk of the spread of disease.

The only person qualified to use these materials is the qualified veterinarian. Whilst the technique of injection is simple and easily acquired, the ability to look at the matter from all aspects is surely confined to those who, by reason of their special education, are fitted for the work.

The veterinary surgeon is responsible not only for the suppression of the disease but also for disease spread by him in the use of his remedies.

With the growing use of these materials in veterinary medicine there is a constant and increasing danger that contagious disease may be introduced from abroad and spread through these materials unless their use is supervised.

It behoves a veterinarian to look carefully to his remedies. Many vaccines, &c., are not in common use on account of the danger attending their use. In some cases inoculation is an evil, but it is often the lesser of two evils.

In the face of these facts, it can be easily realised that there is a potency for evil in these materials in the hands of the layman. Once started and made a source of monetary gain, it is hard to say where inoculation would end if uncontrolled.

During part of the investigations into outbreaks of this disease, I had the assistance of Mr. R. J. Johnstone, B.V.Sc., Veterinary Officer to the Victorian Department of Agriculture. Mr. Johnstone conducted investigations in the Yolla and Penguin districts, and his work has been the subject of a special report.

I am pleased to state that this officer recommended that all the measures previously taken by me for the control of the disease be adhered to, and he particularly stressed the necessity for adhering to the regulation governing inoculation.

The various outbreaks have been reported on from time to time. In the sixteen outbreaks of the disease personally investigated, twelve were in animals previously inoculated and four in animals not previously inoculated. In two of these later outbreaks animals were running on property adjoining infected property.

The present position as regards the control of the disease is as follows:—

Inoculation is carried out by Government officers free of charge on infected properties.

Even with the lack of veterinary assistance, with the help of an officer of the dairy division, who has received special instruction in the work of inoculation, I consider that the disease is controlled in the best manner, and I see no occasion to alter the existing arrangements. Few, if any, calls for assistance have been left unattended, and I have made special efforts to attend all outbreaks personally when possible.

Midland Cattle Disease.

No cases of this trouble have been reported by stockowners during the year, and the only cases investigated have been at the experimental area at Campbell Town.

During the time that this area has been in existence seven cases of the disease have occurred, six cases on untreated paddocks and one case on a treated paddock.

During the year some interesting experiments were conducted with cattle affected with the Osteo-malacia (cripples' form of the disease).

The first two or three animals affected were not treated and died. Four more subsequently developing the trouble some of them in the severest form, were taken off the area and fed on a mere maintenance ration of chaff and bran, in which was mixed daily one ounce of sterilised bonemeal alternated with one ounce of calcium phosphate and a dram of sulphate of iron.

The animals were under treatment for a period of about seven weeks, and recovery resulted in each case.

The cattle-lick has been kept in No. 3 paddock (untreated), and no further cases of the disease have occurred.

Many stockowners have been supplied with experimental cattle-licks, on the distinct understanding that they would record their results and observations. I regret that many have not kept up their supplies or recorded their observations.

A few stockowners have advised that they have used the licks with good results.

Owing to pressure of work the Agricultural Chemist has been unable to continue the analysis of soils on which this trouble occurs in this State, but so far the results of analysis show a marked deficiency of lime and phosphoric acid in affected areas.

These analyses correspond very closely with those of the Osteo-malacia soils of New South Wales.

Owing to lack of cases and the demands on my services in other directions, very little opportunity has been given for further investigation into this trouble.

Anthrax.

Two outbreaks of this disease occurred on northern properties; a number of sheep and two or three head of cattle were lost.

Inoculation was carried out on infected properties and saved further losses.

Parasitic Diseases.

During the year several cases of parasitic disease in both sheep and calves were investigated.

With regard to these troubles it should be recognised by the stockowner himself that he can do much in preventing or lessening infestation by parasites.

In sheep, particularly, preventive measures should be aimed at, as medical treatment when the animals are once badly infected is, on the whole, expensive and unsatisfactory.

I am pleased to say that during the year I have had several enquiries for particulars of sheep-licks.

Salt itself is commonly used, but a compound lick is better, and animals having access to same have their general system in good tone and are able to better resist the ill-effects of parasites and other poisonous substances.

A lick largely used in Victoria, and recommended by the Chief Veterinary Officer, is as follows:—Salt, 20 parts; lime, 20 parts; superphosphate, 10 parts; and sulphate of iron, 5 parts. This should be placed in troughs on the runs and protected from the weather.

Heavy infestation by parasites is due to the following causes:—

(1) Wet seasons. (2) Failure to drain wet pastures. (3) Failure to systematically burn off pastures. Burning off results in destroying numbers of parasites, their eggs and their hosts. (5) Overstocking. (6) The non-isolation of the sick from the healthy animals. This is one of the greatest causes of the spread of parasitic diseases.

As the parasites are more fatal to young animals, a liberal supply of oats or some similar food will help to give the young animals strength to overcome the infection. This method has been used effectively in New Zealand, half a pound of oats per lamb being given.

By having a paddock of oats available it should be possible to bring up at least 95 per cent. of twin lambs, instead of losing 50 per cent. or more, as is frequently the case when no care is taken.

When pastured on oats lambs do not become pot-bellied or wormy, as they often do on grass in the cold moist parts.

Sick animals should be isolated on dry, well-drained ground which does not drain into any ground where healthy stock are feeding.

Twin Disease in Sheep.

In July last some cases of this trouble were brought under my notice.

This disease is known as fatty infiltration of the liver, and generally occurs in fat ewes carrying twins.

It is seen mainly on rich pastures and in sheep overfed or fed on food rich in carbo-hydrates.

Animals affected separate themselves from the others, are disinclined to move, and will not rise. If put on their feet they stagger a few yards and lie down. They soon become comatose and die, some showing nervous symptoms, such as twitching of the head. Death may result from toxæmia or rupture of the liver. The liver is enlarged and fatty, and easily broken down. The internal fat is abundant.

This trouble may be largely prevented by giving the animals exercise daily. An oat ration is also advisable.

Tuberculosis.

The tuberculin test has been applied to one or two dairy herds during the year.

Several cases of this disease have come under my notice during the year, and the affected animals have been destroyed.

There is a great need for some proper system of inspection of dairy cattle, so that the tubercular cow can be traced and wiped out.

At present, I regret to say, the work done in this State towards the suppression and control of this world-wide disease is negligible.

Contagious Abortion in Cows.

This disease is responsible for a large economic loss, when the loss in calves and diminution in the milk supply is considered.

One of the greatest factors in the spread of this disease is the sale in the open market of cows suffering from this trouble.

I have previously recommended that this disease be made notifiable, and would again urge that this be done.

The notification of this disease would entail a great deal of work in demonstration and treatment, which at present, owing to the lack of veterinary assistance, it would be impossible to carry out. However, I consider that notification should be compulsory, so as to give us some control over infected herds and movements of cattle therefrom.

Registration of Veterinary Practitioners.

I am pleased to see that a Veterinary Surgeons Bill is to be reintroduced. It is certainly an anomaly that, in a country so largely devoted to stock interests, there are no regulations governing those who assume the responsibility of attending sick animals. Many instances of harm resulting from these conditions have come under my notice, and I consider that it is necessary for the public to be made aware of the qualifications of the pseudo-veterinary surgeon and not be misled by any borrowed title.

The conditions for registration are defined in the proposed Bill, but I consider that unqualified practitioners should show some competency before being registered, and in order that this may be done a modified examination is necessary.

Unqualified practitioners of any worth should prefer a system whereby they would have a defined legal status, to the present system of non-registration.

I trust that shortly veterinary assistance will be available, and that the veterinary division will be placed on a better footing and that stockowners will be better served.

I have been a source of anxiety to me during the year to know that owing to the pressure of work some stockowners' calls could not be attended to, and also that, owing to long absences from my headquarters, delay was often occasioned in replying to stockowners' correspondence.

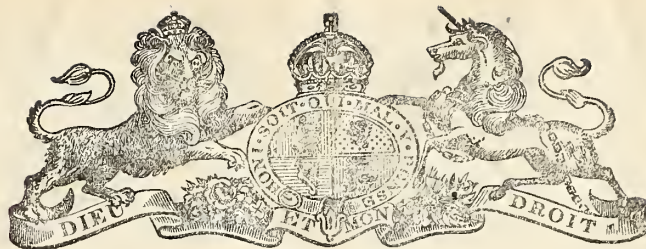
Finally, I would like to express my indebtedness to Mr. Ramskill, Dairy Supervisor, for his willing and able assistance in investigating many outbreaks of disease; and also to Mr. Beardmore, Government Bacteriologist, for his examinations of specimens collected in the field.

I have, &c.,

T. PHILP, L.V.Sc.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

The Acting-Director of Agriculture.





1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:

REPORT BY MESSRS. WISE & INGLIS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£8 4s.]

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT: REPORT BY MESSRS. WISE & INGLIS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

Hobart, 30th October, 1917.

SIR,

Having been requested to advise on certain matters concerning the Hydro-Electric Department, we have now the honour to report:—

Depreciation Fund.—We have been supplied by the Chief Engineer and General Manager with a copy of his report for 1916-17, dealing with this matter, and after perusing this, and comparing it with the latest authorities on the subject, we are of opinion that Mr. Butters has dealt fully and soundly with the matter of depreciation, and the establishment of a fund, and we recommend the Government to adopt his views. The result of this will be that an analysis will be made of the Capital expenditure under three distinct heads, according to the estimated life of such expenditure. The renewal of the items under the heading of No. 1 will be provided for, yearly, out of revenue. Items under the heading of No. 2 will have a sufficient sum provided annually to replace the capital expenditure. For instance, in order to replace certain plant valued at £100, in twenty years time, and allowing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, it will require £3·3582 (say £3 7s.) to be set aside yearly, and in the same way, any depreciation required can be spread over any given period. It may be of interest to point out that Messrs. F. Gill, and W. W. Cook, members of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, recently read a paper at a meeting of the members of that Institute in England, dealing with this subject. This led to a discussion in various parts of England by the most eminent electrical engineers and public accountants, and in reply the authors said:—

“Several authorities have raised questions relating to the position of the engineer with regard to finance. The engineer of any concern where plant is important, if he is to do his duty, must be largely concerned with finance. It is he who really determines what plant shall be constructed, and when that selection is made it follows that of the annual expenditure there is determined all the return on capital, all the depreciation, and a very considerable part of the cost of operation and maintenance. In fact, before the plant is constructed the bulk of the annual expenditure is settled, and the management has only a margin on which to do better or worse. In normal cases, if such a concern is not commercially successful, the engineer must take a large share of the responsibility, if he has been given his proper place in the organisation.”

Redemption or Sinking Fund.—Mr. Butters in his report advocates that this fund could best be dealt with in the departmental accounts, instead of treating it as part of the whole State debt, in order that the Department might deal with the peculiar conditions of the undertaking, and not follow the practice of the Treasury by providing 1 per cent. quite arbitrarily, and without consideration of the life of the capital cost involved. We, here, again agree with Mr. Butters. We understand that under ordinary conditions, 1 per cent. is now provided by the Treasury for the purpose of the establishment of a sinking fund; and, calculating the rate of interest at 4 per cent. the “Fund” will accumulate and repay the loan in about 41 years. Now, if part

of the Department's capital expenditure has a life of 100 years, it follows that it is unnecessary, as far as the Department is concerned, to accumulate a sinking fund to repay this in 41 years. This alteration, however, need not affect the Treasury. The amount to be paid to the Commissioners of Public Debts Sinking Fund on the 1 per cent. basis, could be charged to Consolidated Revenue in the ordinary way, and the amended amount for Sinking Fund paid to the credit of Consolidated Revenue. We recommend that Parliament be asked to agree to this course, and in doing so they will be following the legislation of New South Wales in Act No. 22 of 3 Geo. V. (1912), which deals with financial matters regarding their State industrial undertakings. Section 4 reads as follows:—

"Each such account shall each year be charged with one-third of 1 per centum of the amount of the loan capital debt, on the thirtieth day of June of that year of the undertaking to which it relates. The amount of such charge shall be carried to the Consolidated Revenue to reimburse that fund for payments made to the State Debt Commissioners."

Methods of Finance.—In practice it has been found that, when a State Government embarks upon industrial undertakings the business is often hampered at the outset by being tied down to red tape methods as regards finance. The theory no doubt is good, but when the undertakings controlled by a State Government have to compete with businesses of a similar character, and run on commercial lines, it is necessary to adopt a different method of dealing with this matter. This was early recognised in New South Wales, where the Government is carrying on the following:—(a) Government Dockyards, (b) State Brickworks, (c) State Lime Works, (d) State Metal Quarries, (e) State Timber Yards, (f) State Clothing Factory. Following is the preamble of Act No. 22, 1912:—

"An Act to constitute special deposit accounts in the Treasury for the receipt and payment of moneys relating to certain industrial undertakings; to amend 'The Constitution Act, 1902,' and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto."

And in 1916 an Act, No. 77, was also passed in New South Wales to amend "The Special Deposits (Industrial Undertakings) Act, 1912." The following is briefly the method of working:—

"It is compulsory to pay all receipts into the Treasury. Each day's collections are paid intact into a local banking account and remitted weekly to the Treasury, and are there placed to the credit of the undertaking in what is known as 'Special Deposits Account' (Section 2.)

"A Working Account is opened in a local bank for each undertaking (an overdraft within a specified limit). From this all expenditure for the management and working of the undertaking is discharged by cheques drawn by the manager. At very frequent periods he recoups himself by abstracting the paid accounts when completed in all respects according to Treasury regulation, and forwarding to Treasury where the amount is drawn from the Special Deposits Account and paid to credit of the Working (overdraft) Account.

"The undertaking pays the Treasury 3 per cent. on the daily balance overdraft, and receives similar treatment for the daily balance at Treasury on Special Deposits Account.

"Capital Account is provided by specific votes of Parliament, and operated upon by authority of the Minister in charge of the department concerned.

"Section 8 of the original Act, and Sections 3 and 5 of Amending Act, show how profits shall be disposed of, and how Consolidated Revenue may benefit."

The Queensland State Government had a similar experience to that of New South Wales, for on page 58 of the Auditor-General's Report, 1916, he refers to State industrial undertakings as follows:—

"These undertakings are not governed by any special Act of Parliament. At present they are controlled by different Ministers, and the expenditure abstracts are passed through their respective departments, and thence on to the Treasury for payment, whilst the receipts are remitted to the Treasury direct.

"It is most desirable that as early as possible an Act should be passed on similar lines to the one in operation in New South Wales, setting out a system in regard to the financial management of State undertakings.

"Amongst these matters—of a financial character—requiring statutory provision are the following:—Recognition of the present trading concerns, and making provision for the establishment of additional ones; how the funds are to be provided; making provision for depreciation and the disposal of the surplus profits; also that an annual balance-sheet, trading account, and profit and loss account, shall be submitted yearly to both houses of Parliament."

We have now shown that two of the largest States in Australia have found it necessary to provide special arrangements in regard to their methods of financing State undertakings. Consequently, it is not an unexpected event that the Hydro-Electric Department, which is now established in our State, should find it necessary to ask for an alteration in the present Treasury methods, and to be allowed to follow on the lines adopted by the New South Wales Government. After consulting with the Auditor-General and the Under-Treasurer, the following scheme is proposed:—

Repeal Sections 80 and 81 of "The Complex Ores Amendment Act," 6 Geo. V. No. 2, reading:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all sums expended or payable under this Act shall be payable out of moneys to be appropriated by Parliament.

"All moneys payable to the Minister, or in respect of the State Hydro-Electric Works under this Act, shall be collected and received for, or on account of the Consolidated Revenue; and the provisions of any Act for the collection and payment of public moneys and the audit of the public accounts shall apply to all such moneys"—

and add the following new sections:—

"(a) The State Treasurer shall cause a Special Deposit Account to be opened in the Treasury, to which shall be paid all moneys received from the State Hydro-Electric Works, except such money as may have been received on account of capital assets sold, and which have been paid for out of loan moneys.

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“(b) There shall be paid out of such account any expenditure of or in relation to the State Hydro-Electric Works, including charges of management, maintenance, working expenses, interest on capital, and depreciation.

“(c) There shall be carried to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the Special Deposits Account, such portion of the net profits of the undertaking as are disclosed by the audited accounts herein provided during such twelve months as the Governor may determine.

“(d) After providing for expenditure, such amounts as may be determined by the Minister, shall from time to time be carried to a reserve account, to be opened in the Treasury under the heading of the ‘State Hydro-Electric Works Reserve Account.’ Such account shall be kept in the Special Deposits Account division in the public accounts, and shall be credited with interest at such rates and under such conditions as the Treasurer may determine.

“(e) Moneys at credit of such account may be withdrawn by the manager for the purpose of meeting the cost of renewals, replacements, assurance and liabilities for accidents, and such other liabilities properly incurred in relation to the undertaking as may be determined by the Minister, but for no other purpose, and, thereupon, the required amounts may be issued under the authority of the said Treasurer.”

The position will then be as follows:—All receipts from Working Account will be paid into the Commonwealth Bank to the credit of the State Hydro-Electric Department Special Deposits Account. A working account will be opened at the Commonwealth Bank, with an advance or a limited overdraft. From this account all expenditure for the management and working of the undertaking is discharged by cheque drawn by the Chief Engineer and General Manager. At very frequent periods he recoups himself, abstracting the paid accounts, when completed in all respects, according to Treasury regulations, and forwarding to the Treasury where the amount is drawn from the Special Deposits Account and paid to the credit of the Working Account.

The Department can pay the Treasury 3 per cent. on the daily balance of overdraft on Working Account, and receive similar treatment from the daily balance at Treasury on Special Deposits Account. The amount provided yearly for depreciation on plant will be drawn from the Special Deposit Account and placed to the Reserve Account, where it will accumulate with interest.

It is not proposed to alter the Treasury methods regarding capital expenditure.

We enclose the New South Wales Acts, and copies of the State Metal Quarries Balance-sheet, Trading Account, and Profit and Loss Account for your information.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

WISE AND INGLIS.

The Honourable the Minister for Lands and Works,
Hobart.

NEW SOUTH WALES.



ANNO TERTIO

GEORGH V. REGIS.

ACT No. 22, 1912.

AN ACT to constitute special deposit accounts in the Treasury for the receipt and payment of moneys relating to certain industrial undertakings; to amend the Constitution Act, 1902; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto. [Assented to, 12th November, 1912.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as “The Special Deposits (Industrial Undertakings) Act, 1912.”

Special Deposit Accounts to be Opened.

2. The Colonial Treasurer shall cause special deposit accounts to be opened in the Treasury to which

shall be paid all moneys received from all sources in the course of the management of—

- (a) The Government dockyard, Cockatoo;
- (b) The State brickworks;
- (c) The State limeworks;
- (d) The State metal quarries;
- (e) The State timber yards;
- (f) The State clothing factory;
- (g) Any other industrial undertaking that the Governor may specify by notification in the “Gazette.”

Payments out of such Accounts.

3. There shall be paid out of any such account any expenditure of or in relation to the industrial undertaking to which it relates, including charges for management, maintenance, working expenses, and interest on capital at the current rate for loan money payable by the Government.

Charges against such Account.

4. Each such account shall each year be charged with one-third of one per centum of the amount of the loan capital debt on the thirtieth day of June of that year of the undertaking to which it relates. The amount of such charge shall be carried to the Consolidated Revenue Fund to reimburse that fund for payments made to the State Debt Commissioners.

Supply of Products to be Arranged by Minister.

5. The Minister of the Crown under whose direction the undertaking is carried on may arrange with any Government Department to supply such Department with the products of the undertaking at prices to be agreed upon, such prices not to exceed current market

rates of the commodity: Provided all such transactions shall be shown in detail in the general account prescribed herein.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

6. As soon as practicable after the thirtieth day of June in each year the officer in charge of any such undertaking shall prepare and submit to the Minister of the Crown under whose direction the undertaking is carried on a balance-sheet, trading account, and profit and loss account, and a full statement of the receipts and expenditure of and in relation to the undertaking during the twelve months next preceding the said date. Any such statements shall include proper allowance for depreciation of plant and buildings.

Copies of such statements shall, as soon as practicable, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Constitution of Committee and Capital Cost.

7. There is hereby constituted a committee of four persons which shall fix and determine the capital cost of any such industrial undertaking as soon as possible after being notified by the manager that the first capital expenditure thereof is complete, and shall each year thereafter in the month of August fix and determine the amount of such capital cost as on the thirtieth day of June preceding, and for this purpose shall in each year be furnished with a duly audited balance-sheet.

The value of Crown lands and property occupied by the undertaking shall be included in the capital cost.

Each such determination shall be published in the "Gazette."

Such committee shall consist of the Auditor-General, the Comptroller of Accounts, the Government Land Valuer, and a fourth person who shall be appointed by and represent the Minister of the Crown who controls the industrial undertaking in question.

Profits to be carried to Consolidated Revenue.

8. There shall be carried to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the special deposits account relating to any such undertaking, such portion of the net profits of the undertaking as are disclosed by the audited accounts herein provided during such twelve months as the Governor may determine.

NEW SOUTH WALES.



ANNO SEPTIMO

GEORGII V. REGIS.

Act No. 77, 1916.

AN ACT to amend the Special Deposits (Industrial Undertakings) Act, 1912, the Constitution Act, 1902; to provide for the management and control of industrial undertakings; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto. [Assented to, 20th December, 1916.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative

Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Special Deposits (Industrial Undertakings) Amendment Act, 1916," and shall be read as one with "The Special Deposits (Industrial Undertakings) Act, 1912," which is herein referred to as the Principal Act.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context or subject-matter otherwise requires—

"Manager" means manager or officer in charge of the industrial undertaking in question:

"The Minister" means the Minister of the Crown under whose direction the industrial undertaking in question is carried on:

"Undertaking" or "industrial undertaking" means any of the industrial undertakings mentioned or referred to in the Principal Act, or specified by the Governor under that Act.

New Section 4.

3. The following new section is inserted after Section Four in the Principal Act:—

Reserve Account in Treasury.

4A. After providing for expenditure in respect of any industrial undertaking, such amounts as may be determined by the Minister shall from time to time be carried to a reserve account to be opened in the Treasury under the heading of the undertaking.

Such account shall be kept in the special deposits account division in the public accounts, and shall be credited with interest at such rates and under such conditions as the Colonial Treasurer may determine.

Moneys at credit of such account may be withdrawn by the manager for the purpose of meeting the cost of renewals, replacements, assurance, and liabilities for accidents, and such other liabilities properly incurred in relation to the undertaking as may be determined by the Minister, but for no other purpose, and thereupon the required amount may be issued under the authority of the said Treasurer.

Amendment of Section 7.

4. Section Seven of the Principal Act is amended by substituting the word "September" for "August."

New Section 8.

5. Section Eight of the Principal Act is repealed, and the following is substituted for it:—

Application of Profits.

8. The profits of an undertaking, after providing for the amounts carried to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and to the Reserve Account, in pursuance of Sections 4 and 4A of this Act, may be applied in reduction of the capital cost of the undertaking.

STATE METAL QUARRIES—KIAMA AND PORT KEMBLA.

Balance-sheet as at 30th June, 1916.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Capital Account—</i>								S.s. "Kiama"					9,258	1	7
Loan Vote Expenditure—								Land, No. 1 quarry, Kiama ...		4,471	2	8			
Kiama Quarry		43,842	12	5				Land, No. 1 quarry, Kiama							
Port Kembla Quarry		15,937	4	3				(unpaid)		4,086	0	0			
S.s. "Kiama"		9,071	0	0				Land, No. 3 quarry, Kiama		2,847	18	4			
Steam waggons, &c.		6,372	11	2				Land and residences		1,298	10	4			
					75,223	7	10						12,703	11	4
<i>Sundry Creditors—</i>								Plant and Tools, Kiama					9,730	1	6
Loans, including resumed land—								Horses, Kiama					407	14	0
Kiama quarry £4,638 12 6								Vehicles and harness, Kiama ...					250	18	3
Port Kembla								Road tram, Kiama					9,896	19	10
quarry		27	3	8				Quarry tram, Kiama					1,604	5	9
S.s. "Kiama" ..		187	1	7				Railway survey, No. 1 Quarry,							
Steam waggons ..		18	9	11				Kiama					31	0	0
					4,871	7	8	Buildings and structures, Kiama					13,201	3	6
Special deposits		5,373	9	10				Office fittings, &c.					204	8	0
Interest		2,655	4	8				Buildings, Sydney					86	2	9
Loan redemption		250	14	11				Motor-car and cycle					365	0	0
					13,150	17	1	Buildings and structures, Port							
<i>Suspense Account—</i>								Kembla					6,282	5	2
Estimated interest						501	5	0	Quarry tram, Port Kembla				7	11	8
<i>Profit and Loss Account, 1914-15</i>		16,236	13	1				Electric substation, Port Kembla					46	10	7
Net profit Kiama								Machinery conveyors, &c., Port							
quarry		3,065	6	6				Kembla					5,990	12	11
Net profit Port								Plant and tools, Port Kembla...					103	6	11
Kembla quarry		3,683	12	6				Railway, Port Kembla					3,400	2	7
								New quarry, Port Kembla					133	18	1
								Steam waggons		5,157	3	6			
Net loss steam								Steam waggons, buildings		386	6	6			
waggons		57	18	2				Hoppers, Sydney		847	11	1			
					6,691	0	10						6,391	1	1
					22,927	13	11	Hoppers, Mosman					870	0	0
Depreciation Reserve Account,								Sundry debtors					18,471	12	7
1914-15		4,240	1	7				Deposits on contracts					84	5	0
Depreciation Reserve Account		6,445	15	10				Suspense Account					471	15	3
					10,685	17	5	Cash—Consolidated Revenue ...		2833	11	8			
								Cash at bank		656	15	1			
								Cash, Special Deposits Account,							
								At Treasury		14,178	12	2			
													17,668	18	11
								Stores on hand, 30/6/16—							
								Kiama quarry		3,338	16	3			
								Port Kembla quarry		1,114	9	7			
								S.s. "Kiama"		135	12	7			
								Steam waggons		139	11	1			
								H.O., Sydney		99	4	6			
													4,827	14	0
													£122,489	1	3

We have examined the books, accounts, and vouchers of the State Metal Quarries, and hereby certify that the above balance-sheet exhibits a full and correct statement of the financial affairs of the undertaking at the 30th June, 1916.

F. GRIBBEN.
R. G. GRAY.

Department of Audit,
10th August, 1916.

STATE METAL QUARRIES, KIAMA AND PORT KEMBLA.

The capital expenditure was increased by £10,081, and stood at £80,094 15s. 6d. at 30th June, 1916.

The results of the year's trade were surplus profits of £6,691 0s. 10d., after meeting interest, sinking fund, and depreciation charges.

The accumulated profits at 30th June were £22,927 13s. 11d.

The sales of metal show a net increase of £21,872 12s. 4d., to which Kiama contributed £11,872 6s. 6d., and Kembla £10,000 5s. 10d. Of the total sales, 61·55 per cent. were effected with local government councils and firms, as against 55 per cent. of the preceding year. The amount supplied to councils and firms was £56,465 out of a total of £91,741—which was the total value of sales.

A new feature of the year was the introduction of delivery by steam waggons. The capital incurred in providing this service was £6391. The transactions show a loss of £57 18s. 2d., but this was more than counterbalanced by the facilities afforded—and a very considerable saving in delivery charges to the councils and departments.

Trade expenses to sales show an increase at Kiama of 2·26 per cent., and at Kembla 4 per cent. Administration expenses were slightly increased for both quarries.

No. 2 QUARRY—PORT KEMBLA.

Trading Account for Year ended 30th June, 1916.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Stock on hand, 30th June, 1915	1,136	0	9				By Sales Government Depart-						
Purchases	1,401	6	8				ments	9,941	16	4			
				2,537	7	5	Councils	19,262	15	5			
Quarry Working—								£29,204	11	9			
Quarrying	614	6	11				Less cartage	38	8	9			
Stripping	144	5	10								29,166	3	0
Loading	637	15	8				Sale of stores by transfer .....	...			1,439	10	4
Drilling	323	4	4				Stock on hand—						
Crushing	1,286	17	2				General stores	1,097	17	1			
Trucking	160	3	11				Metal	16	12	6			
Power	852	6	0								1,114	9	7
Repairs and renewals ...	389	5	3										
Spalls	5,265	19	9										
Supervision	514	17	6										
				10,189	2	4							
Delivery Charges—													
Railway freights				11,946	17	5							
Gross Profit				7,046	15	9							
				£31,720	2	11					£31,720	2	11

Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 30th June, 1916.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Administration Expenses—							By gross profit from trading	7,046	15	9
Office rent	41	8	4							
Salaries, &c.	481	1	8							
Stores and stationery ...	17	13	7							
Stamps and telegrams ...	49	6	5							
Travelling expenses, &c.	47	6	3							
Sundries	38	6	1							
				675	2	4				
Exchange on cheques				1	14	1				
Holiday wages				17	15	10				
Insurance				18	17	9				
Depreciation				1,993	1	0				
Interest				603	9	9				
Sinking Fund				53	2	6				
Net profit				3,683	12	6				
				£7,046	15	9				£7,046 15 9

STEAM WAGGONS.

Trading Account for Period ended 30th June, 1916.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Working Expenses—							By Deliveries	1,936	2	3
Wages	892	15	9				Stores on hand	139	11	1
Incidentals, &c.	557	7	8							
				1,450	3	5				
Gross profit				615	9	11				
				£2,065	13	4				£2,065 13 4

Profit and Loss Account for period ended 30th June, 1916.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Administration Expenses—							By gross profit	615	9	11
Office Rent	5	15	0				Net loss	57	18	2
Salaries, &c.	50	0	0							
Stores and stationery ...	2	0	0							
Stamps and telegrams ...	3	10	0							
Travelling expenses, &c.	4	10	0							
Sundries	4	5	0							
				70	0	0				
Depreciation				436	5	2				
Interest				120	7	1				
Insurance				25	11	0				
Sinking Fund				21	4	10				
				£673	8	1				£673 8 1

Profit and Loss Account—Accumulated.

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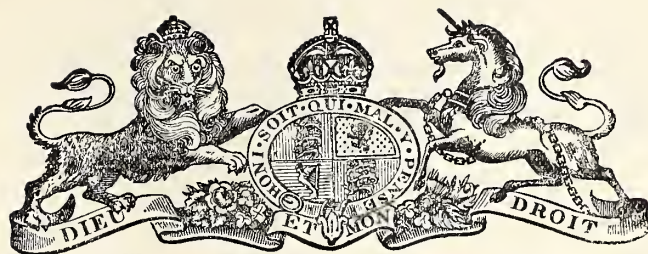
Trading Account for Year ended 30th June, 1916.

Profit and Loss Account for Year ended 30th June, 1916.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Administration Expenses—							By gross profit	11,785	14	9
Office rent	82	16	8				Interest on expenditure Mosman hoppers	6	10	6
Salaries	962	3	4							
Stores and stationery... ..	35	7	2							
Stamps and telegrams ...	98	12	8							
Travelling expenses	94	12	8							
Sundries	76	12	2							
				1,350	4	8				
Exchange on cheques .....	...			9	9	3				
Holiday wages—										
Quarry	276	9	2							
S.s. "Kiama"	1	18	0							
				278	7	2				
Insurance—										
S.s. "Kiama"	538	8	11							
Quarry	26	3	8							
				564	12	7				
Depreciation .....	...			4016	9	8				
Compensation claim .....	...			400	0	0				
Interest—										
Quarry	1590	1	9							
S.s. "Kiama"	341	6	1							
				1,931	7	10				
Sinking fund .....	...			176	7	7				
Net profit .....	...			3,065	6	6				
				£11,792	5	3				
								£11,792	5	3

DEC 5 1916

(No. 2.)



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

TASMANIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY:

REPORT FOR 1917

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£1 8s.]

TASMANIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY: REPORT FOR 1917.

Trustees:

HON. W. M. WILLIAMS, M.L.C. (Chairman).	ALDERMAN J. A. CUTHBERTSON.
HON. W. A. WOODS.	MR. LYNDHURST GIBLIN, M.H.A.
ALDERMAN J. G. SHIELD.	MR. A. THOMSON.
ALDERMAN W. E. BOTTRILL.	MR. MORRIS MILLER.
	MR. ALDERMAN R. J. MEAGHER.

Chief Librarian and Secretary:

MR. ALFRED J. TAYLOR.

Hobart, February 26th, 1918.

SIR,

The Trustees of the Tasmanian Public Library, in compliance with Clause 11 of the Act to provide for the endowment and management of the institution (2 Ed. VII. No. 49), beg to submit the following report:—

Alderman J. A. Cuthbertson having resigned as a Trustee, the City Council appointed Alderman R. J. Meagher to fill the vacant seat on the Board.

From records kept it is estimated that 112,368 visits were made to the institution during the year.

The number of volumes added to the institution has been 471—253 by purchase, and 218 by presentation. One hundred and thirty pamphlets were also received. The presentations included 25 vols. (The Works of Anatole France), from Mr. David Barclay, and 11 volumes of old Tasmanian newspapers—the "Britannia" and "Tasmanian Colonist" from Mr. John Burnet.

The number of books used in the reference library has been 11,730, and the number issued from the lending branch 30,914.

During the last Session of Parliament an Act (8 Georgii V. No. 29) was passed providing for the delivery at the Tasmanian Public Library of copies of books, and other matter published in Tasmania. This Act brings the State into line with legislation in force with other States of the Commonwealth, and under its provisions the Tasmanian Public Library will derive certain advantages.

The ventilation of the reference library has been considerably improved by the addition of three large Tobin tubes, and 8" hopper vents. The whole of the woodwork outside the buildings has also been repainted, and additional shelving erected. The improvements involved a cost of £97 3s. 6d.

The appended statement indicates the receipts and expenditure for the period under review.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. WILLIAMS, Chairman of Trustees.

The Honourable the Chief Secretary.

TASMANIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year 1917.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from last year	293	19 11	Salaries	585	0 0
Municipal grant	400	0 0	Extra assistance and bonuses	29	0 0
Government grant	375	0 0	Cleaning	38	16 3
Interest	89	8 5	Books	56	12 7
Fines	20	11 3	Newspapers	44	2 8
Rent	7	17 6	Magazines	29	18 0
Waste materials	6	3 9	Reinvestment (£100 matured)	100	0 0
Sundries	0	5 0	Painting and new shelving, &c.	97	3 6
			Gas	36	1 3
			Binding	4	8 0
			Fuel	13	12 6
			Insurance	9	10 0
			Drainage rates	10	14 5
			Printing	1	18 0
			Telephone	7	9 1
			Stationery	2	17 9
			Ironmongery	2	15 9
			Sundries	9	16 8
			Balance to next Account	113	9 5
	<u>£1193</u>	<u>5 10</u>		<u>£1193</u>	<u>5 10</u>

Audited and found correct.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General.
Hobart, 20th February, 1918.

In addition, the Trustees have £1400 invested in
mortgage.

ALFRED J. TAYLOR, Secretary.



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

DEC 5 1918

1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON:

REPORT: 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£6 1s.]

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON: REPORT, 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

Office of the Agent-General for Tasmania,
56 Victoria-street, Westminster,
London, S.W. 1, 18th January, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that during the half-year ended 31st December, 1917, the great war being fought in Europe, Asia, and Africa, still continued with unabated activity. The various pushes in the West have secured for us better positions than we have hitherto held in that part, whether considered from a point for defence or the starting of an attack. In Asia we have done wonders in taking Bagdad and Jerusalem in Palestine. These two positions should restore British prestige in the East, and satisfy the lay Britisher that his soldiers and their staff are worthy of every confidence. True, they have now to meet the men relieved by the unfortunate position in Russia; but I am assured by officers from the Front that even if the Germans all come at them they will not break through our western line. They say that it is possible the Germans may push them back a little, but there is no hope for them to get through to Paris or Calais. In Africa it appears now assured that the last colony of Germany, known as German East Africa, has passed out of their hands.

For a day, the people of this country were made uneasy by the publication of a letter, over the name of "Lansdowne," the writer being Lord Lansdowne, who was as one time Foreign Secretary in this country. However, the anxiety caused soon passed away, when Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons that the Government knew nothing of it, and also that they regretted its publication. There was no justification for the publication of such a letter at the present time, and the only important point in it should have been addressed to the Prime Minister, which was a request for a restatement of the country's war aims, in view of Russia's withdrawal. The only other public statement causing a short-lived excitement was the Prime Minister's speech in Paris on his way back from a visit to the Italian Front after the German-Austrian attack.

He declared in favour of greater unity of control, and proposed the establishment of a War Council, on which representatives of all the Allies were to sit. The nervous and imaginative people immediately thought the Prime Minister was attacking our Head of Staff and Commander-in-Chief, and worked up a little excitement; however, when he made his statement in the House of Commons, it was clear there was no such intention, and everyone supported him; the fact that he was able to say that his proposal was one made in the early days of the war by Lord Kitchener was sufficient for most people, and secured a readily-expressed approval of the proposal, which has since been given effect to.

The Americans are preparing very thoroughly to do their part in the war, and that active participation will no doubt help to bring us a more speedy victory.

The Australians have continued to do their part in the fighting-line, and the Tasmanians have held their own with the best. The honours list which follows speaks for the work of the Tasmanians, though I cannot claim that it is an absolutely full list; it has been collected from a number of sources. In my last report I included a full list, obtained through the courtesy of Colonel Griffith, C.M.G., D.S.O. These gave so much work at Headquarters that I was asked not to request them to trace out all Tasmanians again. They pointed out that if the other States required separate lists the time taken to furnish them would be too great, so I have had to rely on assistance from the officers commanding units in which Tasmanians are serving.

The following is a list of the honours obtained during the half-year under review:—

- Major L. H. Payne, 40th Battalion, D.S.O.
- Captain A. M. Maxwell, 52nd Battalion, D.S.O. and M.C.
- Captain C. H. Stubbings, 52nd Battalion, D.S.O.
- Major L. F. Giblin, 40th Battalion, M.C.
- Captain W. J. Clark, 40th Battalion, M.C.
- Captain H. J. Dumaresq, 40th Battalion, M.C.
- Captain F. W. Faulkner, 9th Battery, M.C.

- Captain C. E. H. Ferguson, 40th Battalion, M.C.
 Captain C. L. McVilly, 40th Battalion, M.C.
 Captain E. O. Williams, 47th Battalion, M.C.
 Lieut. E. Boyes, 40th Battalion, M.C.
 Lieut. A. L. S. Davey, 12th Battalion, M.C.
 Lieut. H. L. Foster, 40th Battalion, M.C.
 Lieut. W. L. Garrard, 40th Battalion, M.C.
 Lieut. B. J. Jackson, 40th Battalion, M.C.
 Lieut. W. J. Knuckey, 57th Battalion, M.C.
 No. 556, Sgt. Charlesworth, G.A., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 182, T/Bomb. Cleary, W. H., 101st How. Batt., M.M.
 No. 2592, Sapr. Cleary, W. F., 3rd Field Co., Eng., M.M.
 No. 799, Pte. Collings, E. D., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2061, Cpl. Cook, E. A., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 4026, T/Sgt. Conley, G., 1st Pioneers, M.M.
 No. 815, Sgt. Cranswick, T. G., 40th Battalion, D.C.M. (Now Lieutenant.)
 No. 2562, L/Sgt. Davis, H. F., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 799, Pte. Davidson, T., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1607, Cpl. Dent, R.D., 15th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 211, Cpl. Devereaux, W. O., 55th Siege Batt., M.M.
 No. 2035, Sgt. Duggan, T., 47th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 403, Cpl. Evans, T. A., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 314, Pte. Evans, H., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 829, L/Cpl. Fleming, C. F., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 6020, L/Cpl. Flint, A. A., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1010, Pte. Fox, F. R., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 4040, Pte. Franks, L., 47th Battalion, D.C.M.
 No. 1850, Cpl. Frankcombe, D. C., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 382, Pte. Gale, W. G., 40th Battalion, D.C.M.
 No. 398, Cpl. Gourlay, W. J., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 4049, Pte. Hall, S. J., 47th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 931, 1/Sgt. Hamilton, W., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 3291, Pte. Hammersley, W. H., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2251, Pte. Hawkesford, B., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1192, C.Q.M.S. Hills, C. J., 15th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 522, Sgt. Holtum, H. E., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 860, Cpl. Jacobson, A., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1651, Pte. Jeffery, J. D., 40th Battalion, D.C.M.
 No. 2846, Pte. Johnston, S. H., 14th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2594, Sapr. Jennings, E. J. S., 3rd Field Co. Eng., M.M.
 No. 2470, Cpl. Johnston, W. E., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 218, Pte. Kelty, W., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 6578, Pte. Lewis, J. H., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 815, Sgt. Long, H. C., 40th Battalion, D.C.M.
 No. 53, T/Cpl. McDonald, F., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 456, Sgt. McGee, Lewis, 40th Battalion, V.C.
 No. 2060, Sgt. J. J. Dwyer, 4th Machine Gun Coy., V.C.
 No. 48, Pte. McKinley, P. F., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1819, Sgt. Marshall, H., 26th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1547, L/Cpl. Marsh, H. J., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 3162, Pte. Meers, J. H., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 6616, L/Cpl. Moles, K., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2260, L/Cpl. Molloy, J. C., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 281, Pte. Moran, C., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2486, Sgt. Morrison, E. C., 52nd Battalion, D.C.M.
 No. 6329, Pte. Neisey, J. E., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 358, Pte. Nielsen, P. J., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2125, Pte. Oates, D. R., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 5246, Cpl. Payne, C. E., 47th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1857, Cpl. Phillips, W. E., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 3622, Pte. Powell, W. F., 47th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1164, Cpl. Prentice, A., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 257, Pte. Rogers, L., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1867, L/Cpl. Rollins, J., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2272, Sgt. Rosendell, C. W., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 587, Cpl. Saddington, J., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1569, Sgt. Scott, C., 52nd Battalion, D.C.M.
 No. 2146, Sgt. Smith, H. J., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 270, Pte. Smith, B. H., 51st Battalion, M.M.
 No. 4026, Sgt. Smith, L. J., 1st Pioneers, M.M.
 No. 4585, Pte. Smith, J. L., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 5219, Cpl. Smith, V. G., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 590, Cpl. Smith, R., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1933, Sgt. Smith, C. H., 5th Battery, D.C.M.
 No. 500, Sgt. Stallion, P. C., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 3591, Pte. Stewart, D.A., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2394, Pte. Swindells, R. O., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2911, Sgt. Taylor-Vernon, K. C., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. —, Sgt. Terry, E. E., 12th Battalion, M.M. (Now Lieutenant.)
 No. 92, Sgt. Teniswood, F. W., 40th Battalion, D.C.M.
 No. 582, Driver Tooley, W., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 518, Pte. Treweek, D. L., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2974, Pte. Turner, E. C., 47th Battalion, M.M.
 Lieut. A. D. Tynan, 12th Battalion, M.C.
 Lieut. G. Vaughan, 12th Battalion, M.C.
 Lieut. R. G. Walduck, 12th Battalion, M.C.
 Lieutenant G. H. Wilkins, 15th Battalion, M.C.
 2nd Lieut. A. P. Brown, 40th Battalion, M.C.
 C/Sgt. Major W. Parry, 47th Battalion, M.C.
 No. 188, Sgt. Allen, D. H., 15th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 5037, Pte. Anderson, T., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 52, Pte. Archdale, M. H., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 6547, Pte. Barwick, W., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 42, T/Sgt. Bell, C. W., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 72,291, Pte. Boer, J., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 987, Pte. Bradley, J. T., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1440, L/Cpl. Breen, A., 16th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 4022, L/Cpl. Britton, C. A., 47th Battalion, M.M.
 Sgt. Brownell, R., 9th Battery, M.M. (Now Lieutenant R.F.C.)
 No. 2004, T/Sgt. Briscoe, F. G., 1st Pioneers, M.M.
 No. 2527, Pte. Burgess, T., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 353, Sgt. Burn, W. T., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1146, Gunner Burnley, B., 39th Battery, M.M.
 No. 4816, Pte. Burr, W. C. H., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 6253, Pte. Butler, E., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1260, Sgt. Carter, L. L., 47th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1480, Cpl. Vickers, W., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2281, Sgt. Walker, W., 40th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 2515, Pte. Watts, G. H., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 3194, L/Cpl. Whittle, C. J., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
 No. 5788, Pte. Wiggins, W. L., 12th Battalion, M.M.
 No. 1208, Sergt. Willey, M. P., 26th Battalion, D.C.M.
 No. 742, Pte. Williams, J.A., 15th Battalion, M.M.

DEC 5 1918

No. 605, C.S.M. Wilson, P. K., 40th Battalion, Medaille Militaire.

No. 2418, Sgt. Woolley, W. G., 40th Battalion, D.C.M.

No. 152, Sgt. Young, G.M., 40th Battalion, M.M.

Major-General Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G., has retired from the position of Agent-General for Western Australia. During his time of office he has rendered excellent service to the State, and as G.O.C. of Australian troops in the United Kingdom, to the Commonwealth. Mr. Connolly has arrived in London, and taken up the duties of Agent-General of Western Australia.

Professor Hewins, M.P., who was for many years Secretary to the Tariff Reform Commission, has taken up the position of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, vacated by Sir Steel-Maitland, Bart, M.P., who has been transferred to the position of Under-Secretary to the Board of Trade, to investigate overseas trade within the Empire.

According to your instructions, I have paid over to the War Office the sum of £4000, to cover the cost of two aeroplanes, one being the presentation of Messrs. Henry Jones & Co. Limited, and the other, I understand, from the Tasmanian pastoralists.

Trade.—The apple season closed with a late shipment by the s.s. "Suffolk." This concluded the most disastrous season we have ever known. Only about half the amount I had obtained permission for the State to import into this country was shipped. The first shipment by the s.s. "Ballarat" consisted of 50,000 cases, but unfortunately this steamer was sunk by a submarine.

The s.s. "Nestor" brought 60,000 cases, which realised good prices. The last steamer, s.s. "Suffolk," arrived, after being 128 days out from Hobart, long after the recognised season, when the big English crop of apples was on the market, together with other small fruit. Even in spite of this opposition the prices should not have been so low, but unfortunately the cases were marked by dampness, caused by dripping off the grid, and the intending purchasers shook their heads, and, pointing to the marked cases, said that fruit could not be all right after such a long voyage, and they practically declined to bid, and much of our fruit was sold under the hammer for less than the amount charged for freight. I understand that a claim has been made against the underwriters on account of the "Suffolk" having been in collision with another steamer, but no claim would lie against the underwriters or owners owing to the long delay in delivery. The case is now in the hands of the average adjusters, and probably the underwriters will pay on their decision, not allowing the case to go into Court; but this only applies, I regret to say, to a portion of the cargo insured against collision, those policies without this clause having no claim. I am informed that in no case is this condition of insurance granted for cargoes of pears.

Evaporated Apples.—At your request I have interviewed the Secretary of State for the Colonies—or, rather, the Under-Secretary—who had the matter in hand, regarding the possibility of the Imperial Government purchasing a million cases of our apples, evaporated down from 50,000 tons to 5000 tons, at a price which would just save our growers from ruin. Unfortunately this matter had been dealt with by the Commonwealth Government, and it had been closed with a refusal. When I saw the reason given—viz., that the men at the Front could not cook them, I at once pointed out that there were millions of soldiers in England and France who were not at the Front, and where the fruit could be easily utilised. At your request the subject was opened up again, and I had the opportunity of putting the growers' case fully before the Colonial Office, and supplying them with samples of the evaporated apples, which I obtained from Mr. Moore, of Messrs. F. W. Moore & Co. Limited. I am now informed by the Colonial Office that they have made an offer to the High Commissioner to purchase 300 tons per month for six months. I expressed my dissatisfac-

tion with the amount taken to Mr. Hewins (Under Secretary at the Colonial Office), and at the same time informed him that I had learned from officers commanding battalions at the Front that evaporated apples formed an excellent ration, and there was not the slightest difficulty in cooking them.

Tinplates for Jam Tins.—The obtaining of permits for the manufacture of tinplates has given no end of trouble. After being told it would be impossible to obtain any except for war contracts, the Agents-General and Mr. Schreiner, with a representative from the High Commissioner's Office, waited on Sir Worthington Evans, M.P., at the Board of Trade, and as a result, it was decided to allow 2000 tons per month to be supplied, 1500 tons of which were earmarked for Government contracts, and the balance could be used for ordinary trade requirements if not needed for Government contracts; this was made to apply to the latter half of 1917. For the year 1918 a different arrangement has been made—(1) 2000 tons per month are definitely allowed for war or Admiralty contracts; (2) 1000 tons per month are to be allowed to be manufactured for ordinary trade when war contracts permit; and (3) 1000 tons may be supplied under a P. Certificate, which means that the manufacturer may make them if no other orders are forthcoming. A further trouble comes when the plates are manufactured; the difficulty then is to get them shipped. So far, when appealed to, the Railway Executive Committee have promptly met my wishes, and ordered the Railway Company to convey them to the steamer. Owing to the way ships arriving in England are ordered to different ports, causing congestion on the railways carrying their cargoes from port of arrival to the one where they were consigned, we may have a difficulty arise that will not be so easily overcome in the future. Again there is the shortage of ships, and we will be fortunate if this shortage does not cause a further restriction in Australian trade. The fact that a steamer can make two or three trips to some countries where food is drawn from against one to Australia justifies the authorities in causing the ships to take the shorter voyage, and if we were not a part of the British Empire I doubt whether there would be one ship allowed to trade to Australia during the present shortage of tonnage. For some time the recent strike in Australia made it very doubtful whether the authorities would take the risk of having ships tied up there; at any rate, it made them more anxious about the Australian shipping. I find a keen desire on the part of everybody in the service to meet the Australian trade, but the difficulties are great, and there is no use trying to hide them. The British Government having bought the Australian wool and wheat output are naturally as anxious as we are to maintain this trade on as extensive a scale as possible.

Cable.—In July last I was advised by Sir H. Babington Smith, the Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board, that arrangements had been practically completed for the opening of a new cable communication between this country and Canada, under the control of the British Post-office. The new cable is worked in conjunction with the Pacific cables, at the rates hitherto ruling. We have used this cable for some months, and find it in every way satisfactory.

Soldiers' Remittances.—During the period under review, the work connected with remittances for Tasmanian soldiers, which began towards the end of 1916, has been carried on uninterruptedly. It has, indeed, during the last few months increased in volume to no inconsiderable amount, both as regards the money forwarded from Tasmania for the soldiers and the clerical work entailed by this increased sum, and the greater number of cases dealt with.

There can be no doubt that this business has been, and is, a great boon to our men, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that there have been no cases of money sent by relatives in Tasmania finding its way into the wrong hands.

In July, at the instance of the Australian Administrative Military Headquarters in London, the system

was initiated of crediting remittances forwarded through this office to the soldiers' pay-books. In this way the security is increased that the money will reach the hands of the person for whom it is intended, and the risk of loss by sending it through the post in the form of cash is eliminated. It may, perhaps, be well to mention that in cases where soldiers prefer their money to be kept in hand and paid to them direct in London, every precaution is taken to secure proper identification before money is paid out. Each soldier on leave from France, or from one of the training camps in this country, should have his pay-book in his possession, and an additional means of identification is afforded by the pass under which a soldier is enabled to be absent from his unit.

The number of cases dealt with in the period July to December, 1917, was 644, and the sum involved £7171.

In addition to the remittances received from Tasmania a certain number of cases were dealt with of cable messages asking for money on behalf of, and at the request of, soldiers, to which no response was made through this office by the relatives or friends.

Butter and Cheese.—The Imperial Government has bought all the butter and cheese that may be exported from Australia. The price will be regulated by the price obtained for New Zealand butter and cheese, and that has to be equal to the price obtained for Canadian, which has not been settled. For the benefit of those interested in butter factories, and the production of butter for export, I obtained from Mr. G. Sutherland Thomson, F.R.S., Ed., a report on "Butter Taints," and I wish to draw special attention to this report, as it deals with taints which, apparently, can only be detected after the produce has been in cold store for some time. The following is from Mr. Thomson's report:—

"No finer test of the quality of butter from an export country can be found than the British market. Any weakness will be evident to the examiner, and the opinions of the trade on the merits and demerits of the produce are invaluable to the industry. Australian butter (which I am chiefly concerned with) has not during the past season shown the standard of previous years, and this may be said to apply to other exporting countries. An outstanding defect was fishiness, perhaps the most costly of taints, and this, I am afraid, is not fully realised in Australia. British consumers do not seriously object to a slightly stale flavour in butter; in fact, there are people who prefer it. Ordinary staleness is something that belongs to butter—it is no foreigner; but fishiness is an intruder that is deeply resented by all sections of the butter trade and the consuming public. A decided increase in fishiness there has been, and some of the finest Australian brands have suffered. The taint has not been confined to salt butter. I have detected it in unsalted, also in pasteurised, but to a much less extent in these latter cases. Considerable quantities of Australian butter, which displayed the First Grade stamp of a Government, turned out fishy on examination in London, and the prices the butter realised have naturally disappointed manufacturers and exporters. It is quite obvious that no fishiness was evident in the butter when the official graders had it under examination, and that the taint had developed at cool storage temperatures.

"No Australian State is free from the taint, but Victorian butter may be said to be the least affected. Let us look for a cause of the increase of fishiness. Is it because preventive measures have been relaxed through the agencies of war calling away men from the dairy farms, and generally upsetting the industry? This, no doubt, has contributed, but we must turn to what would appear a permanent weakness, namely, the faulty refrigeration of butter. Carefully-conducted experiments by eminent men attached to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, have confirmed investigations made in Australia, which go to prove that a fishy flavour develops in butter when the temperature is not sufficiently low. I am wholly convinced this is the root of much evil, and not only is fishiness propagated, but

other taints and defects in the flavour and texture of butter are attributed to the same agent. As in previous years, I noted that in the majority of cases of fishy butter the texture showed weakness, and in many instances the effects of heat were observed. A fishy flavour, therefore, is generally accompanied by a bodyless texture, which in practice supports the contention amongst investigators that temperature should on no account be dissociated from fishiness and other ruinous flavours. My experience as an examiner of produce in London has shown that certain very objectionable grades of staleness are the direct result of faulty temperatures, and for this reason alone every effort should be made to keep the industry familiar with facts which can be no longer doubted, and by this means urgent reforms will be brought nearer realisation. It will be apparent to the intelligent and unprejudiced minds that a practical study of vital phases of taints in Colonial butter can only be done at the British end, and not in the country of export. That should be better recognised and more appreciated by manufacturers. Fishiness costs the dairying industry of Australia a heavy bill, so heavy that if an estimate could be made of a few years' losses it would not be in error to say that it would be equivalent to the annual cost of maintenance of many departments of agriculture. Because no estimate has been made on grounds of a reliable character, the seriousness of this and other taints which grow at favourable temperatures is not sufficiently understood.

"Fishiness is not confined to butter; I have found it in cheese, also in bacon, lard, and meat. In meat it is very rare, but not so in lard and bacon. With a well-controlled milk and cream supply, and by the aid of pasteurisation, the 'seeds' of fishiness and other taints will be largely eliminated, and by an intelligent use of cool storage the germination of 'seed' that may be retained in the butter will be prevented. In New South Wales pasteurisation is doing great service to the industry, and the co-operative associations are to be congratulated on the energy and enlightenment shown in popularising what can no longer be called an innovation. My examinations of New South Wales pasteurised butter speak eloquently of what has been achieved in raising the quality of the export product. Now that the factories have taken the matter into their own hands excellent results are certain to follow. The youthful butter industry in South Africa should take note of the benefits of pasteurisation. Fishiness is fairly prevalent in butter from this new competitor, and I noted exactly what I have already stated—that a heated condition of the butter accompanied the taint. Faults in refrigeration were evident, and with this remedied, a long way on the road to a successful export trade would be won. The faults found in South African butter remind me of what I experienced when engaged in the reconstruction of Queensland dairying. Another taint in colonial produce that requires careful attention is a woody flavour. It has, I understand, been attributed to the use of unseasoned timber. If this were the cause, the taint would not permeate the 56-lb. block of butter, and show an equal distribution. I have examined butter affected by a so-called woody flavour, and in the boxes there was nothing to indicate that green and unseasoned wood was used. When this is the case the objectionable flavour penetrates into the butter only a short distance, perhaps an inch, but generally less. When the entire block is affected the taint is not woody, but musty. There is a distinct difference between the two flavours, although a person is liable to confuse one with the other, or to call both woody or musty. By sampling the centre of the block and the surface of the butter the difference may be determined and errors avoided. A musty flavour is more likely to be caused by 'dairy-tainted' wood, and the combined churn is a fertile source of contamination, more particularly if the age limit has been exceeded. This is put down by some practical men at six years. I had a case brought under my notice where a serious musty taint was traced to combined churns. After replacing them by aluminium churns,

the taints entirely disappeared. The investigation was conducted by eminent practical and scientific men, and moulds were shown to be the active cause. In my examination of mouldy butter from Australia and other countries, mustiness was found in quite a number of instances, but not one case of fishiness was discovered. Some of the brands tested showed excessive mouldiness on the surface, and into the butter, and practically every colour of mould was illustrated. The mould theory of fishiness, so far as I know, has not been confirmed by any investigator in Europe, and exhaustive attempts have been made to determine the relationship of one with the other."

Peas.—At your request I have endeavoured to obtain an offer from the Imperial Government for peas, but have, I regret to say, failed to induce them to grant the space for their carriage. In accordance with your instructions I conveyed the offer of 5000 tons, at 15s. per bushel, but when the Shipping Controller was approached he said that it was quite impossible to find space for peas, and so the matter closed, as far as the Government was concerned. Might I ask whether it would not be possible for some of the ships bought by Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, to carry produce of this kind to England? I am not sure whether these vessels are trading at the present time.

Enquiries re Markets.—Acting on your instructions to ascertain the possibility of securing markets for fruit and jams in America and the East, I immediately approached the Foreign Office and asked that the British Consuls should be circularised and requested to furnish reports as to the opportunities offering in the different countries where they represent the United Kingdom, and this is now being done. In this connection I might remind you that Messrs. H. Jones & Co. have representatives in the East, and Mr. W. D. Peacock visited America for the purpose of testing these markets. Quite recently Senator Long visited the East for the Commonwealth Government to enquire into the trade possibilities there, and no doubt the results obtained by these gentlemen would be made available for your inspection. So far as the East is concerned, no doubt you have had, or will have, an opportunity of discussing this question with my friend, Dr. Morrison, the adviser to the President of China. I sent him a letter of introduction to you when he wrote to me saying that he was going to visit Australia, and would probably go to Tasmania. Dr. Morrison is the highest British authority on the East, and a keen Australian, ready at all times to give Australians help in establishing trade with China.

Timber.—I have seen some quickly-seasoned Tasmanian stringy-bark (Tasmanian oak) at the Miller Bros.' Timber Company's office in the city, and was advised there that a much larger local business was being done than had hitherto been found possible. Mr. Cumming, of Burnie, who is with the Australian Imperial Forces, has also called at this office, and has taken the opportunity during his days of leave to look into the prospects of the timber trade, from the colonial standpoint, he being interested in the industry on the North-West Coast.

Timber for Aeroplanes.—At the request of the President of the Air Board, I have asked you to send samples to Egypt of the following timbers:—blackwood, myrtle, celery-top pine, lancewood, Huon pine—to carry out the necessary tests to decide whether they are suitable for use in the construction of aeroplanes. Woods used in aircraft must conform with all ordinary rules of timber of first-class quality, as follows:—

1. As regards freedom of defects—it must be sound, free from knots, irregular grain, and so forth.
2. It must not warp nor twist nor shrink greatly after seasoning, and it must not be inclined to split.
3. It must not be treacherous nor brittle.

The fundamental desideratum is to obtain woods as light as possible, but with high elastic limit and high ultimate compression strength.

The woods now in use are as follow:—

1. Silver spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) and certain other slow-grown softwood (coniferous) substitutes that are not heavy. These must conform with the specification in the table which follows. They are used in ribs, spars, &c.
2. European ash of best quality, not slow-grown, used for longerons, engine-bearers, skids, &c.
3. Propeller woods.—Honduras and certain African mahoganies, European and black American walnut, Queensland silkwood, Benin "walnut," conforming with the specification in table.

	Silver Spruce and Substitutes.	Propeller Woods.
Weight in lbs. per cubic foot (at 15% moisture)	Maximum 35 Preferable 28-30	Maximum 50 Preferable 30-40
Compression strength parallel to the grain.....lbs. per sq. inch	4000-5500	6700-10,300
Elastic limit in bending	4500-5500	Minimum 4500 Preferable 6000-6500
Co-efficient of elasticity	1, 2-1, 6 x 106	
Tensile strength .....	...	16,000-22,000

4. Hulls of Flying-boats.—Light woods having the approximate weight (or less) and strength of light Honduras mahogany or Central American cedar; woods easily steamed and bent, such as rock elm (American) or ash (less satisfactory).
5. Three-ply, for various purposes, with waterproof glue.

Tests Required.—The tests required can be performed in the country of origin or in England, and are quantitative, also as regards warping.

For preliminary mechanical tests there are required six sticks, 40 x 2 x 1 inches (when planed and finished).

For the quantitative warping tests four boards, 24 x 5 x 1/2 inches.

In October last I was asked to obtain information regarding the utilisation of wattle scrub for the purpose of extracting tannin. Professor Wyndham Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, to whom I referred the question, wrote me as follows:—

"Wattle extract is always prepared from the bark stripped from the trees, and apparently has never hitherto been manufactured from the scrub. In utilising the scrub for this purpose it would probably be necessary to crush the material (both bark and wood) into small fragments, and submit the whole of this to a process of extraction. Such material would contain a comparatively small proportion of tannin, and the large bulk to be treated would render the extraction somewhat expensive as compared with the extraction of wattle-bark. Moreover, the preparation of wattle extract necessitates the erection of a factory and the installation of expensive plant, and unless an ample and continuous supply of suitable raw material is available there can be no possibility of such an enterprise being successful. Information on the manufacture of wattle extract is given in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute, Vol. V. (1908), No. 2, pages 157-171."

A copy of the bulletin referred to I forwarded to you with the above information, and if after considering the information the matter is regarded as worth further attention, a sample of about 56 lb. of the scrub should be forwarded to the Imperial Institute for examination and trial, so that it may be ascertained whether the scrub will yield an extract likely to be of commercial value.

Wood-pulp and Paper-making.—I note that in at least one State a movement has been made for planting spruce with a view to its ultimate use in the papermaking industry. I am aware that the manufacture of wood-pulp from our timber for papermaking was condemned by an American expert who visited Tasmania. I wish to say that when I had some paper made here from our Tasmanian blue-gum I was told by the manufacturer that the fibre was "short," but that if this pulp was mixed with, say, 25 per cent. of spruce pulp it would

make quite a good paper. As a reply to the American expert, I have had the paper on which this report is written made from Tasmanian blue-gum, and the paper has been valued by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons at 2½d. per lb. wholesale. I mention these facts in the hope that you will realise the possibility of establishing paper works in the future, and I believe Mr. Leonard Rodway, C.M.G., told me when I was in Tasmania that the high country near the Great Lake was in every way suitable for growing spruce. I would therefore ask you to consider the advisability of planting out a few thousand acres in that locality, as it would there be near the hydro-electric scheme, from which it could draw power, and from it the necessary timber for pulping could be obtained. It appears to be quite clear that Tasmania offers the best promise of successful wood-pulping in the Commonwealth.

Mining.—In August last I addressed a dispatch to you at the request of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Slade, of the Admiralty, with reference to the possibility of deposits of cinnabar existing in Tasmania, with a view to deciding as to the possibility of working the same for the production of quicksilver. To this dispatch there has been no reply, and I am in doubt whether my dispatch or your reply has been lost. It is important to the Empire that cinnabar should be obtained in such quantities as will make its mining a paying proposition, as up to the present we are dependent on the supplies obtained from Spain and Italy.

Mt. Read Mine.—This mine has been bought by the Tasmanian Metals Extraction Company, and they propose immediately to make such alterations as are necessary at their works at Rosebery to treat the ore electrically. At their works in Swansea they are producing quite a large amount of extra pure spelter, which they are selling to the Imperial Government.

The G.M.C. Syndicate Limited.—This company is deeply obliged to your Government for securing them the power necessary to start their industry in Tasmania. Mr. James Gitsham, the General Manager, hopes to leave for Tasmania in February next to fix on the site of the works, where they propose to make white lead direct from galena ores, not only for the supply of the Commonwealth of Australia, but also for the eastern countries, and possibly for Great Britain. The 400 horsepower arranged for immediately will practically be sufficient for the production of all the white-lead required in Australia. Mr. Gitsham is having 5 cwt. of the manufactured product forwarded to the Commissioner of Railways, and hopes that it will receive a trial before he arrives in Tasmania. He is also sending a quantity to the railway departments of the other States. As the class of galena used in the manufacture of white-lead is not improved by its silver contents the very low-grade galena ores will be what will be sought for by this company.

Osmiridium.—The action of Russia has cut off one of the largest supplies of osmiridium from the manufacturers, and there are now enquiries for the supply of this metal. I have been interviewed by the representative of Messrs. Waterman Company, of New York. This company is the manufacturer of the "Ideal" fountain-pen, and have two factories, one in New York and one in Canada. Osmiridium is used in making the pen-point, and the price of it has advanced very substantially during the war. Mr. Campbell Brown, the gentlemen referred to, is about to visit Tasmania, and should arrive there in April next, for the purpose of looking into the production of osmiridium in the State. He wishes to meet those engaged in mining for it, and if possible to see the sources from which it is obtained. He believes that it is quite possible he may be of some use to the producers; but in any case, he will be able to organise for the purchase of the osmiridium produced in Tasmania at a considerable advance on old prices. When I had the pleasure of seeing him the price on that day was £9 5s. per oz. I hope that his visit to Tasmania will be of benefit to that particular branch of mining.

Jam Contracts.—During the half-year under review I received from the War Office the sum of £137,525 on account of shipments of jam under contract with manufacturers in the State.

Hydro-Electric Department.—The contracts in hand for this Department when my last report was despatched are not yet completed in their entirety, and have given rise in some instances to considerable trouble, owing to the delay caused by various reasons.

The difficulties in England in the way of fulfilment of contracts caused by the war is a state that has been chronic for a period now running into years, but the extension of the war to the United States has had the effect of creating a similar condition in that country, especially in the matter of transport and tonnage.

Four contracts were placed in America, and these have been completed during the period under review. In connection with one of these contracts, a small proportion is being completed in this country, and this portion will not be finished for several weeks yet.

With regard to the contracts in America, there were several delays caused by the want of transport and tonnage referred to above.

Referring to the contracts placed in England, in view of the war conditions, as good progress has been made as could be expected. Even when a Priority Certificate of a high order has been obtained from the Ministry of Munitions, enabling the contractor to begin manufacture, his troubles are by no means over. With every factory of importance in the United Kingdom under Government control, and with its Government inspectors viewing with jealous eye all work that is not direct war work, the contractor may yet have difficulty in finding the materials and labour essential for his purpose, and he is liable at any moment to be told to put non-war work on one side and press forward with the output of some article required by one of the fighting services.

There can be no improvement in this condition while the war lasts, and I would venture to assert that, even when the war ends, some such condition as exists at present, for the supply of even urgently required materials for Government use in the Dominions must be expected to prevail for a considerable period.

The principal contracts with which I have had to deal are the following:—

No. 18—North-West Bay Substation.—Contract placed with the General Electric Company, America.

No. 20—New Town Substation Extension.—Contract placed with the Westinghouse Company, part being manufactured in America, and part in England.

No. 21—6000 K.W. Turbo-Alternator.—Contract placed with the General Electric Company, America.

No. 24—High-tension Transformers.—Contracts placed with the Westinghouse Company, the transformers being manufactured in America.

No. 23—8000 H.P. Pelton Wheel.—Contract placed with Messrs. Boving & Co. Ltd., London.

No. 26—New Pipe-line.—This contract has not been placed.

There have been a number of small orders also dealt with, such as high-tension insulators, supplied by the R. Thomas and Sons Co., Ohio, U.S.A. (through their London Agent, Mr. J. W. Gladstone).

In addition I have made a number of enquiries in connection with the costs of electrical power in different parts of the world, the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and other important matters, in response to your enquiries for information.

Many enquiries have been made for power, but I have only cabled you about those requiring small blocks to enable them to start new industries. I shall be glad to have a revised price list, as those originally supplied are not being adhered to. At the old prices I would have no trouble in selling all the power you may hope to develop.

Government Railway Department.—The remarks which I have had occasion to make concerning the difficulties in dealing with contracts for the Hydro-Electric Department apply with equal force to arrangements for the filling of orders and indents received from the Commissioner of Railways, more especially those in which iron or steel was concerned. Practically all requirements of a railway department, with few exceptions, now-a-days require a Priority Certificate for manufacture from the Minister of Munitions, and when an application for such a certificate is made it is necessary to prove to the satisfaction of that department that the particular material sought for is urgently needed for upkeep or maintenance, and for that purpose only. Contractors who have supplied the Government in the past no doubt desire to maintain their connection with the State by offering tenders when asked to do so, but in many instances they must know that if orders are placed with them the carrying out of the contracts will meet with serious obstacles not of their own making. Hence it is that an unwillingness is met with to give any sort of fixed time for delivery, and both parties to a bargain are aware that circumstances may at any time arise which must preclude any adhesion to a date of delivery originally fixed upon.

It should be mentioned that when an application for a Priority Certificate is made it must be specified thereon that the order has been definitely placed with a firm of contractors, the name of the firm being given, together with the date of the placing of the order, so that the Ministry of Munitions may judge whether it is desirable in the public interest that the firm should allocate part of its efforts to the manufacture of material not directly connected with the war.

It will be remembered that I was compelled in the first half of the year to ask for a reconsideration of an Indent Order (C.R.O. 37), in view of the necessity of reducing to a minimum requirements of iron or steel material. The later order (C.R.O. 38), it is satisfactory to record, has been dealt with in accordance with the wishes of the Department, with the exception of certain items for which samples were dispatched from Tasmania, these not yet having come to hand.

Tasmanian Smelting Company.—I obtained permission from the Government to purchase the Deutsche Bank debentures in connection with this company, and have bought their £22,000 worth of debentures, together with claims against the company and some shares in the Mt. Read and other West Coast mining propositions, for £10,000. I have also purchased from the liquidator the assets of the company for £179 16s. 8d., subject to your settling the claims of the Hercules and Primrose Companies. In case you wish to sell the property in Tasmania, Mr. Ernest Cooper, my co-trustee, and myself have given a power of attorney in favour of the Under-

Secretary and Under-Treasurer, so that they might effect the sale for us. The total cost of the purchase, including the legal expenses, transfer fees, and valuation, amounted to £10,670 16s. 8d. I do not know what steps you have taken to sell this property in Tasmania, but I believe I could place it in this country for the total cost to the Government; *i.e.*, the amount of your debentures and contribution towards the maintenance of the works since they went into liquidation and the amount paid to the Hercules and Primrose Companies. I cabled you to this effect, and have received your reply asking me what offers I could obtain. Intending purchasers are not disposed to make an offer, which they say might be used simply to fix a price for other buyers who might get a preference, but if they were sure that the Government wished to sell they would be prepared to consider any price the Government might choose to place on the property, and I feel very confident that purchasers could be secured in this country at such a price as you might fix to ensure you against loss in connection with this transaction. I am still satisfied that if you give me a reasonable price at which you are willing to sell, I could find English purchasers on the terms I have stated.

Photographs and Photo-blocks.—I regret to say that these photographs and photo-blocks, which you informed me you had despatched have not arrived. I cannot say whether they were on board one of the ships that have been sunk by the Germans.

Emigration.—The Committee appointed by the Government to enquire and report on the possibility of emigration after the war have made their report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I have sent you a copy of that report, and will send you a copy of the paper I read before the Royal Society of Arts, at which Mr. Long (Secretary of State for the Colonies) occupied the chair. In my paper I mentioned the necessity of financial assistance from the Imperial Government. For any sound scheme for the settlement of Imperial soldiers in our State, advances should be made first for the use of the settlers, which would be money lent for the development of the properties, and loans to the State for public works which would be required to serve these settlers. The only expenditure that I have stipulated the Imperial Government should actually advance as a gift is the cost of conveying settlers to the State. The number of enquiries from officers and soldiers regarding settlement in Tasmania has steadily increased.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McCALL, Agent-General.

The Honourable the Premier,
Hobart, Tasmania.



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PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: REPORT FOR 1917.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£30.]

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1917.

*To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE NEWDEGATE,
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint
Michael and Saint George, Governor in and over the State of
Tasmania and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I HAVE the honour to submit the Report of the Education Department for the year 1917.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

W. H. LEE, Minister of Education.

28th March, 1918.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION FOR 1917.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE difficulty of finding substitute teachers to carry on the work of those on active service was as great in 1917 as in the two previous years. The Department managed to keep practically all the country schools open for full time without recourse to such expedients as refusing to enrol children under seven years of age, teaching the children of the largest schools for half-time, &c.; but extra duties were cast upon the teachers of the largest schools, nearly all of which were understaffed. It is a great pleasure to record that this additional work was cheerfully, loyally, and efficiently performed. Up to the time of writing, 84 teachers and officers of the Department had enlisted. Of these, 12 have made the supreme sacrifice, four have returned to their posts (being certified as unfit for further service), and two have returned to the State and entered upon other occupations.

The spirit of patriotism that permeates our schools continues to find expression in the efforts of officers, teachers, and children on behalf of the various patriotic funds. In July school banks were established to provide facilities for parents and children purchasing war savings certificates. At the time of writing £50,000 had been subscribed towards this object, and efforts are being made to increase the amount to £100,000 by the end of the present year.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

With a view to bringing the existing technical schools into proper relation with the primary and secondary schools of the State, Mr. Frank Ellis, M.A., B.E., has been appointed Organising Inspector of Technical Education, and will enter upon his duties forthwith. Some time must necessarily elapse before the recommendations of the 1916 Technical Education Commission can be carried fully into effect. It is hoped, however, that by the end of the year some reforms will have been effected in the technical schools, and the initial difficulties in regard to buildings and suitable teachers for junior technical schools will have been overcome, so that children leaving the primary schools at the end of 1918 will have the opportunity of obtaining further education to fit them specially for their future occupations as tradesmen.

CHILD DELINQUENCY.

Happily, we have had to deal with but few cases of such inveterate truancy as made it necessary that children should be taken from under the control of their parents. In this connection, however, it is proper to point out that the training of child delinquents is not controlled by the Education Department of this State, but, as it is obviously a psychological problem, and is, furthermore, carried out by the educational authorities elsewhere, I am prompted by a sense of duty to offer the following remarks in regard to the training of the boys. A similar course could be followed in regard to the girls.

It is admitted that the boys who are sent to the institution are potential, rather than actual, criminals. As a rule their faults are due largely to inherited defects or to vicious surroundings. It should be our aim to eradicate their faults by reformatory and educative, rather than by punitive, treatment. The attitude of the general public towards juvenile delinquency is that the child alone is to blame, and that he should be corrected, and even punished. Few realise that even if the child is to blame some adult is more so. In any case, though punishment may perhaps deter a culprit from a repetition of the offence, it does not eradicate the evil desire.

It is obviously of primary importance that child delinquents should be trained under wholesome and beneficial influences generally, and it seems to me that this cannot be done under existing conditions, the Training School being carried on in connection with the work of supervising destitute old men, consumptives, &c., the whole being under the direct personal control of an officer who is, in consequence, unfairly and seriously handicapped by the totally different conditions with which he has to deal, and the widely differing objects to be attained.

No possible benefits can accrue to the children by their being thus closely associated with the classes of persons above mentioned, but such associations might do them incalculable harm. The treatment should, in my opinion, be carried out apart, as much as possible, from all detrimental surroundings and influences, and should be based on three fundamentals—

- (1) A sound training in habits of order, discipline, and respect for properly constituted authority.
- (2) Schooling up to the standard of the 5th Class.
- (3) Industrial training with a view to providing a bias towards a given occupation after release.

A sound training in habits of good order, discipline, and respect for properly constituted authority is obviously required to enable the delinquent to realise the need for obeying the laws of the country. The period of this training should not be less than 12 months. In European and American institutions the futility of short detentions has been fully demonstrated, and it is now generally recognised that the disciplinary period should vary between one and two years. At the completion of 12 months' training (concurrent with schooling and industrial training mentioned above), the question of apprenticing the lad might be considered. Under no circumstances should a boy be apprenticed close to his former home.

The schooling of the boys should be continued up to the 5th Class standard. As a rule, their education has been seriously neglected, and owing to the age at which they reach the institution very little time is left to effect any considerable improvement. Recently the Minister gave instructions that the school should be worked during ordinary school hours in two divisions, upper and lower. Previously to this the boys were taught for 1½ hour daily per week after a day's work in the field. The boys of the upper division now meet for two days per week, and those of the lower division for three days per week, at the ordinary school hours. Reading, writing, spelling, composition, and arithmetic only are taught. The schoolmaster's duties are to be extended to supervising the outdoor recreation of all the boys between, say, 3.30 and 6 p.m., and then further supervising their indoor recreation between, say, 7 and 9 p.m. This indoor recreation will include the use of library, indoor games, &c. The daily physical training of all boys for half an hour before breakfast will also be his care.

The effect of the industrial training, with a view to providing an occupation when the boy is released, would vary according to the length of time that he was kept in the institution. The training should consist of instruction in tailoring, carpentering, and boot and shoe making, with a view to the supply and repair of clothes, boots, &c., but farming, and the operations connected with farming, such as fencing, house-building, &c., should form the most important part of his work. The prime object of this industrial training should be to fit the boy for a position on a farm. The large majority of boy delinquents come from the cities, and if a suitable training as a preparation for going on the land were provided, the lads could be apprenticed until they were 18 years of age to suitable farmers remote from their former city environment. The question of providing a boy with a skilled trade should be dismissed as quite beyond the region of practical politics.

A system of classification and of rewards would do much towards preserving discipline, and would act as an incentive to good behaviour, cleanliness, truthfulness, &c. In most institutions six conduct classes are made. When a boy is admitted he is put in Class V., Class VI. being reserved for defaulters. After spending a probationary period in Class V., the newcomer may be promoted to Class IV. This is the lowest good-conduct class, and includes privileges, such as permission to join in all games, to take part in entertainments, excursions, &c., to use the library, and so forth. Class III. is limited to about eight boys, who, in addition to the privileges already mentioned, receive, say, 2s. pocket-money per month. Class II. is limited to four boys, who receive the beforemen-

tioned privileges and 3s. per month pocket-money. Class I. is limited to one boy, who receives all the beforemen- tioned privileges and 5s. per month pocket-money.

II.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The enrolment in the various classes at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, and Devonport High Schools for the year 1917 is shown hereunder:—

The best passes were obtained by—Brian Everard New (15/8), Hobart State High School, 9 credits; Phyllis M. Harnett (16/1), Launceston State High School, 8 credits, 1 pass; Clara M. Lewis (16/3), Devonport Intermediate High School, 8 credits, 1 pass; Kenneth M. Dallas (15/3), Launceston State High School, 8 credits, 1 pass; Stanley Limbrick (16/2), Hobart State High School, 8

School.	Status.	Teachers' Course.		Secondary Course.		Commercial Course.		Industrial Course.		Domestic Course.		Grand Total.	
		B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.		G.			
Hobart	1st year	5	14	23	—	28	43	35		4		152	
	2nd year	5	13	22	4	28	30	25		1		128	
	3rd year	—	16	7	3	2	10	6		2		46	
	4th year	7	11	4	13	2	6	3		—		34	
Launceston.....	1st year	13	30	18	6	67	51	31		—		216	
	2nd year	11	26	11	—	23	31	17		—		119	
	3rd year	6	16	4	2	6	5	2		—		41	
	4th year	10	15	5	2	1	3	1		—		37	
Burnie	1st year	19	21	Composite Course									40
	2nd year	15	10	Composite Course									25
Devonport	1st year	23	25	Composite Course									48
	2nd year	18	19	Composite Course									37
Grand total												923	

Further details in regard to the attendance and cost will be found in the appendices. The number of teachers was 34, of whom 12 are University graduates.

The schools at Hobart and Launceston are now conducted in commodious modern structures, but the school-rooms at both Burnie and Devonport are fully taxed. The popularity of both schools is such that it is quite certain the attendance will continue to increase. More commodious and suitable buildings will then be needed for the accommodation of the pupils.

The annual inspection of the four schools was conducted by the Principal of the Training College and myself, and disclosed a satisfactory state of affairs in regard to organisation, discipline, methods of teaching, and general progress of the pupils in the various classes of all the schools. Amongst the various activities were the literary society, the Dickens class, the camera club, the school magazine, and the cadet corps; and in the world of sport it was pleasing to note that all teachers took an active interest and share in promoting either athletics, cricket, football, rowing, swimming, baseball, basketball, or tennis.

At the close of the year 261 pupils competed for the intermediate certificate, and 224 were successful in gaining it; 211 of them satisfied all conditions required for a pass at the Junior Public Examination. The following table shows the number of entries in each subject from each school, together with the number of credits and passes that were gained:—

credits, 1 pass; and Albert George Duthoit (16/4), Hobart State High School, 8 credits, 1 pass.

Six candidates from the Hobart State High School, three from Launceston State High School, and three from Devonport Intermediate High School, qualified for University Exhibitions.

The Department's prizes for the best passes under published conditions were won by Brian New, of Hobart State High School, and Phyllis Harnett, of Launceston State High School.

At the Senior Public Examination 57 pupils competed. Of these 20 were successful in qualifying for matriculation, and 41 gained the Department's leaving certificate, which requires that the candidate shall pass in five subjects, and shall have been reported by the headmaster to have been regular, diligent, and well-behaved.

The following table shows the number of entries in each subject from each school, together with the number of credits and passes that were gained. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the results are, on the whole, satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is expected that considerable improvement will be made in the teaching of certain subjects during the coming year, and that a higher

Subject.	Hobart.			Launceston.			Burnie.			Devonport.		
	Entries.	Credits.	Passes.	Entries.	Credits.	Passes.	Entries.	Credits.	Passes.	Entries.	Credits.	Passes.
English	111	26	77	96	33	62	22	3	17	32	7	23
History	107	8	42	96	7	69	22	—	12	32	9	18
Geography	108	23	73	96	17	56	22	5	15	32	5	27
Latin	29	12	15	42	11	7	22	—	5	27	6	7
French	78	11	34	83	16	44	22	—	6	31	3	14
Arithmetic	111	29	70	96	20	65	22	1	14	32	13	17
Algebra	85	29	46	96	27	55	22	—	13	29	11	16
Geometry	87	19	53	96	17	64	22	—	18	31	5	26
Physics	45	7	14	—	—	—	22	—	8	31	4	21
Chemistry	57	5	30	51	24	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physiography	4	2	2	12	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Drawing	24	14	8	12	8	4	—	—	—	2	1	1
Shorthand	48	10	20	22	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business Principles	50	9	26	24	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bookkeeping	50	17	24	46	21	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	994	217	538	868	215	489	198	9	108	280	64	171

percentage of both passes and credits will be obtained at the next examination :—

remarks upon the organisation are of a pleasing character and indicate that the lighting, ventilation, warming, and

Subject.	Hobart.			Launceston.		
	Entries.	Credits.	Passes.	Entries.	Credits.	Passes.
English	24	—	14	33	7	21
History	17	1	8	33	2	13
Geography	23	2	6	32	5	17
Economics	5	—	2	1	1	—
Latin	13	—	5	29	1	18
French	13	—	3	13	1	8
Arithmetic	24	3	18	33	5	22
Algebra	22	1	15	31	3	21
Geometry	22	1	14	32	2	24
Trigonometry	14	—	7	26	2	5
Physics A	6	—	—	—	—	—
" B	5	—	5	—	—	—
Chemistry	15	—	—	30	4	17
Physiology	—	—	—	1	—	1
Drawing	1	1	—	—	—	—
Book-keeping	5	1	2	3	—	3
Shorthand	5	—	3	3	—	—
Totals	214	10	102	300	33	170

The best passes were obtained by—Raymond C. E. Atkinson (17), Launceston State High School, 10 credits; John R. Skemp (17/5), Launceston State High School, 5 credits, 5 passes; Ethel M. B. Mann (18/9), Launceston State High School, 4 credits, 4 passes.

Raymond C. E. Atkinson (Launceston State High School) was first on the list for the General Scholarships, first for the William Robert Giblin Scholarship, second for the Literary Scholarships, and sixth for the Science Scholarships; John Rowland Skemp (Launceston State High School) was second on the list for the General Scholarships, third for the William Robert Giblin Scholarship, and eighth for the Literary Scholarships; Ethel M. B. Mann (Launceston State High School) qualified for both the General and the Science Scholarships; and William J. Gerlach (Hobart State High School) for a General Scholarship.

In addition, the following University prizes were won :—Eric O. G. Scott (Launceston State High School), English Language and Literature and the James Scott Memorial Prize; Ronald B. Leitch (Hobart State High School), Modern History; John R. Skemp (Launceston State High School), Geography; R. C. E. Atkinson (Launceston State High School), Algebra.

The Department's prizes for the best passes under published conditions were won by Aidan R. Scott and Ethel M. B. Mann, both of the Launceston State High School.

The Tasmanian Education Department's Scholarship was awarded to John Rowland Skemp.

decoration of the schoolrooms, the school records, the school library, &c., receive proper attention.

At the close of the year 399 schools were returned as having libraries, with a total number of 47,244 volumes, besides 2068 magazines. In the majority of cases the reports go to show that these books, together with the supplementary readers, are doing much to cultivate the reading habit in the children. But the books are not always well chosen, being sometimes more suited to the taste and experience of the adult than the child, and there are not wanting instances in which the teacher views the library as an ornament rather than as a factor in the intellectual life of the school. The thanks of the Department are again due to the Victoria League for providing parcels of books for the use of country schools.

The regularity and the punctuality of the pupils are generally well reported upon, though there are too many instances in which the reverse is the case. Many of the teachers have been commended for the interest and the intelligence they have shown in the performance of their work and for their efforts to cultivate the little courtesies and amenities of social intercourse amongst their pupils.

With regard to the methods employed by the teachers, the inspectors report variously. The best results are obtained by teachers who arouse the interest of their pupils, stimulate a spirit of enquiry, and promote their self-activity. The Qualifying Certificate Examination disclosed weakness in the teaching of geography, and the percentage of passes in history was below the standard. A considerable number of teachers profited by the experience of previous years, and improved their teaching of certain subjects in a marked degree, but there were others who emphasised their previous failures to attain even a fair standard, and whose skill as teachers must be discounted accordingly. The results of this examination are a very fair indication of the character of the instruction given in a school, and are viewed as such when the efficiency of a teacher is being estimated.

The conduct of organised sport has been materially interfered with during the past three years by the absence of the male assistants at the front, but laudable efforts have been made by the head teachers, assisted by the junior teachers and others, to maintain cricket, football, basket-ball, tennis, and swimming.

III.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

REVISED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR SMALL SCHOOLS.

Teachers of provisional and sixth class schools find it difficult to meet all the requirements of the Course of Instruction by reason of the large number of classes they are obliged to teach. Well-planned schemes of busy work, careful blackboard preparation before school, and judicious grouping of classes do something to overcome the difficulty, but still it was felt that the work might be made easier and yet more efficient if the syllabus were modified in some respects. Accordingly, a series of experiments was conducted at the Wellington Square Practising School, under the direction of Mr. W. Hills, B.A., master of method, and after the results had been discussed by a conference consisting of the inspectors, the principal of the Training College, and the masters of method, the Course of Instruction was recast. The revised course was issued to all provisional and sixth class schools in November.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The reports of the inspectors, published in the "Educational Record," show that the teachers as a body have worked well in their schools. Generally speaking, the

INFANT SCHOOL WORK.

In 1914 a model infant school was established at the Elizabeth Street Practising School as a training ground for infant teachers. The school comprises preparatory and first classes. The whole is graded into four sections, in addition to a kindergarten and a Montessori room. The department is under the control of Miss Amy Rown-tree. Apart from its work in training teachers, the school has demonstrated that such an organisation makes

for higher efficiency and, to a large extent, overcomes the problem of retardation which has long vexed the Department. The increase in the attendance of the largest schools, combined with the absence of male assistants who are at the front, has rendered the largest first class schools unwieldy, and it is clear that the headmasters are quite unable to give adequate attention to the preparatory and first classes, with the result that in some schools children are kept in these classes for three and four years instead of two years. It has therefore been decided to establish separate infant departments, on the lines of the model infant school, in all first class schools where the average attendance exceeds 600, and to place in charge women who have been specially trained in infant work, and whose duties will comprise most of the duties of a headmaster. They will be held specially responsible for all matters connected with the organisation, discipline, and methods of instruction employed in their schools.

MANUAL WORK.

The value of manual training goes beyond giving children the power to handle tools. School exercises in cardboard, clay, or wood tend to connect hand-power and seeing-power with thought-power; they encourage constructiveness, curiosity, ingenuity, the power of continuous thinking, and the power of working to a plan, and they develop habits of patience, neatness, and accuracy. Many teachers recognise the educational value of manual work, and develop in the children a real interest in cardboard work, chip-carving, modelling in clay, paper folding and cutting, &c.; others carry out the prescribed work in such a perfunctory and uninteresting manner as to make it of little real value to the pupils. The opportunities offered for correlation with the geometrical work are appreciated in the best schools.

At the Hobart Woodwork and Metalwork School 237 pupils completed a portion of the course in wood, and 50 a portion of the course in metal. In addition to the prescribed models the pupils in the latter class made a quantity of the scientific apparatus used in the science room of the State High School. At the Launceston School 274 pupils completed a portion of the course in wood, and 23 a portion of the course in metal. Sixty-four pupils in all received certificates showing that they had attended a woodwork school regularly for two years, and had satisfactorily completed the prescribed models with a dimensioned working-drawing of each.

Instruction in primary cookery was given at Hobart (140), Launceston (127), Sheffield (86), New Norfolk (42), and Glenora (23). One hundred and thirty-four pupils received certificates showing that they had attended regularly for 12 months, and had satisfactorily completed the course of instruction in the nature of foods and the action of heat upon them, practical cookery, scullery work, and tablemaids' work. At the Hobart centre instruction was also given to three pupils from the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The increased interest and the marked improvement in the teaching of needlework which have been noted for the past six years continue to be maintained. In the best schools oral instruction and blackboard demonstration are successfully carried out, and the practical work is of a high order.

SUBSIDISED SCHOOLS.

The granting of subsidies for the education of children resident in sparsely populated parts, or in places too far removed from a State school, was continued during 1917.

The number of such schools for 1917 was 61. Of these, four schools increased in attendance, and were promoted to provisional rank. The conditions under which subsidy is granted are that two or more families must combine to engage a teacher, who, upon being recognised by the Department, receives a subsidy at the rate of £5 per pupil per annum, calculated upon the monthly attendance, up to a maximum of 10 pupils. Seven hundred and fifty-two children in various parts of the State, who would otherwise have been without schooling, benefited by this scheme.

The inspectors unanimously speak of the scheme as a boon to the children of settlers in the backblocks.

During the year the Department paid for the conveyance of 251 children to school by boat, vehicle, or train.

QUALIFYING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

The Qualifying Certificate Examination performs a triple function. It is the examination which decides the award of junior bursaries; it determines whether children are fitted for admission to State high schools; and it serves to show teachers the weak points in their work. At the conclusion of each examination the observations of the examiners, together with necessary statistics, are published in the "Educational Record," and all teachers are supplied with the marks gained in each subject by each individual candidate from their schools. It is pleasing to record that a marked improvement was shown in several subjects at the last examination. The steady increase in the number of candidates is clear evidence of the popularity of the examination, and it is quite certain that children are remaining at school for a longer period in order to gain the qualifying certificate.

Of the 1460 candidates who sat for the examination 638 were eligible to compete for junior bursaries, namely, 602 from State schools and 36 from private schools. Of these 410 and 17, respectively, succeeded in passing the examination. Junior bursaries were awarded to 37 State school pupils and to three private school pupils. The full details of the awards for both junior and senior bursaries will be found in Appendix XIII.

The following table shows the total number of candidates who sat for the qualifying examination, the number of passes, and the percentage of passes in each subject for each of the past five years:—

Year.	No. of Candidates.	No. of Passes.	Percentage.	Percentage of Passes in Separate Subjects.						
				Dict.	Writ.	Comp.	Gram.	Maths.	Geog.	Hist.
1913.....	1024	441	43	23	99	63	47	44	53	33
1914.....	1198	486	40	8	88	61	40	44	27	15
1915.....	1337	686	51	50	99	70	35	52	35	39
1916.....	1403	772	55	65	91	48	47	52	35	20
1917.....	1460	899	61	69	98	70	55	59	26	44

The successful candidates came from Elizabeth Street, 71; Charles Street, 61; Albuera Street, 53; Wellington Square, 30; Wynyard, 28; Goulburn Street, 28; Queenstown, 27; Burnie, 26; East Launceston, 25; West Zeehan, 25; Invermay, 24; West Devonport, 23; Longford, 21; Waratah, 17; New Town, 16; Geeveston, 15; Ulverstone, 15; Beaconsfield, 12; Scottsdale, 11; Glen Dhu, 10; New Norfolk, 10; Central, 8; Penguin, 8; Bridgewater, 8.

Seven each from Deloraine, Sheffield, Railton.

Six each from Lindisfarne, Smithton, Kimberley, East Devonport, Franklin, Preston, Derby, and Strahan.

Five each from Bellerive, Pontville, Melrose, Southbridge, Currie, Latrobe, Perth, St. Helens, and Branxholme.

Four each from Macquarie Street, Bagdad, Lansdowne Crescent, Campbell Town, Evandale, Lefroy, Gormanston, Sprent, Barrington, Wesley Vale, and Ross.

Three each from Lower Sandy Bay, Cambridge, Glenorchy, Moonah, St. Marys, Linda, Sandfly, Margate, Sulphur Creek, Cradoc, Colebrook, and Triabunna.

Two each from Claremont, Myrtle Bank, Dromedary, Epping, Stanley, Forest, Mengha, West Ridgley, Don, Dover, Claude Road, West Kentish, South Road, North Motton, Gretna, Woodsdale, Pioneer, Gladstone, Sorell, Wattle Hill, Westbury, and Rosebery.

One each from Bothwell, Lunawanna, Risdon, Dunally, Prospect, Tataua, Rose Vale, Conara, Brookhead, Red Hills, Aberdeen, Yolla, Blythe Road, Ridgley, Nile, White Hills, Fingal, Ranelagh, Lower Longley, Moina, Leorana, Northdown, Upper Castra, Bangor, Lebrina, North Lilydale, Cressy, Glenora, Ouse, Parattah, Tunbridge, Mt. Seymour, Cygnet, Kellvie, Ringarooma, Ringarooma Road, Nugent, Myalla, Mt. Hicks, Nubeena, Taranna, Koonya, Magnet, Tullah, and Black Sugar Loaf.

Private Schools, 43.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION.

Under the scheme of medical inspection, the children of the Hobart and the Launceston schools come under the observation of the part-time medical officers every week, and parents are advised of any serious defects requiring medical attention.

In country schools the work is performed by two full-time officers, whose duties include enquiry into the hygienic condition of the school premises, examination of pupils with special reference to defects in eyesight and hearing and to post-nasal growths, meeting the parents and advising them as to the health of their children, examination of all candidates seeking admission to the teaching service, and lecturing to the students of the Training College and Wellington Square Practising School. Last year Drs. Hawkins and Moffatt visited 197 country State schools and private schools, and examined 9963 children.

The employment of full-time school nurses in Hobart and Launceston was continued during the year with very satisfactory results. The duties of the school nurses include visiting the homes of children to give personal advice and instruction to the parents, and to induce them to use the remedies and means recommended by the school doctor; taking the children of poorer parents to the hospital for treatment when necessary; and performing minor surgical dressings when required.

The employment of bush nurses as part-time school nurses has not proved an unqualified success.

The work of the dental clinics was continued throughout the year with the object of insuring that all school

children, whether attending State or private schools, should receive proper dental treatment. The children are first examined by the medical officer of the Department, and notices are sent to the parents of children who have defective teeth. One month or more is then allowed to elapse to enable those parents who so desire to have their children treated privately. At the end of that period those who have not been attended to are admitted to the clinic. During the year 4573 individual children were examined. The work covered 1129 treatments, 9612 fillings, 9268 extractions, and 523 cleanings. In addition to many children in Hobart and Launceston, most of the children attending the schools in the following municipalities were treated:—Westbury, Sorell, Green Ponds, Brighton, Tasman, Esperance, Cygnet, Deloraine, Huon, Glamorgan, Glenorchy, Spring Bay, and Kingborough.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

It is very gratifying to be able to report a further improvement in the attendance of pupils. The percentages for all schools are shown in Appendix XV. of this report, and form instructive reading. It is to be observed that several of the highest percentages were made in newly established schools, or in small schools where the parents were struggling to maintain the requisite average of ten pupils, and these, for comparative purposes, should be ignored. In a very few instances the average was seriously affected by epidemics. As a general rule the attainment of 85 per cent. may be considered as very satisfactory. Of the 122 schools that reached this percentage the majority are happy in having teachers who not only fully realise the importance of regular attendance, but who exert themselves to obtain it; in most cases such schools were reported by the inspector as both efficient and popular.

Special attention is drawn to the excellent records of the four high schools and of the Bellerive, South Queens-town, Branxholm, and Waratah schools. In each case (the intermediate high schools excepted) the average attendance exceeds 100, and the percentage exceeds 90.

Considering all the circumstances, the undermentioned schools also deserve commendation for their good record:—Freshwater Point, Adventure Bay, Breadalbane, Cairns Bay, Moina, South Road, Pateena, Mt. Seymour, Clover Hills, Alberton, Kamona, Ravenswood, White Hills, Wielangta, Calder Road, Henrietta, Newman's Creek, Black Sugar Loaf, Lansdowne Crescent, Cormiston, Lower Tea Tree, Rokeby, Risdon, Montagu, Oonah, Coocoe, Deddington, Gray, Mangana, Cranbrook, Llandaff, Judd's Creek, Flowerpot, Yambacoon, Northdown, North Motton, Wyena, Maydena, Mt. Lloyd, Cygnet, Derby, Pioneer, Dunally, Boat Harbour, Magnet, East Launceston, Invermay, Evandale, Geeveston, Mathinna, St. Marys, West Zeehan, and Elizabeth Street.

The total number of children enrolled for the year was 37,272, but of these 4058, through removal and other causes, attended more than one State school, so that the number of individual children on the rolls was 33,214, an increase of 525 over the figures for 1916.

The total average attendance for the year was 24,300, an increase of 1004 over the average for 1916.

Although the net enrolment was 33,214, many of the children were not on the books for the whole year; some young children were enrolled after the beginning of the year, whilst others left during the year to go to work.

The following table shows the steady increase in attendance during the past five years:—

Year.	I. Gross Enrolment.	II. Net Enrolment.	III. Average Monthly Enrolment.	IV. Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of IV. over III.
1913.....	33,953	30,218	26,919	21,174	78
1914.....	35,310	31,601	27,913	22,581	80
1915.....	35,812	32,194	28,953	23,286	80
1916.....	36,535	32,689	29,098	23,296	80
1917.....	37,272	33,214	29,699	24,300	81

The large increase is due to the increased efficiency and popularity of the schools, to the policy of annual promotions, to the institution of the qualifying certificate examination, and, above all, to the increased zeal, enthusiasm, and ability of the large majority of the teachers.

The compulsory clauses of the "Education Act" are administered with the assistance of 51 boards of advice. The work of enquiring after absentees is entrusted in Hobart and Launceston respectively to full-time truant officers, and in other parts of the State to officers of the Police Department, appointed truant officers by the Minister, under arrangement with the Commissioner of Police.

In many cases the work of the teacher is ably seconded by the members of the board, who take a personal interest in the school or schools in their particular district. All of the schools under the George Town (5), Launceston (7), Queenstown (2), Glamorgan (3), Waratah (2), and Strahan (1) boards exceeded in attend-

ance 81 per cent. Most of the schools in the Municipalities of Devonport (7), Fingal (12), Gormanston (4), Bothwell (3), King Island (4), Latrobe (8), Spring Bay (4), and Zeehan (7), also reached 81 per cent.

The plan of publishing in the local papers the enrolment, average, and percentage for each month, as adopted in some districts, interests the parents and creates a healthy spirit of rivalry amongst the schools.

Attention is drawn to the unsatisfactory attendance in many of the schools in the Municipalities of Glenorchy (6), Green Ponds (5), New Norfolk (13), Penguin (8), Richmond (8), Sorell (10), Deloraine (17), and Oatlands (11). It is hoped that determined and systematic efforts will be made to improve this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The following table shows the number of prosecutions for default undertaken by each board during the year 1917, together with the results of such prosecutions:—

Name of Board of Advice.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Withdrawals.	No. of Adjournments.
Hobart.....	43	42	1	...
Launceston	22	18	4	...
Beaconsfield	1	1	...	...
Bothwell .....	...	...	...	...
Brighton .....	...	...	...	...
Bruny .....	...	...	...	...
Campbell Town .....	...	...	...	...
Clarence	6	6	...	...
Circular Head.....	11	10	1	...
Deloraine	5	3	2	...
Devonport	9	5	1	3
Emu Bay.....	12	3	1	8
Evandale.....	10	10	...	...
Esperance	7	7	...	...
Fingal	2	2	...	...
Flinders .....	...	...	...	...
George Town .....	...	...	...	...
Glamorgan .....	...	...	...	...
Glenorchy	4	3	1	...
Gormanston	1	1	...	...
Green Ponds	1	1	...	...
Hamilton.....	6	4	2	...
Huon .....	...	...	...	...
Kentishbury	1	...	1	...
Kingborough	6	6	...	...
King Island.....	...	...	...	5
Latrobe.....	10	5	...	...
Leven	33	28	4	1
Lilydale	2	2	...	...
Longford.....	4	4	...	...
New Norfolk	20	15	5	...
New Town .....	...	...	...	...
Oatlands	7	7	...	...
Penguin	14	3	11	...
Port Cygnet	14	14	...	...
Portland	5	4	...	1
Queenstown .....	...	...	...	...
Richmond	3	3	...	...
Ringarooma	16	15	1	...
Ross	2	2	...	...
Scottsdale .....	...	...	...	...
St. Leonards .....	...	...	...	...
Sorell .....	...	...	...	...
Spring Bay.....	...	...	...	...
Strahan .....	...	...	...	...
Table Cape	3	3	...	...
Tasman	8	8	...	...
Waratah	8	5	2	1
Westbury.....	1	1	...	...
Zeehan.....	6	4	2	...
TOTALS.....	303	245	39	19

IV.—THE TEACHING STAFF.

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

The work of maintaining an adequate supply of teachers to meet the needs of the Department was fairly accomplished. In normal years the ranks of the teaching staff are depleted to the extent of about 60, in consequence of retirements, marriages, and other causes. To fill these vacancies and to keep pace with the ever-increasing enrolment, a supply of 70 new teachers is required each year. This supply is drawn from the Training College and from outside sources. Last year the college supply was 26 trained teachers. Of the 95 candidates who were examined for the office of provisional teacher, 47 (2 males and 45 females) were accepted, and after 15 weeks' training in the Wellington Square Practising School were drafted into schools.

The subjoined table shows the number of schools in operation and the net enrolment of pupils for the past five years, together with the number of teachers of all ranks in the employ of the Department at the close of the year 1917:—

Year.	No. of Schools Open during Year.	Net Enrolment in State Schools.	Teachers.				
			Total No. of Teachers employed in Schools (Cert. Prov. and Subsidised).	Monitors and Junior Temporary Assistants.	Junior Teachers and Students.	Other Teachers. *	Total of all Ranks.
1913 ...	448	30,218	570	142	165	22	899
1914.....	457	31,601	610	140	161	29	940
1915.....	476	32,194	624	141	133	70	968
1916.....	489	32,689	650	143	133	93	† 1019
1917.....	489	33,214	669	137	145	99	† 1050
Increase in five years..	41	4008	99	—	—	77	151

* Inclusive of teachers of Woodwork, Cookery, students at East Launceston, and College staff.

† Inclusive of 67 teachers on Active Service.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

During the year the schemes for training teachers which had been operation for eight years were recast, with the object of raising the minimum standard of entrance to the Junior Public Examination and of lengthening the minimum period of training from 15 weeks to six months.

Four separate schemes of training are now provided:—

Course D—the short course—supplies the professional training required for the less important positions in the primary schools and for positions as teachers of provisional and sixth class schools. The supply of students is drawn from junior teachers who failed to matriculate previously to entering the college and from candidates outside the service. Students in this course are required to enter into an agreement to serve the Department for two years after the completion of their training, which has been extended to six months.

Course C supplies the professional and academic training required for the position of infant teacher. The preliminary qualifications and the courses of study have not been materially altered.

Course B supplies the professional and academic training required for positions in the larger primary schools. The students are drawn almost entirely from junior teachers who have matriculated previously to entering the college, and who have completed two years' preliminary professional training in a State high school. The academic training is for the most part taken at the University.

Course A is intended to supply the training required for positions in the high schools. Only the most promising male students who have satisfactorily completed the B Course will be selected to undergo this course.

The practical training of students and of junior teachers in the art of teaching was well carried out at the Elizabeth Street Practising Schools, under the supervision of the Principal of the Training College (Mr. J. A. Johnson, M.A.), the Master of Method (Mr. G. V. Brooks), the Mistress of Infant School Method (Miss Amy Rowntree), and a competent staff of demonstration teachers.

The training of candidates for the office of provisional teacher, and the preliminary training of the junior teachers in the Launceston State High School, were carried out at the Wellington Square Practising School. The success attending the efforts of the Master of Method (Mr. W. Hills, B.A.) and his enthusiastic staff, especially in regard to the training of the provisional teachers, merits high commendation. The sphere of Mr. Hills' activities has now been transferred to the Philip Smith Training College, where all candidates for the office of provisional teacher will in future be trained.

The model small schools at Wellington Square and Hobart were continued as adjuncts to the practising schools, with satisfactory results.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS.

It has long been recognised by the Department that the problems confronting the teacher of a small school are of a different character from those of the class teacher in a large school. The comparatively small enrolment in the five, six, or seven classes under his control, the consequent need for grouping, the plans for keeping all pupils continuously and profitably employed, and the distribution of his time so that each pupil may receive a fair share of direct attention, are points which demand much thought and which materially affect the success of the country school. In order to allow teachers of such schools an opportunity of observing and discussing these points, schools of instruction were held by Inspectors Brockett, Wright, Crawford, and Jones in the model country schools attached to the Elizabeth Street and Wellington Square Practising Schools, and at the Cooe Observation School. Lectures were given in the evenings on the various subjects of instruction and on educational topics; difficulties in the work were discussed, and the methods employed by the teacher were criticised. Some 73 teachers spent a profitable time at these schools, and returned to their posts imbued with higher ideals and an enthusiastic desire to reach them. The results, as shown by the subsequent reports upon the schools, were so encouraging that other teachers will be afforded a similar opportunity to enrich their experience during the coming year.

The Senior Inspector (Mr. G. Heritage) conducted a similar school at Lansdowne Crescent for the benefit of six head teachers and five assistants employed in fifth class schools, with very satisfactory results.

In addition to the above schools, four schools of instruction were held by Lieutenant Webb, to enable teachers to qualify as instructors in Junior Cadet Training.

Twenty-eight male and 181 female teachers attended these classes, and 185 succeeded in passing the tests required by the Defence Department.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The regulations in regard to the above were recently amended in minor respects to bring them into agreement with the new schemes of training. A definite value is now assigned to Cookery, Woodwork, and Drill Certificates, and to a matriculation pass at the Senior Public Examination. The compulsory foreign language for Class II. has been abolished, and passes in commercial subjects are recognised.

Forty-two teachers satisfied all the conditions of the regulations and were promoted during the year, as shown hereafter:—One to I.A., one to I.B., four to II.A., two to II.B., three to III.A., thirty-one to III.B. (inclusive of ex-students of the Training College), and four to the rank of infant teacher. These all became eligible for higher positions and for more pay, and in nearly every instance they received both. In addition, a large number of teachers partially qualified for promotion by passing in various subjects at the Junior Public, Senior Public, or Arts Examinations, or at the departmental examinations in education, music, drawing, &c.

A teacher's pay and his chance of promotion depend altogether on his literary qualifications, as shown at examinations, and on his practical skill. The above figures indicate a measure of activity in the former respect, and attendance at the summer schools conducted by the inspectors indicates a desire to improve in the latter. Nevertheless, in view of the large number of positions at present filled by teachers whose qualifications, and therefore pay, are below those prescribed in the regulations, it is a matter for surprise that so large a number of the older teachers are content to rest upon their oars, point to successes of some years back, and remain content with a small salary. Last year, in the sixth class schools alone, there were 93 provisional teachers receiving from £100 to £120 per annum, who, by passing the Junior Public and departmental examinations and increasing their skill, might have received from £120 to £170 in the same schools. The position is gradually being remedied by the output of trained teachers from the college.

INSPECTORIAL STAFF.

The large increase in the number of schools and in the number of children to be inspected, the work entailed in the correction of the Qualifying Certificate Examination papers, and the expansion of the Department during the past few years by the inauguration of new activities, rendered the appointment of a new inspector necessary. It was decided to appoint an officer whose qualifications were such as would enable him not only to deal with the work of the primary schools, but also to conduct the inspection of the four high schools. No applications were received from teachers already in the service of the Department. Mr. C. E. B. Fletcher, M.A., of the Sydney High School, was selected out of 14 applicants, and took up his duties on the 1st January of the current year.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PROBABLE OCCUPATIONS OF CHILDREN LEAVING SCHOOL.

It is estimated that about 3000 children leave the primary schools during the course of a year. Of this number less than 700 proceed to secondary schools, but many of them do not stay a sufficient time to gain any lasting benefit from the instruction.

The question of establishing junior technical schools for the benefit of those who do not take a high school course has, therefore, been receiving consideration for some time past, and to assist the Department in arriving at a proper conclusion information in respect to the probable occupations of children leaving school in 1917 was obtained, and is published in Appendix XIV. to this report. The figures supplied by the primary schools should be accepted with caution; they are necessarily more or less unreliable, from the fact that many pupils

on leaving a primary school have no definite plans for the future, and accept whatever employment offers at the time, subsequently effecting a change when a more favourable opportunity presents itself. The figures supplied by the high schools are probably more reliable, and form profitable, if sometimes curious, reading, though they are necessarily inconclusive, for the reason that they include a number of children who left after a brief stay in the high school, and who should therefore be properly included in the primary school statistics.

A perusal of the figures furnished in Appendix XIV. shows that of the 167 boys who left the high schools in 1917, 4 entered the University, 56 entered commercial life, 18 became tradesmen, 2 took up military service, 11 entered the Public Service, and a number commenced their training as teachers. It is pleasing to note that 20 boys took up agriculture. Of the 147 girls who left the high schools, 2 entered the Public Service, 43 took up home duties, 11 entered commercial life, 4 became shop assistants, or dressmakers, milliners, &c., and a number commenced their training as teachers.

Of the 1599 boys who left the primary schools, 370 entered secondary schools or business colleges in order further to improve their education. It is gratifying to note that of the 403 who entered upon agricultural occupations, 23 came from Hobart and Launceston. Forty-five took up commercial pursuits, 90 entered the ranks of skilled tradesmen, and 145 the ranks of unskilled tradesmen, 17 became miners, and about 490 entered the ranks of unskilled labour, being returned as labourers, messengers, newsboys, &c.

Two hundred and ninety-one of the 1368 girls who left the primary schools proceeded to secondary schools and business colleges; 792 are returned as having left school to take up home duties, though it is probable that within a short time many of these would take up some wage-earning position; 122 entered domestic service, 33 became teachers, 44 became dressmakers, milliners, and tailors' assistants, 13 clerks and typistes, 17 shop assistants, and 10 factory employees.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE.

The work of remodelling the older schoolrooms to make them accord with modern hygienic requirements was continued during the year up to the limits of the funds provided by Parliament. This work, which was begun some eight years ago, is almost completed, and there are now very few buildings where the lighting, warming, and ventilation are not quite satisfactory.

New buildings, planned in conformity with rules which have been approved by the highest medical and educational authorities, were erected at Oldina, New Town, Moonah, Dunalley, Cradoc, Smithton, Abbots-ham, Freshwater Point, West Narrawa, Nunamara, and other places.

The substitution of modern school furniture for the old backless forms and long desks proceeded steadily.

The thanks of the Department are due to the Government Architect and to the Inspector of Public Buildings and his staff for the prompt and courteous attention they have given to all the requests of the Department in regard to school buildings.

FINANCIAL.

The gross expenditure of the Education Department has increased very much during the past five years, but in making a comparison between the years 1913 and 1917 it is necessary to remember that not only have the number of schools, the number of teachers, and the average attendance of pupils considerably increased, but also that the activities of the Department have been multiplied by the appointment of additional medical inspectors and school nurses, the establishment of dental clinics, of model one-teacher and two-teacher schools for the training of teachers, of new infant schools, of kindergarten and Montessori schools, the extension of woodwork and cookery schools, and the establishment of State high schools. The increased cost of repairs, of cleaning schools, of rents, of fuel, and of sanitary work, must also be taken into account.

The table hereunder shows that the cost of primary education, exclusive of the cost of buildings, was increased during the period by £20,371, but it will also be observed that there was an increase of 41 schools, 138 teachers, and 2323 pupils. The cost per head increased from £4 5s. 8d. to £4 12s. 10d. (that is, 7s. 2d. per head), an increase largely accounted for by the fact that the salaries of the lower-paid branches of the service have been raised four times during the past six years.

centres teachers' and inspectors' meetings have been regularly held to stimulate interest, discuss better methods, and to spread abroad a spirit of progress. The various members of the office staff have worked cordially and efficiently to further the aims and to cope with the ever-increasing business of the Department.

Extracts from the annual reports of the inspectors, which deal with the various aspects of school work and with the progress made in various subjects, have been published in the "Educational Record."

	1913.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
No. of Schools	448	489	41	...
No. of Teachers	899	1050	151	...
Average Attendance of Pupils	21,174	23,497	2323	...
Cost of Primary Education, exclusive of cost of buildings, but inclusive of cost of repairs	£90,772	£111,143	£20,371	...
Cost per head on Average Attendance, inclusive of cost of repairs	£4 5s. 8d.	£4 12s. 10d.	7s. 2d.	...
Expenditure on land and buildings for Primary Education	£16,455	£9481	...	£6974
Total Expenditure on Secondary Education, inclusive of cost of repairs .....	...	£6913	£6913	...
Expenditure on land and buildings for Secondary Education ...	...	£9676	£9676	...

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to record my warm appreciation of the efforts put forth in the cause of education by the inspectors and the large body of teachers of all ranks. The zeal and enthusiasm displayed by the majority in the discharge of their onerous and responsible duties are beyond all praise. In Hobart, Launceston, and other

The reports of the Principal of the Training College and of the medical officers, together with the usual tables of statistics, are appended.

W. T. McCOY, Director of Education.

Hobart, 30th March, 1918.

EXTRACTS FROM INSPECTORS' ANNUAL REPORTS.

The extracts from Inspectors' annual reports, usually printed in this report, will be found in the "Educational Record" for February, March, and April, 1918

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PHILIP SMITH TRAINING COLLEGE (MR. J. A. JOHNSON, M.A.).

Attendance of Students.

At the commencement of the year's work the enrolment was 29, distributed as follows:—

- (a) Matriculated—2 men; 6 women.
- (b) Unmatriculated—1 man; 17 women.
- (c) Kindergartners—3 women.

The smallness in the number of the men is owing to the war, as eight junior teachers who were due to return this year are serving with the A.I.F.

At the end of the half-year volunteers were asked from Section (b) to fill vacancies in the schools caused by the enlistment of male teachers.

Work of the Students.

The matriculated students attended with regularity the usual classes in arts and science. The results of the November examinations showed that for the most part the students had been diligent.

The unmatriculated students worked with satisfactory diligence. It has been found, however, in the history or college that the two years' interruption in the study courses has proved fatal to success in the fifth year's work. This year was no exception to the rule, but as the old system has now come to an end further comment is unnecessary.

Three kindergartners passed successfully through the course of studies, which includes psychology, Froebel's principles, infant-room method, gifts, and occupations.

The following details show the "distinctions" and "passes" of the University students:—

- R. G. L. Brett.—H.D. Education I., D. in Mathematics I. (b), and Chemistry, pass in Physics.
- T. Harrington.—D. in Education I., passes in Mathematics I. (b), and Chemistry, pass in Physics.
- G. J. Geeves.—D. in English I., passes in Education I. and Economic History.
- E. F. Harvey.—Passes in English I., General History of England, and Education I.
- O. Herron.—Pass in English I.

- A. V. M. Humphries.—H.D. in Education I., D. in Latin II., passes in English II., and Greek I.
- M. Matthews.—D. in General History of England, passes in English, Latin I., and Education I.

Practical Work.

The usual course was followed in the work at the Practising School. The system of demonstration teachers is working admirably, the class work of the student coming in turn under the eyes of the Principal, the Master of Method, the Mistress of Method, and the special class teachers. Thirty demonstration lessons were given during the year in the presence of the students, and as the numbers were small each student gave two criticism lessons, the subjects of the syllabus being evenly distributed.

In addition, at least four weeks' continuous practice was allotted to each student. It is during this time that the work of the demonstration teacher is especially valuable, and I cannot speak too highly of the careful sympathy with which this work is done. There is ample evidence that the attitude is not one of mere criticism; the aim is in all cases to make the poor teacher a fair one, and to raise the mark "fair" to "good." One week of this time was spent in the Model Small School—a valuable week for all students whatever the career may be.

The conduct of students during the year has been excellent. Very few avail themselves of the licensed boarding-houses; the reports from these in all cases have been most satisfactory.

Roll of Honour.

Sixty per cent. of all the male students who have passed through the College have enlisted. The war still continues to take its toll, and it is with sorrow that I have to report that three ex-students have been killed in the course of the year—Sergeant Leslie Chambers (A.), Corporal W. J. Livingston, and Private Clement Woolley. Ten ex-students have made the supreme sacrifice.

The Staff.

There have been no changes in the staff.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Ethel M. Hawkins (Southern District).

The total number of schools inspected during the year was 123; 7 of these were convent schools and 116 State schools. All except 18 were inspected, both dentally and medically. I inspected 4963 children.

The chief defects were as follow:—

Eyes.—Defective vision (*i.e.*, less than 6/9) was found and notified in 99 cases. Other defects found were 3 cases of strabismus, 1 of conjunctivitis (with corneal ulcer), and 1 of congenital cataract.

Ears.—The standard for notifiable deafness decided on at the conference of medical inspectors is less than 7/10. The number of children suffering from deafness of less than 7/10 was 47. In the majority of cases adenoids are the cause, but in the worst case in my district the deafness followed cerebro spinal meningitis. I only found a history of otorrhœa in two cases, but it is difficult to get a history of this from the children themselves. The number who suffer from this complaint at some time is probably very much larger.

Diseases of the Naso-pharynx.—Four hundred and twenty children suffered from diseases of the naso-pharynx; the greater majority from adenoid growths and enlarged tonsils, and very few from chronic pharyngitis. These all required notification. There were many slighter cases of which record was kept, so that at my next visit notice shall be taken as to their improvement or otherwise.

Heart Conditions.—There were seven cases of valvular disease of the heart, the majority due to rheumatic fever.

Anæmia.—Thirty-two children were markedly anæmic. Almost without exception, enquiry shows that these children are not in the habit of sleeping with open windows. Unfortunately, many parents do not yet realise the benefit of a good supply of fresh air. I am confident that fewer cases of anæmia would occur if open bedroom windows were the rule, and in talking to the children and their mothers I have paid particular attention to this.

Parasitic Diseases.—Nine cases of scabies were observed, and these children were excluded from school. There were only 7 cases of head parasites, a marked improvement on my first year as Medical Inspector, when there were 70. One case of body lice was observed and excluded this year.

There were 27 cases of defective speech. This number includes 9 cases of stuttering, 2 of cleft palate, and 2 tongue-tied.

Other defects discovered were—petit mal, 2 cases; epilepsy, 1 case; spinal curvature, 3 cases; hydrocephalus, 1 case; webbed fingers, 1 case; tumour of the lower jaw (not malignant), 1 case.

Communicable Diseases.—Outbreaks of communicable disease have neither been frequent nor extensive—diphtheria at 4 schools, typhoid fever at 1 school, chicken-pox at 1 school, diphtheritic throat at 1 school, measles at 2 schools, scarlet fever at 1 school, meningitis at 1 school, pediculosis at 1 school (2 cases), mumps at 1 school, scabies at 1 school, and whooping cough at 1 school.

The prompt measures advised in the regulations no doubt prevent the spread of these diseases.

Teeth.—The number of children with defective teeth was 3031. This number shows the need of dental treatment and a better acquaintance with the tooth-brush.

Mentally-backward Children.—Eighteen cases of this condition in a marked degree were noted.

Enlarged cervical glands were found in one case, but no other signs of tuberculosis.

School Buildings.—All the school buildings belonging to the Education Department in my district are well lit and equipped with sufficient means to ventilate the rooms well. This advantage is not always made the most of, the top sash of the windows not infrequently being tightly closed, sometimes because the blinds flap if there is any wind. This could be prevented by lowering the blinds, fixing them 6 to 9 inches below the top of the window, besides helping the escape of the vitiated air. This has been done in a few schools and recommended in others.

The dual desks are gradually replacing the old-fashioned and harmful long desk and form.

The school rooms are clean, and made bright and attractive by means of flowers and pot-plants.

At each school visited an invitation is sent to mothers asking them to meet me after my inspection. These meetings are not well attended, but those who come express their gratitude, and are generally anxious to have any defects found in their children rectified. It has been my experience that the mothers of children who have had defects do not come. Notices are sent to these parents, but much more may be done by talking personally to them. Parents who can be reached generally show their willingness to have their children attended to, and there is more need of this attention now that the country is being depleted of its young men.

Dr. M. J. Moffatt (Northern District).

During the past year I have visited 74 schools for medical and dental inspection of scholars, and have medically examined 4973 children. The method of examination was similar to that adopted in previous years—*i.e.*, individual examination of each child for evidence of defective vision, defective hearing, post-nasal or tonsillar enlargements, skin diseases, or constitutional diseases. Special visits were paid to four schools on account of diphtheria outbreaks, and for purpose of detecting diphtheria carriers. Several outbreaks of mumps, measles, and whooping cough also occurred.

The defects discovered by medical examination include:—

Defective Vision.—Eighty-three children failed to obtain 6/9 vision in one or both eyes. Several children were found to be wearing unsuitable glasses. Thorough examination of the eye for the purpose of prescribing glasses, includes retinoscopy after the installation of mydriatics. Unless the person who prescribed the glasses is qualified to carry out this examination serious harm is liable to result from the wearing of the glasses prescribed.

Other defective eye conditions noted were—blepharitis in 48 children, ptosis in 2 cases, pterygium in 1 case, strabismus in 30 cases.

Defective hearing was found to exist in 23 children. The degree of deafness varied from slight to absolute deafness. The majority of these children showed signs of neglected post-nasal growths. One severe case of otorrhœa was noted.

Throat and nose defects discovered included 213 enlarged tonsils and 79 adenoids or post-nasal growths. Parents are beginning to realise how these defects interfere with the child's physical welfare and mental development, and consequently the number of children found to have these conditions is less than in previous years.

Enlarged Thyroid Gland or Goitre was found to be present in 49 children. Three of these cases were found to have other symptoms accompanying the enlargement, *e.g.*, nervousness and palpitation.

Defective skin conditions found include skin rash (some-what like scabies) 12 cases, impetigo 4 cases, and ringworm 1 case. These conditions are all infectious, and children suffering from them must be excluded from school.

Defects of general health include 17 cases of marked anæmia, the majority of these children being under medical attention.

One very acute case of chorea, or St. Vitus' dance, was seen.

One case of cleft palate and one of congenital deformity of right foot were noted.

Parents' meetings were held in the larger schools. At present great interest is being shown in the dental treatment of the children, and as the percentage of children requiring dental treatment is between 97 to 98 %, the general health of the children should show great improvement when these dental defects are remedied.

The school buildings, with very few exceptions, allow of correct hygienic management. In a few instances it has been necessary to report the management of ventilation or lighting as unsatisfactory.

Dr. A. H. Clarke (Hobart Schools).

I have the honour to report that I visited the Hobart and New Town schools as usual during the last year, and also inspected Lansdowne Crescent school on several occasions; 1800 children were examined, of whom 1710 were new scholars.

Among these children 482 were found to be suffering from defects which interfered with their educational progress. The chief defects were the following:—Eye defects, 102, deafness and discharge from the ears 27, adenoids 240, goitre 14, heart 7.

A few cases of scabies (7 in all) were scattered through the various schools, but in no case did the disease spread beyond the members of the same family.

The school nurse reports that the cleanliness of the scholars continues to be satisfactory, though some neglectful parents require a good deal of prompting before they will attend to their children.

Diphtheria was more prevalent in the schools last year, 46 cases being reported amongst the scholars. Eighteen cases occurred at Albuera Street school. Prompt action was taken by swabbing to detect carriers amongst class contacts; these were at once excluded, and the class-rooms disinfected.

I should like especially to refer to the improvement of the appearance and cleanliness of the.....school children, which has been most gratifying during the last year.

Many of the teachers continue to give great help in selecting cases which require attention, and also in rendering first-aid to minor injuries and ailments when the Nurse is not available.

The School Nurse has had to give up a good deal of time to dental and other work. This has interfered with her routine work to some extent, so that she has been unable to complete the annual weighing and measuring in all the

schools. If it could be arranged for her to have some clerical help in filling in cards and weighing and measuring, she would have more time for following up the cases of defective children who require treatment, and also for her other professional work.

ADDENDUM.—*Number of visits paid to parents by the School Nurse, 371. Scholars enrolled and examined, approximately 1710. Number of children weighed, measured, and generally inspected, nearly 5000.*

Cases Reported to Parents, and Results :—

Name.	Number.	Treated.	To be Treated.	Under Observation.	Improved.	Postponed.	Left.	Previously Examined.
Defective sight	89	63	13	7	3	2	1	9
Adenoids and enlarged tonsils	240	136	74	5	10	4	13	23
Deafness and discharge from ears	27	23	3	1	...	...	...	5
Enlarged glands	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Goitre.....	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria carrier	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contracted arm (after burn)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart disease	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scabies	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anæmia	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
Headaches	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	11
Teeth	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Psoriasis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Collis fracture	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Growth on eyebrow.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cramp	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curvature of spine	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tonsillitis.....	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	3
Blepharitis.....	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corneal ulcer	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile paralysis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mumps	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wry Neck.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ganglion	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gumboils	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flat foot	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dermatitis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grazed leg.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleft palate	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leg amputated (tubercular)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation of hip (congenital)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasal obstruction	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grass seed in throat.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hip disease	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of leg.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitlow.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backward	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mentally dull.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dr. G. H. Hogg (Launceston Schools).

I beg to report that the weekly medical examination of the children of each State school in Launceston has been carried on as usual during the year. The health of the children has, on the whole, been good. A most extensive epidemic of mumps—indeed, the greatest which has been known in 25 years—interfered considerably with school attendance for about six to eight weeks; there have also been some cases of whooping cough and diphtheria.

The Dental Clinic has in the past year done most valuable work for the health and comfort of the children.

The improvement in the cleanliness and general appearance of the children continues, and very much of this improvement is due to the work of the School Nurse, aided by the teachers, most of whom interest themselves therein.

To these same teachers, more especially the head masters of the various schools, who render so much assistance in

dealing with infectious diseases, the Department owes much. In view of the terrible ravages of the war all the *entente* nations, impressed by the seriousness of the outlook, are taking every possible step to preserve the health of the children, realising the enormous potential value of these young lives.

In Tasmania we have made but little progress in child hygiene, not from lack of knowledge of the medical profession, but from failure of the authorities to realise the importance of the question.

To the Department of Education is owing any little advance that has been made, so that I would seize this opportunity to again point out the immense field yet untouched, and to urge the need of much larger funds for the development of the medical side of the Department's work.

ADDENDUM.—Visits paid to homes of scholars by School Nurse, 1060. Scholars examined by Doctor Hogg, 921 ; weighed and measured, 2582.

Cases Reported to Parents, and Results :—

Name.	Number.	Treated.	Remarks.
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	87	61	Ten postponed Fourteen to be treated Two refused
Deafness	9	...	
Discharging ears	8	8	
Defective sight	48	44	Three to be treated
Conjunctivitis	14	14	
Curvature of spine	4	4	
Ringworm	14	14	
Boils	3	3	
Impetigo.....	35	35	
Measles.....	33	33	
Diphtheria	57	57	Two deaths
Mumps	637	637	
Heart trouble	1	1	
Scarlet fever	4	4	
Blepharitis	25	25	
Chickenpox	91	91	
Whooping cough	21	21	
Pneumonia	7	7	One died
Tonsillitis	22	22	
Tubercular disease	4	4	
Eczema	6	6	
Sores and cuts dressed	42	42	
Scabies	3	3	
Synovitis.....	3	3	
Anæmia	14	14	
Infantile paralysis	2	2	
Strabismus	3	3	
Fracture of arm	6	6	
Meningitis	2	2	One died
Rheumatism	1	1	
Mentally defective	6	6	
Pediculosis	4	4	
Severe chilblains	2	2	
Enlarged glands	5	5	
Dislocated finger	1	1	
Appendicitis	2	2	
Typhoid	2	2	

APPENDIX I.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
Summary of Statistics of Department from 1909.

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.																		
SCHOOLS.			SCHOLARS.				Amount per Scholar reckoned on—				AMOUNT EXPENDED ON BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION, INCLUDING COST OF LAND.		Amount Expended on Repairs.					
YEAR.	Number.		No. of Half-time Schools included in preceding Totals.	Gross Enrolment.	Average Monthly Enrolment.	Average Number in Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance on Average Monthly Enrolment.	+Amount Expended on Primary Education exclusive of Cost of Buildings and Land and of Repairs.			(i) Gross Enrolment.	(ii) Average Daily Attendance.	(iii) Estimated Population.	£	s.	d.		
	Open at any time during the Year.	Open at the end of the Year.						£	s.	d.							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1909.....	380	371	2	29,406	...	17,391	..	72,964	7	5	2	9	7	4	3	11	...	
1910.....	390	367	2	30,805	...	17,974	...	74,261	12	0	2	8	2	4	2	7	...	
1911.....	399	381	2	32,244	25,759	18,130	70	83,675	13	5	2	11	10	4	12	3	...	
1912.....	*419	*396	2	32,817	25,368	19,561	77	85,836	12	5	2	12	3	4	7	9	...	
1913.....	*448	*431	4	33,953	26,919	21,174	78	90,772	8	4	2	13	5	4	5	8	0	16,455 12 11
1914.....	*455	*435	6	34,902	27,552	22,238	80	101,824	11	10	2	18	4	4	11	6	0	16,569 16 5
1915.....	*474	*455	4	35,355	28,552	22,904	80	107,059	2	7	3	0	6	4	13	5	0	14,491 16 1
1916.....	*485	*462	2	35,827	28,445	22,674	80	105,729	9	10	2	19	0	4	13	3	0	14,381 19 8 ³ / ₄
1917.....	*489	*461	...	36,349	28,852	23,497	81	109,088	15	1	3	0	0	4	12	10	0	9,481 7 4 ³ / ₄

* Inclusive of Subsidised Schools. † In accordance with the decision of the Conference of Directors of Education held in Adelaide in 1916, the cost of repairs for 1916 and subsequent years will be shown separately.

NOTE.—A summary of the principal statistics from 1895 to 1908 will be found in the Annual Report for 1913.

APPENDIX II.
STATE HIGH SCHOOLS.
Summary of Statistics of Department from 1914.

YEAR.	SCHOOLS		SCHOLARS					EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.					Amount Expended on Repairs.
	Number.		Gross Enrolment.	Average Monthly Enrol- ment.	Average Number in Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance on Average Monthly Enrolment.	* Amount Expended on Secondary Educa- tion, exclusive of Cost of Buildings and of Repairs.	Amount per Scholar reckoned on—			AMOUNT EXPENDED ON BUILDINGS FOR SECONDARY EDU- CATION, INCLUD- ING COST OF LAND.	£ s. d.	
	Open at any time during the Year.	Open at the end of the Year.						(i) Gross Enrol- ment.	(ii) Average Daily Attend- ance.	(iii) Estimated Popula- tion.			
1914	2	2	408	361	343	95	£ s. d. 3322 15 8	£ s. d. 8 2 10	£ s. d. 9 13 8	£ s. d. 0 0 3	£ s. d. 3663 6 0	£ s. d. ...	
1915	2	2	457	401	381	95	3921 11 8	8 11 8	10 5 10	0 4 3	6147 12 3	...	
1916	4	4	708	653	621	95	5411 5 2	7 12 10	8 14 3	0 6 4	10,578 4 8	74 18 9	
1917	4	4	923	847	803	95	6458 2 0	6 19 9	8 0 10	0 7 1	9675 19 11	455 7 0	

* In accordance with the decision of the Conference of Directors of Education held in Adelaide in 1916, the cost of repairs for 1916 and subsequent years will be shown separately.

APPENDIX III.

Summary of Statistics of Department for 1917.

Schools.	Number.	Gross Enrolment.	Average Monthly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Approximate Amount Expended on			Approximate Total Expenditure.	Amount per Scholar Estimated on Average Daily Attendance.
					Salaries.*	Cleansing.*	Sanitary and Fuel.		
					£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Subsidised Schools (average attendance less than 10)	57	752	648	534	1590	...	..	1590 0 0	2 19 6
Provisional Schools (average attendance 11 to 20)	172	4126	3306	2667	17,095	573	525 19 0	18,193 19 0	6 16 5
VI. Class Schools (between 21 and 50)	163	8840	6909	5424	21,010	829	760 12 9	22,539 12 9	4 3 4
V. Class Schools (between 51 and 100)	49	5325	4206	3412	12,199	376	369 7 2	12,944 7 2	3 15 10
IV. Class Schools (between 101 and 200)	17	3496	2757	2268	7324	185	171 14 11	7680 14 11	3 7 8
III. Class Schools (between 201 and 300)	10	3741	2907	2411	6654	180	167 11 10	7001 11 10	2 18 0
II. Class Schools (between 301 and 400)	6	3118	2515	2103	5697	188	133 10 3	6018 10 3	2 17 2
I. Class Schools (between 401 and 600)	4	2902	2254	1898	5344	154	98 19 4	5536 19 4	2 18 11
I. Class Schools (between 601 and 1000)	2	2451	1993	1626	4175	159	67 1 4	4401 1 4	2 14 1
I. Class Schools (over 1000)	1	1598	1357	1151	3027	103	42 18 4	3172 18 4	2 15 1
High Schools with an average attendance of less than 150	2	150	138	133	920	13	4 3 4	937 3 4	7 0 11
High Schools with an average attendance of more than 150	2	773	709	669	4530	221	25 12 11	4776 12 11	7 2 9
Cookery Schools	5	321	300	64	540	80	80 13 2	700 13 2	10 18 11
Woodwork Schools	2	492	457	42	360	12	3 6 10	375 6 10	2 18 8

* These amounts are ascertained by multiplying the November payments by 12.

APPENDIX IV.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1917.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ministerial Office—						
Salaries of Director and staff	2782	0	0			
Stationery and stores	122	16	7			
Postages and telegrams	427	4	0			
Printing and advertising	498	12	3			
Miscellaneous	15	11	6			
Hobart Truant Officer's salary	77	0	0	3923	4	4
Inspection—						
Salaries	2050	0	0			
Travelling expenses	939	3	10	2989	3	10
Medical and Dental Inspection—						
Salaries	1812	6	2			
Travelling expenses	598	16	2			
Medical examination fees	1	11	6			
Materials, equipment, &c.	149	19	11			
Cleaning, washing, &c.	23	2	10			
Printing	22	4	0			
Rent	32	15	0			
Fuel	1	5	0			
Gas and electric light	2	8	5	2644	9	0
Training of Teachers—						
Salaries	682	4	0			
Special allowances to teachers at Practising School	358	6	8			
University examination fees	210	16	4			
Allowance to students in college and junior teachers in high schools	3494	10	2			
Books and stationery	23	18	9			
Grants in aid of maintenance	685	13	4			
Cleaning, light, fuel, and sanitary work	76	15	2			
Board of Examiners	74	9	0			
Repairs, &c.	1	17	5	5608	10	10
High Schools—						
Salaries	5681	18	2			
Buildings, repairs, &c.	455	7	0			
Furniture	95	2	7			
Books and stationery (including books for junior teachers)	148	16	6			
Maintenance allowances	167	17	1			
Fuel and sanitary work	16	13	10			
Removal and travelling expenses	18	2	10			
Gas and electric light	10	5	3			
Water rate	10	0	0			
Railway tickets for scholars	309	5	9	6913	9	0
Primary Schools—						
Salaries	82,736	10	3			
Buildings, repairs, &c.	2054	17	2			
Furniture	964	4	8			
Rent	402	4	4			
Books and stationery	347	0	4			
Maintenance allowances	2827	0	11			
Fuel and sanitary work	2236	2	9			
Free books	108	2	4			
Gas and electric light	18	14	0			
Water-supply	91	9	11			
Railway tickets for scholars and conveyance of children	206	3	10			
Expenditure, boards of advice	476	18	2			
Removal and travelling expenses	707	7	4	93,176	16	0
Subsidised Schools—						
Salaries	..			1589	15	1
Cookery Schools—						
Salaries	540	0	0			
Wages, material, and gas	213	17	3			
Removal and travelling expenses	23	0	11	776	18	2
Woodwork and Ironwork Schools—						
Salaries	355	0	0			
Material	79	15	0	434	15	0
				£118,057	1	3

Education of Deaf Mutes and the Blind—

School fees paid to the Institution for the Blind for the tuition and maintenance of deaf mutes and the blind ...

£ s. d.

1145 2 9

Total ... £119,202 4 0

Technical Education.

Hobart Technical School	1623	15	3
Launceston Technical School	1049	0	2
Zeehan School of Mines	700	0	0
Mt. Lyell School of Mines	500	0	0
Technical education generally	42	0	0
	£3914	15	5

APPENDIX V.

The following amounts were spent out of loans during 1917 on the undermentioned school premises:—

	£	s.	d.
Ross	373	13	6
Fingal	5	0	0
Oldina	355	12	6
Elliott	67	10	0
New Town	720	0	6
Bangor	42	9	6
Parkham	10	0	0
Mangana	215	14	0
Maydena	175	19	4
White Hills	48	0	0
Moonah	993	19	6
Dunalley	428	5	3
Don	54	19	0
Llandaff	169	1	5
Lower Beulah	184	5	4
Staverton	1	0	0
Lebrina	37	0	0
Claude Road	144	18	0
Ulverstone	353	0	0
Alcomie	1	1	0
Clover Hills	292	12	0
Sisters' Creek	0	5	0
West Devonport	264	5	8
Hobart State High School	8473	5	3
Wellington Square	354	12	2
Lapoinya	186	17	0
Cradoc	296	15	0
Beulah	43	0	0
Smithton	275	0	0
Glazier's Bay	35	0	0
Trevallyn	103	3	6
Patersonia	51	18	0
Newnham	109	0	0
Abbotsham	300	0	0
Yambacoona	27	1	0
Launceston State High School	1202	14	8
Freshwater Point	402	15	0
Schools, Hyloplate	47	0	0
Tewkesbury	189	4	0
Chudleigh	14	10	0
West Narrawa	288	9	0
Geeveston	104	4	0
Romaine	9	0	0
Cressy	102	0	0
Nunamara	292	18	0
Scottsdale	32	0	0
Lower Wattle Grove	12	17	0
Goulburn Street	924	0	2
Nietta	3	3	0
Mathinna Road	1	1	0
Jetsonville	1	11	0
Brookside	14	4	0
Currie	3	3	0
Dunorlan	311	0	0
Premaydena	4	5	0
Upper Calder	3	3	0
Total	£19,157	7	3

APPENDIX VI.

Summary of Expenditure upon Primary and Secondary Education during 1917.

	£	s.	d.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
1. Ministerial Office...	3923	4	4	2.86
2. Inspection	2989	3	10	2.18
3. Medical Inspection	2644	9	0	1.93
4. Training of Teachers	5608	10	10	4.09
5. State High Schools	6913	9	0	5.04
6. Primary Schools ...	93,176	16	0	67.90
7. Subsidised Schools..	1589	15	1	1.16
8. Cookery Schools ...	776	18	2	0.56
9. Woodwork Schools	434	15	0	0.32
10. Expenditure on School Premises...	19,157	7	3	13.96
	£137,214	8	6	100.00

Table V.—Probationary Students in High Schools, Students in the Training College, and Junior Teachers employed in Schools.

Probationary Students.	Men.	Women.	Totals.
Grade I. in State High Schools	7	32	39
Grade II. in ditto	15	24	39
Junior Teacher, Grade I. in Schools	—	1	1
Junior Teachers, Grade II. in Schools	—	2	2
Junior Teachers, Grade III. in Schools	11	15	26
Junior Teachers, Grade IV. in Schools	4	13	17
Students in College.....	3	18	21
Totals	40	105	145

In addition to the above there were other teachers employed in the Department as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Training College Staff	1	1	2
Art Master	1	...	1
Teacher of Sciences and Manual Training	1	...	1
Organising Teacher of Nature-study. Masters of Method	1	...	1
Mistress of Method	2	...	2
Kindergarten Teacher .....	...	1	1
Cookery Teachers .....	...	1	1
Woodwork Teachers .....	...	4	4
Superintendent of Sewing	2	...	2
Teacher of Sewing .....	...	1	1
Teacher of Shorthand and Type- writing .....	...	1	1
Students in Practising Schools	1	15	16
Junior Temporary Assistants .....	...	1	1
Monitors	3	133	136
Subsidised Teachers	2	44	46
On Active Service	65	...	65
Totals	79	203	282

At the close of 1917 the total number of teachers of all ranks employed by the Department was 1050.

APPENDIX VII.

Table I.—Certificated Head Teachers.

Classification.	Men.	Women.	Totals.
I.A.....	5	—	5
I.B.....	11	—	11
II.A	24	1	25
II.B	13	—	13
III.A	43	16	59
III.B	25	32	57
Infant Teachers	—	9	9
Totals	121	58	179

Table II.—Uncertificated or Provisional Head Teachers.

Men.	Women.	Total.
25	223	248

Table III.—Certificated Assistants.

Classification.	Men.	Women.	Totals.
I.A.....	—	—	—
I.B	—	—	—
II.A	5	1	6
II.B	1	4	5
III.A	—	21	21
III.B	3	91	94
Totals	9	117	126

Table IV.—Uncertificated or Provisional Assistants.

Men.	Women.	Total.
2	68	70

APPENDIX VIII.

Classification of Schools in Operation during 1916 and 1917.

Schools.	Requisite Average Daily Attendance.	1916.	1917.
High Schools ...	...	4	4
Class I.	400 and upwards ...	9	7
II.	300 and under 400 ...	4	6
III.	200 and under 300 ...	9	10
IV.	100 and under 200 ...	20	17
V.	50 and under 100 ...	49	48
VI.	20 and under 50 ...	161	162
Provisional .....	...	162	172
Observation ...	...	2	2
Half-time .....	...	2	—
Subsidised .....	...	58	57
		480	485

In Appendix I., 489 schools are shown as in operation during the year 1917. The difference between this total and the total of the above appendix is explained by the fact that four provisional schools were made subsidised, and were therefore counted twice.

APPENDIX IX.

Age and Classification.

The following Table shows the Age and the Teachers' Classification of the Scholars who were on the Rolls at the end of the Year 1917 :—

Age.	Number of Scholars Being Taught on 31st December, 1917, in Classes.									Total.	
	Prep.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	High Schools.	Number.	Per cent. of Grand Total.
Five years and under.....	805	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	2.66
Six years	1810	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1824	6.04
Seven years.....	2829	316	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	3296	10.91
Eight years	2140	1108	307	28	...	...	...	...	...	3583	11.86
Nine years.....	1072	1404	976	309	24	1	...	...	...	3786	12.53
Ten years	365	872	1286	912	296	21	3	...	...	3755	12.43
Eleven years	143	363	338	1119	835	216	29	...	1	3544	11.73
Twelve years.....	57	149	367	818	1078	691	222	...	6	3388	11.21
Thirteen years	29	71	177	480	817	989	616	7	41	3227	10.68
Fourteen years and over...	11	22	50	156	324	649	1034	7	753	3006	9.95
TOTALS	9261	4318	4153	3822	3374	2567	1904	14	801	30,214	100.00
Percentage of Grand Total	30.65	14.29	13.74	12.65	11.17	8.50	6.30	.05	2.65	...	100.00

These figures do not include 752 children who were enrolled in Subsidised Schools at the close of the year.

APPENDIX X.

University Degrees held by State School Teachers.

	Men.		Women.		Total.
	M.A.	B.A.	M.A.	B.A.	
Training College	1	—	1	—	2
High Schools	—	8	2	2	12
Head Teachers	1	6	—	—	7
Assistants	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	14	3	2	21

The total number of children on the rolls of "Schools other than State Schools" on December 31, 1917, was 5744. The following table gives an analysis of the ages of these children :—

Locality.	No. of Children under 5 years of age.	No. of Children between 5 and 7 years.	No. of Children between 7 and 13 years.	No. of Children over 13 years.	Total.
Hobart and Suburbs	61	350	1397	848	2656
Launceston and Suburbs	40	148	623	388	1199
Country Towns and Districts	9	186	1303	391	1889
Totals	110	684	3323	1627	5744

APPENDIX XII.

Return showing investments of the State Teachers' Superannuation Fund at date of last balancing (31/12/17):—

Investments—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mortgages:									
At 6 per cent....	2575	0	0						
At 5½ per cent..	8366	16	3						
At 5 per cent...	8287	18	11						
At 4½ per cent..	1236	17	1						
				20,466	12	3			
Government Stock:									
At 5 per cent....	7350	0	0						
At 4½ per cent..	700	0	0						
				8050	0	0			
Municipal Debentures, at 5 per cent	5000	0	0				5000	0	0
Commonwealth War Loan, 4½ per cent.....	4050	0	0				4050	0	0
War Savings Certificates	142	12	6	142	12	6			
Total investments on Dec. 31, 1917	...	...	...				37,709	4	0
Interest due and unpaid on Dec. 31, 1917 .....	...	...	...				490	5	6
Subscriptions due and unpaid on Dec. 31, 1917 ...	...	...	...				74	12	10
Cash on hand.....	...	...	...				0	10	0
Balance at bank..	...	...	...				90	9	5
Total							38,364	12	6

In addition, the Fund has safes, &c., valued at £25.

APPENDIX XI.

Annual Returns of Schools Other than State Schools.

The following is an analysis of the annual returns obtained from "Schools other than State Schools" for the year 1917 :—

Locality.	Number of "Schools Other than State Schools."	Total Number of Children Enrolled during 1917.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hobart and Suburbs	30	1472	1743	3215
Launceston and Suburbs	17	640	782	1422
Country Towns and Districts	37	948	1271	2219
Totals.....	84	3060	3796	6856

APPENDIX XIII.

Bursaries awarded in January, 1918, in accordance with the provisions of the "Bursaries Act, 1915."

No.	Name.	School Attended.	School Selected.	Value p. a.
<i>Junior City Bursaries.</i>				£
1	Southey, Freda	Elizabeth-st. Practising School	Hobart State High	2
2	Gourlay, Harry	Elizabeth-st. Practising School	Hobart State High	2
3	Hadley, Robert	Hutchins School	Declined	—
4	Urquhart, Kenneth	Hutchins School	Hutchins	2+10
5	Lawrence, John	New Town S.S.	Hobart State High	2
6	Parish, Fred.	Charles Street S.S.	Launceston State High	2
7	Brown, Douglas	Albura Street S.S.	Hobart State High	2
8	Read, Wilfrid	Goulburn-street S.S.	Hutchins	2+10
9	Gourlay, Mona	Goulburn-street S.S.	Hobart State High	2
<i>Junior Country Bursaries.</i>				
1	Shaw, Joseph	Waratah S.S.	Burnie Inter. State High	2+20
2	Bennett, Ida	Geeveston S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
3	Burnell, William	Burnie, S.S.	Burnie Inter. State High	2
4	Stieglitz, Douglas	St. Marys S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
5	Lee, Gavin A.	West Devonport S.S.	Declined	—
6	Jenner, John I.	Koonya S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
7	Schmidt, Harold L.	Geeveston S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
8	Diers, Ruby	Geeveston S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
9	Lynch, James	St. Joseph's Convent, Queenstown	St. Virgil's College	12+20
10	Harnett, Georgina	Elliott S.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
11	Archer, Edward	Waratah S.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
12	Burbury, Christine	Dover S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
13	Ellings, William	Barrington S.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
14	Harris, Frank M.	Devonport Intermediate H.S.	Devonport Inter. State High	2
15	Cole, Albert E.	W. Devonport S.S.	Devonport Inter. State High	2
16	Bingham, Esta M.	W. Devonport S.S.	Devonport Inter. State High	2
17	Herbert, Austin	Longford S.S.	Launceston State High	2
18	Wilson, Roly	Devonport Intermediate H.S.	Devonport Inter. H.S.	2
19	Bennett, Florrie	Geeveston S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
20	Robinson, Doris M.	W. Devonport S.S.	Devonport Inter. State High	2
21	Atkinson, Graham C.	Burnie S.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
22	Squire, Marjorie	East Devonport S.S.	Devonport Inter. State High	2+8s.
23	Harrex, Horace	Waratah S.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
24	Smyth, Edna	New Norfolk S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
25	Turner, Alan	Pioneer S.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
26	Redman, Walter William	Burnie S.S.	Burnie Inter. State High	2
27	Dean, Ellis T. E.	Devonport S.S.	Devonport Inter. State High	2+8s.
28	Geeves, Gwen.	Geeveston S.S.	Ladies' College, Hobart	12+20
29	Campbell, Elizabeth	Pioneer S.S.	Declined	—
30	Macpherson, Kenneth	West Zeehan S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
31	Brothers, Charles	North Motton S.S.	Devonport Inter. State High	—
32	Thornton, William	Tullah S.S.	Burnie Inter. State High	2+20
33	Parish, Wilfred	Rosebery S.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
34	Knuckey, Mabel	West Zeehan S.S.	Declined	—
35	Herbert, Eardley	Derby S.S.	Declined	—
36	Geeves, Rev	Geeveston S.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
<i>Senior City Bursaries.</i>				
1	McDougall, Archibald	Hutchins School	Declined	—
2	Crabtree, Raymond W.	Church Grammar School, Launceston	Declined	—
3	Giblin, Thomas	Hutchins School	Declined	—
4	James, Trevor C.	Launceston State H.S.	Launceston State High	2
5	Lewis, Roy H.	Launceston State H.S.	Declined	—
6	Hogg, Robert Heuze	Church Grammar School, Launceston	Declined	—
7	Beardwood, John Cecil	Launceston State H.S.	Launceston State High	2
8	Sidebottom, Leonie H.	Hobart State H.S.	Hobart State High	2
9	Medhurst, Edney E.	Hobart State H.S.	Hobart State High	2+36s.
10	Grove, John L.	Church Grammar School, Launceston	Declined	—
11	Green, Leslie R.	Hobart State H.S.	Declined	—
12	Bowden, Frank P.	Hutchins School	Hutchins School	2+10
<i>Senior Country Bursaries.</i>				
1	New, Brian Everard	Hobart State H.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
2	Bingham, Rowland T. W.	Hobart State H.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
3	Dallas, Kenneth M.	Launceston State H.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
4	Huxley, Leonard G. H.	Hutchins School	Hutchins	12+20
5	Andrews, Kenneth J.	Devonport Intermediate H.S.	Declined	—
6	McGee, William R. L.	Hobart State H.S.	Hobart State High	2+20
7	Russell, Loris A.	Devonport Intermediate H.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
8	Hodgetts, Winifred N.	Launceston State H.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
9	Charlesworth, Alan M.	St. Virgil's College	St. Virgil's College	12+20
10	Long, Vincent R.	Devonport Intermediate H.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
11	Keogh, Hedley B.	Hobart State High School	Hobart State High	2+20
12	Parish, Leonard E.	Hutchins School	Declined	—
13	Allanby, Robert H.	Hobart State High School	Hobart State High	2+20
14	Mulligan, Rex M.	Hobart State High School	Hobart State High	2+20
15	Fahey, Leo J.	St. Virgil's College	St. Virgil's College	12+20
16	McGann, Kevin M.	St. Virgil's College	St. Virgil's College	12+20
17	Bidgood, Colin	Hobart State High School	Hobart State High	2+20
18	Lowther, Vere B.	Hobart State High School	Hobart State High	2+20
19	O'Reilly, Patrick V.	Hobart State High School	Hobart State High	2+20
20	Barnes, George L.	Devonport Intermediate H.S.	Launceston State High	2+20
21	Geeves, Robert A.	Hobart State High School	Hobart State High	2+20
22	McGann, Justin	St. Virgil's College	Declined	—
23	Clark, Joseph D.	Hobart State High School	Hobart State High	2+20

APPENDIX XIV.

PROBABLE Occupations of Children Leaving School during the Year 1917.

Object on Leaving School.	High Schools.	Primary Schools.					Totals.
		City.		Agri- cultural Towns.	Mining Towns.	Small Country Centres.	
		Hobart.	Launceston.				
Boys.							
To attend a Secondary School—							
State	14	90	63	73	13	75	328
Proprietary.....	6	16	5	14	2	19	62
Business college.....	...	10	2	2	...	3	17
Technical.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
To enter University—							
Science	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Law	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Medicine	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
To become teachers (including teachers of music and elocution).....	17	1	...	4	2	1	25
To enter other branches of the Public Ser- vice	11	5	...	8	...	5	29
To become—							
Dentists	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accountants.....	5	...	4	...	...	1	10
Journalists	4	...	2	...	...	...	6
Lawyers .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
To take up —							
Military service	2	...	...	...	..	...	2
Commercial pursuits	45	20	12	6	...	7	90
Agricultural pursuits.....	20	14	9	32	9	339	423
Building trades.....	9	7	4	...	...	1	21
To become—							
Bakers .....	...	3	...	3	1	1	8
Blacksmiths .....	...	1	4	1	1	4	11
Boatbuilders .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bootmakers.....	...	2	1	...	...	1	4
Butchers .....	...	4	5	5	2	3	19
Cabinetmakers .....	...	1	10	...	...	2	13
Carpenters	1	2	6	3	2	2	16
Drapers .....	...	4	1	4	2	...	11
Electricians	8	5	2	...	1	1	17
Factory employees .....	...	10	4	9	2	2	27
Grocers .....	...	6	4	7	3	5	25
Grooms .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hairdressers .....	...	2	2	2	...	...	6
Jewellers .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Labourers .....	...	6	...	32	26	162	226
Messengers	2	18	14	5	8	6	53
Miners .....	...	1	...	...	6	10	17
Newsboys.....	...	7	...	2	...	1	10
Painters .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Paperhangers .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Plumbers .....	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Saddlers .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Seafaring men.....	2	4	4	1	...	3	14
Shop assistants	8	19	3	6	1	6	43
Tinsmiths.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other occupations	6	39	14	44	23	83	209
	167	304	176	266	105	748	1766
GIRLS.							
To attend a Secondary School—							
State	9	59	58	50	17	35	228
Proprietary	3	19	2	6	...	21	51
Business college	11	9	6	2	...	5	33
Technical.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
To become teachers (including teachers of music and elocution).....	40	1	...	3	4	25	73
To enter other branches of the Public Ser- vice	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
To assist at home	43	75	32	102	54	486	792
To become—							
Dressmakers .....	...	13	8	1	1	8	31
Milliners .....	...	2	5	...	...	...	7
Tailors' assistants .....	...	5	...	...	1	...	6
Nurses .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Clerks	3	3	3	3	...	1	13
Typistes	8	...	3	...	...	...	11
Shop assistants	4	4	6	1	3	3	21
Factory employees .....	...	3	7	...	...	...	10
Waitresses .....	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
Domestic servants .....	...	15	10	15	16	66	122
Other occupations	23	13	...	30	10	29	105
	147	222	144	214	107	681	1515

APPENDIX XV.

Return of State Schools in operation 1st January to 31st December, 1917.

No.	School District.	School No.	State School.	Class of School.	No. of Rooms in Residence.	No. of Days School was open during the Year.	Aggregate enrolment of Scholars during the Year.			Scholars who have previously enrolled in other Schools.	Average Monthly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Av. Daily Attendance upon Av. Monthly Enrolment.	
							Boys.	Girls.	Total.				1916.	1917.
1	HOBART	732	State High	-	-	201	201	159	360	2	333	316.7	93	95
2	LAUNCESTON	733	State High	-	-	201	228	185	413	2	376	353	96	93
3	DEVONPORT	734	Intermediate High	-	-	203	43	42	85	1	77	74.3	96	96
4	BURNIE	735	Intermediate High	-	-	204	34	31	65	-	61	59.3	99	97
5	HOBART	1	Albuera-street	I	-	216½	719	579	1298	97	1068	876.8	78	82
6		2	Central	III	-	216	337	279	616	160	431	342.7	75	79
7		3	Goulburn-street	I	-	216½	381	324	705	102	527	440.2	81	83
8		4	Macquarie-street	III	-	216½	225	191	416	43	318	252.1	76	79
9		8	Elizabeth-street	I	-	217	893	705	1598	59	1357	1151	82	84
10		9	Lower Sandy Bay	VI	4	213	47	30	77	16	59	49.8	80	84
11		11	Lansdowne Cres.	Obs.	-	216½	72	73	145	8	117	103.7	80	88
12	LAUNCESTON	15	Charles-street	I	-	210½	607	546	1153	96	925	749.5	84	81
13		16	East Launceston	II	-	216½	239	205	444	39	382	327.2	86	85
14		17	Glen Dhu	II	-	216½	246	260	506	47	414	342.1	83	82
15		18	Invermay	I	-	216½	401	394	795	74	607	516.5	80	85
16		19	Wellington-square	I	-	215½	469	370	839	165	673	563.3	84	83
17		20	Prospect	VI	-	213	19	25	44	9	32	27.1	72	83
18		21	Trevallyn	VI	-	211½	46	35	81	12	61	52.5	87	86
19	BEACONSFIELD	25	Beaconsfield	III	7	218	168	167	335	19	274	230.2	87	83
20		26	Bridgenorth	P	2	217	16	11	27	3	22	17.5	85	79
21		27	Beauty Point	VI	-	219	25	17	42	12	25	18.8	77	75
22		28	Glengarry	P	5	213	11	16	27	1	23	17.8	70	75
23		29	Holwell	P	-	138	8	10	18	-	13	7	70	54
24		30	Sidmouth	VI	4	218	21	33	54	-	50	27.8	62	55
25		31	St. Michaels	VI	5	219	17	19	36	4	28	24.2	79	86
26		32	Winkleigh	VI	4	209	17	11	28	-	25	18.8	78	75
27		33	Exeter	P	-	214	13	12	25	5	23	17.8	62	76
28		34	Flowery Gully	P	-	207	5	8	13	-	12	11.3	89	90
29		35	Cornistown	P	-	199	11	10	21	-	20	17.9	87	89
30		36	East Glengarry	P	-	213	11	11	22	1	19	15.5	86	81
31		37	Tatana	VI	-	208½	36	21	57	7	40	33	89	80
32		38	Clarence Point	P	-	212	10	12	22	4	12	10.5	73	86
33		39	Little Swanpoint	P	-	207	14	12	26	4	24	23	80	93
34		39A	Freshwater Point	P	-	50½	8	14	22	11	22	21.6	-	98
35	BOTHWELL	40	Apsley	P	5	217	14	11	25	1	21	16	68	76
36		41	Bothwell	V	5	211½	53	46	99	1	78	63	80	80
37		42	Hollow Tree	P	-	194	13	15	28	2	25	20.8	84	83
38	BRIGHTON	50	Bagdad	VI	6	215	34	38	72	5	58	47.9	80	81
39		51	Bluff	P	-	217	8	13	21	6	16	11.9	78	74
40		52	Black Brush	P	5	219	10	14	24	3	17	14	63	82
41		53	Bridgewater	V	6	217	79	43	122	17	95	75.3	76	78
42		54	Broadmarsh	P	6	208½	12	4	16	3	12	11	72	91
43		55	Dromedary	VI	3	208	27	22	49	3	34	24.4	65	70
44		56	Lower Tea Tree	P	-	213	16	12	28	7	23	19.9	73	86
45		57	Old Beach	P	4	210	14	4	18	4	13	10.8	76	81
46		58	Pontville	VI	5	219	25	25	50	10	36	28.6	75	79
47		59	Elderslie	P	-	214	13	15	28	4	22	16.2	51	72
48		60	Rekuna	P	-	135	10	14	24	5	17	13.1	69	77
49	BRUNY	65	Adventure Bay	VI	4	212	23	26	49	2	39	35.6	88	91
50		66	Lunawanna	P	-	218	13	21	34	1	29	21.9	75	75
51		67	Alonnah	P	4	219	15	11	26	4	20	16.2	75	81
52		68	Barnes' Bay	P	-	213½	16	8	24	-	21	14.6	73	69
53	CAMPBELL TOWN	76	Campbell Town	IV	7	216	74	67	141	9	113	94.1	81	83
54		77	Cleveland	VI	4	218	22	15	37	2	32	24.6	73	75
55		78	Conara	P	2	213	20	12	32	13	20	17.4	89	84
56		79	Epping	P	2	171	18	14	32	1	25	19.4	76	77
57		80	Llewellyn	P	-	106	8	8	16	-	13	10	74	77
58		81	Baskerville	P	-	198	10	11	21	-	18	13.9	72	77
59	CLARENCE	85	Bellerive	IV	6	217½	99	92	191	21	142	130	90	91
60		86	Cambridge	VI	4	218	25	23	48	-	42	33.2	80	79
61		87	Lindistarne	V	5	208	76	86	162	23	121	96.7	79	80
62		88	Rokeby	P	4	218	16	8	24	-	20	17.5	86	88
63		89	Risdon	P	-	218	10	13	23	-	22	19.4	75	88
64		90	Sandford	P	-	211	10	6	16	-	14	10	81	71
65		91	South Arm	P	3	206	7	20	27	-	23	16.4	79	71
66	CIRCULAR HEAD	96	Forest	V	6	217	84	50	134	10	115	90.6	76	78
67		97	Irish Town	V	4	219	41	30	71	25	44	36.2	89	82
68		98	Marawah	VI	4	176½	24	29	53	-	45	36.3	91	80

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							Boys.	Girls.	Total.				1916.	1917.
69	CIRCULAR HEAD.-con.	99	Mengha	VI	4	218	36	30	66	12	54	45	80	82
70		100	Montagu	VI	6	218	20	24	44	2	36	31.8	86	88
71		101	Rocky Cape	VI	4	214	33	42	75	8	58	41.6	80	71
72		102	Smithton	IV	5	215	91	122	213	32	162	131.2	78	80
73		103	Stanley	V	6	217	77	72	149	35	110	88.2	80	80
74		104	West Montagu	P	2	181	6	9	15	-	14	11.7	78	83
75		105	Mowbray Swamp	P	-	44	6	7	13	-	11	5.2	74	47
76		106	Trowutta	P	-	167	9	9	18	8	15	13.6	87	90
77		107	Alcomie	VI	-	213	19	16	35	5	29	22.5	80	77
78		109	Ellison	P	-	185	17	9	26	2	23	17	74	73
79	DELORAINÉ	115	Brookhead	VI	4	217	29	16	45	3	40	28.1	69	70
80		116	Caveside	VI	4	213	34	16	50	8	35	25.2	75	71
81		117	Chudleigh	VI	4	211½	32	26	58	5	48	36.3	77	75
82		118	Springdale	P	-	218	13	18	31	2	26	20.2	72	77
83		119	Dairy Plains	VI	-	219	20	13	33	1	27	18.8	64	69
84		120	Deloraine	IV	6	217½	137	113	250	37	198	157.8	78	79
85		121	Dunorlan	VI	5	212	34	21	55	2	40	22.4	67	56
86		122	Golden Valley	P	-	215	17	11	28	5	19	14.4	72	75
87		124	Mole Creek	V	6	216½	51	57	108	1	91	75.7	79	83
88		125	Parkham	VI	4	214½	21	27	48	5	43	29.1	76	66
89		126	Quamby Brook	P	-	217	12	9	21	3	14	11.8	87	84
90		127	Red Hills	VI	4	213	24	18	42	-	35	26.2	66	73
91		128	Rubicon Bridge	VI	4	216½	21	23	44	1	39	24.9	53	63
92		130	Western Creek	VI	-	216	23	16	39	3	31	25.9	87	83
93		131	West Meander	VI	-	217½	46	38	84	5	71	40.9	57	57
94	DEVONPORT	132	Kimberley	V	5	217	55	68	123	9	98	76	78	77
95		133	Liena	P	-	207	8	6	14	-	12	9.9	72	82
96		135	Devonport East	IV	6	218	101	93	193	30	155	132.3	78	84
97		136	Devonport West	II	8	218	311	314	625	62	490	411.4	80	83
98		137	Don	V	6	209	36	43	79	8	67	60.4	81	90
99	EMU BAY.....	139	Aberdeen	VI	3	202½	38	27	65	4	53	44.5	82	82
100		140	Forth	V	7	212	57	51	108	16	89	70.6	78	79
101		141	Maidstone	VI	-	212	40	36	76	8	58	48.5	85	83
102		142	Melrose	VI	-	215	30	34	64	17	45	37.8	82	84
103		145	Burnie	II	5	210	267	260	527	56	424	349.8	82	82
104		146	Mooreville Road	VI	-	209	27	27	54	4	46	38.9	80	84
105	EVANDALE	147	Romaine	VI	4	211	22	18	40	5	29	24.1	79	82
106		148	Ridgley	V	6	218	37	57	94	15	75	53.6	78	71
107		149	Stowport	VI	3	218	29	32	61	6	51	37.1	74	72
108		150	Oonah	VI	-	219	22	28	50	6	41	37.2	87	89
109		151	Natone	VI	-	205	27	40	67	1	47	35.6	57	75
110		152	Cooee ..	Obs.	-	219	24	33	57	25	41	37.1	92	89
111		153	Wivenhoe	IV	-	218	40	40	80	78	67	57.9	84	86
112		154	West Ridgley	P	-	203	18	20	38	6	30	25.3	85	81
113		154A	Tewkesbury	P	-	46	4	12	16	-	15	11.3	-	75
114		155	Breadalbane	P	-	213	18	13	31	5	23	20.8	80	90
115	ESPERANCE.....	156	Lower Blessington	P	4	217	13	11	24	3	19	14	69	73
116		157	Deddington	P	-	178	17	9	26	1	20	17.8	88	89
117		158	English Town	P	-	192	9	11	20	-	15	11.6	84	77
118		159	Evandale	V	8	218	70	67	137	16	108	93.4	82	86
119		160	Nile	VI	-	214	20	22	42	5	39	31.6	81	81
120	FINGAL.....	164	Dover	V	6	219	75	71	146	9	122	88.4	68	72
121		165	Geeveston	III	7	218	130	127	257	6	211	184.3	87	87
122		166	Hastings	V	-	219	38	41	79	10	58	49.3	74	84
123		167	Hythe	VI	4	211	24	24	48	1	40	30.7	79	76
124		169	Leprena	P	-	220	17	11	28	-	23	22.2	91	96
125		171	Raminea	VI	4	219	36	35	71	3	56	43.2	72	77
126		172	Surges Bay	P	3	219	14	11	25	-	21	16.4	88	78
127		174	Cairns Bay	P	-	214	24	15	39	1	35	31.5	85	90
128	FLINDERS	180	Avoca	VI	4	203	40	44	84	19	50	37.7	80	74
129		181	Chain of Lagoons	P	-	15	6	3	9	-	9	8	100	88
130		182	Cornwall	VI	-	218	23	36	59	3	50	41.4	82	82
131		183	Fingal	V	5	210	56	43	99	7	69	55.9	86	81
132		185	Gray	P	4	209	12	12	24	-	20	18.3	91	89
133		186	Mangana	VI	6	217	22	13	35	3	27	23.8	86	88
134		187	Mathinna	IV	4	218½	83	50	133	4	111	94.9	85	85
135		188	Mount Nicholas	VI	-	219	15	27	42	4	35	28.8	74	82
136		190	Scamander	P	-	182	9	10	19	-	19	17	77	89
137		191	Seymour	P	-	188	11	4	15	-	14	12.7	92	90
138		192	St. Marys	IV	5	219	70	59	129	10	112	95.3	83	85
139	FLINDERS	197	Royal George Mine	P	-	208	25	15	40	11	29	23.2	83	80
140		200	Cape Barren Island	VI	6	212	21	15	36	-	30	25.5	88	85
141		201	White Mark	P	4	191	23	15	38	-	32	22.6	52	69

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142	GEORGE TOWN	205	George Town ..	VI	5	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	26	51	8	42	34.2	80	81
143		206	Lefroy	VI	8	218 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	42	76	9	55	48.3	79	87
144		207	Low Head	P	-	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	15	-	13	12.3	90	94
145		208	Piper's River	P	3	218	5	9	14	-	11	10.5	95	95
146		210	Hillwood	P	-	212	8	6	14	2	11	10	80	90
147	GLAMORGAN	215	Swansea ..	VI	6	203	37	27	64	10	51	44.3	87	86
148		216	Cranbrook ..	P	-	205	11	8	19	-	16	14.2	90	88
149		217	Llandaff ..	P	-	138	12	10	22	1	18	16.9	-	89
50	GLENORCHY	220	Collinsvale ..	VI	5	189	56	48	84	21	59	45	58	76
151		221	Claremont ..	VI	4	219	21	22	43	7	35	30.7	79	87
152		222	Glenorchy ..	IV	7	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	103	193	36	149	116.9	73	78
153		223	Merton	VI	-	212	27	21	48	8	36	26.4	68	73
154		224	Moonah	IV	-	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	120	300	43	225	174.9	78	77
155		225	Collins' Cap ..	P	-	219	11	10	21	-	18	11.2	74	62
156	GORMANSTON	230	Crotty	P	-	208	14	12	26	2	20	16.6	81	83
157		231	Gormanston ..	V	4	215	51	52	103	14	86	74.1	87	86
158		232	Linda	V	-	215	65	79	144	5	106	88.2	80	83
159		233	Pillinger	P	4	215	12	11	23	3	17	13.3	81	75
160	GREEN PONDS	240	Dysart	P	5	217	16	11	27	1	18	14.2	81	76
161		241	Eastern Bagdad ..	P	-	214	16	14	30	1	21	16	63	76
162		242	Huntingdon ..	P	7	213	12	12	24	2	22	15	60	68
163		243	Kempton	VI	7	217	46	34	80	4	64	53	80	82
164		244	Melton	VI	-	217	18	20	38	14	31	23.5	73	75
165		245	Tedworth	P	3	218	10	6	16	2	13	9.5	76	73
166	HAMILTON	250	Ellendale ..	VI	6	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	22	55	3	41	35.8	74	86
167		251	Fentonbury ..	VI	4	219	15	28	43	-	40	30.9	74	77
168		252	Hamilton	VI	7	214	27	27	54	5	50	41	76	82
169		254	Osterley	P	3	210	15	18	33	4	22	11.9	49	52
170		255	Ouse	VI	4	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	26	51	7	43	34.8	77	80
171		256	Pelham	P	-	203	13	15	28	7	22	18	81	81
172	HUON	265	Braeside	VI	3	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	13	32	-	27	23.6	82	87
173		266	Castle Forbes Bay ..	VI	4	219	14	18	32	-	27	23.2	75	85
174		267	Crabtree	VI	-	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	23	47	-	44	29.8	72	67
175		268	Franklin	V	8	218	69	69	138	20	102	87.5	81	85
176		269	Judd's Creek	P	-	182	9	14	23	-	22	19.4	80	88
177		270	Lower Longley	VI	3	217	18	17	35	1	31	25.6	76	82
178		271	Lucaston	VI	5	215	31	30	61	2	51	39.6	76	77
179		272	Ranelagh	V	6	213	57	51	108	7	96	81.2	79	84
180		273	Southbridge	V	4	218	55	66	121	11	97	81.3	82	83
181		274	Glen Huon	VI	4	213	44	34	78	9	63	50.9	82	80
182		275	Upper Mountain River ..	VI	-	215	20	26	46	1	42	29.6	65	70
183		276	Pelverata	VI	-	217	15	13	28	-	23	18.8	83	82
184		277	Woodstock Crossing	P	-	215	20	14	34	7	24	19.1	84	77
185	KENTISHBURY	284	Barrington ..	V	4	218	50	50	100	12	85	68.3	77	79
186		285	Beulah	VI	4	219	28	19	47	-	37	29.6	87	80
187		286	Claude Road ..	V	5	219	35	33	68	4	60	50.4	85	83
188		287	Dulverton	P	-	214	14	18	32	1	24	17.8	68	74
189		288	Sunnyside	VI	-	217	17	16	33	-	25	18.2	64	72
190		289	Lower Barrington ..	VI	4	196	47	40	87	5	62	49.2	74	78
191		290	Lower Wilmot ..	P	-	215	17	8	25	-	22	18.5	83	81
192		291	Nook	VI	5	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	15	32	1	26	20.2	80	77
193		292	Paradise	VI	2	214	19	17	36	1	33	23.3	79	70
194		293	Railton	V	6	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	57	121	2	94	76.9	81	81
195		294	Sheffield	IV	5	219	108	111	219	9	174	141.6	76	81
196		295	Staverton	VI	3	217	36	28	64	1	48	37.7	72	77
197		296	Stoodley	VI	4	218	23	33	56	9	45	34.2	76	76
198		297	West Kentish	V	5	219	56	59	115	2	102	82.6	77	81
199		298	Wilmot	V	4	218	47	35	82	11	66	49.6	76	74
200		299	Belmont	P	-	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	14	-	11	9.9	84	90
201		300	Moina	VI	-	213	29	18	47	3	42	39.7	87	94
202		301	West Narrawa ..	P	-	140	12	11	23	4	12	10.2	77	85
203		302	Lower Beulah ..	P	-	51	12	8	20	12	18	14.7	-	81
204	KINGBOROUGH	305	Neika	VI	3	219	20	15	35	3	32	22.7	70	70
205		306	Kingston	V	5	218	46	56	102	16	84	64.6	69	76
206		307	Margate	VI	3	218	44	39	83	23	66	55.3	75	83
207		308	Sandfly Road ..	VI	5	216 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	35	64	5	55	39.3	64	71
208		309	Snug	P	2	213	15	14	29	2	24	21	81	86
209		310	Summerleas ..	P	-	216	7	13	20	-	17	13.8	71	81
210		311	Tinder Box Bay ..	P	-	211	11	3	14	1	11	9.9	75	99
211		313	Gordon	VI	6	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	27	49	3	40	31.1	72	77
212		314	Flowerpot	VI	4	212	21	15	36	2	29	26.1	87	89
213		315	Kettering	VI	4	195	26	32	58	2	50	37	71	74

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214	KINGBOROUGH — con-	316	Middleton	VI	—	199½	27	24	51	4	45	38·5	84	85
215		317	Woodbridge	VI	4	201½	33	55	88	4	50	42·8	78	85
216	KING ISLAND	320	Currie	VI	—	209	49	39	88	8	66	55	92	83
217		321	Pegarah Road	P	—	71	6	9	15	4	14	11·9	93	85
218		322	Loorana	VI	—	206	20	12	32	4	26	20·7	86	79
219		324	Yambacoon	P	—	213	10	13	23	—	20	17·6	—	88
220	LATROBE	326	Harford	P	6	213	17	7	24	4	21	17·5	86	83
221		327	Latrobe	IV	8	216	164	110	274	37	208	169·1	80	61
222		328	New Ground	VI	4	183	19	21	40	4	25	20·8	78	83
223		329	Northdown	VI	4	218	29	28	57	2	49	43·3	77	88
224		330	Sassafras	VI	6	180½	37	26	63	5	54	43·7	72	80
225		331	Wesley Vale	V	4	211	54	64	118	15	103	82·2	78	79
226		332	East Sassafras	P	—	210	9	14	23	—	20	17·5	86	87
227		333	Virginstowe	P	—	162	7	4	11	—	10	9·8	86	98
228	LEVEN	340	Abbotsham	V	5	217	41	48	89	10	69	58·7	82	85
229		341	Central Castra	P	—	202	13	14	27	11	20	14·8	81	74
230		343	Gunn's Plains	P	—	213	17	15	32	5	25	17·1	80	68
231		344	Kindred	VI	5	207½	29	26	55	1	49	36·9	78	75
232		345	North Motton	V	4	217	52	45	97	6	73	65·5	80	89
233		346	Preston	V	6	213	52	56	108	20	83	67	75	80
234		348	Sprent	VI	4	201	46	47	93	12	71	60·3	81	84
235		349	Ulverstone	III	7	216	203	167	370	33	295	242·6	80	82
236		350	Upper Castra	V	4	217	40	31	71	3	61	49	77	80
237		351	South Gunn's Plains	P	—	203	13	10	23	4	17	11	74	64
238		352	Central Gawler	VI	—	216	32	28	60	9	40	32·9	71	82
239		354	South Road	P	—	210	12	17	29	7	21	19·7	90	93
240		355	Gawler	VI	—	207	27	14	41	4	31	25·3	75	81
241		356	South Nietta	P	—	55	14	7	21	5	20	13·9	—	69
242	LILYDALE	360	Bangor	VI	4	214	21	19	40	1	28	22·3	79	79
243		361	Golconda	P	—	209	19	11	30	5	26	22·2	80	85
244		362	Karoola	VI	6	215	16	16	32	4	27	19·7	69	72
245		363	Lebrina	VI	4	219	24	37	61	—	55	43·4	79	78
246		364	Nabowla	VI	—	154	29	36	65	7	57	44·3	73	77
247		365	Lilydale	V	4	219	62	52	114	16	89	67·2	75	75
248		366	North Lilydale	P	—	209	19	13	32	1	29	21·1	70	72
249		367	Tunnel	VI	—	184	16	18	34	—	28	21·2	83	75
250		368	Underwood	VI	6	216	18	17	35	2	28	21·2	70	75
251		369	Newnham	VI	—	186	40	33	73	7	55	44·1	78	80
252		370	Swan Bay	P	—	218	7	8	15	—	12	11·8	92	98
253		371	Wyena	P	—	219	12	8	20	2	16	14·2	96	88
254		372	Retreat	P	—	214	8	7	15	1	13	12·3	95	94
255		373	Lisle	P	—	205	12	6	18	1	16	13·9	85	86
256	LONGFORD	375	Bishopsbourne	P	4	214	15	15	30	3	26	19·8	81	76
257		376	Cressy	V	6	213	57	79	136	26	103	84·4	75	81
258		378	Iveridge	VI	4	218	26	34	60	3	49	33·1	72	67
259		379	Illawarra	P	2	217	7	13	20	3	16	12·3	80	76
260		380	Longford	III	8	217	153	131	284	21	229	183·4	73	80
261		381	Pateena	P	7	217	12	7	19	2	15	13·6	73	90
262		382	Perth	V	7	218	70	58	128	20	94	76·5	76	81
263		383	Saundridge	P	—	216	13	17	30	3	24	17	65	70
264		384	Cressy Road	P	4	218	8	12	20	5	16	13	82	81
265		385	Green Rises	P	—	146½	9	9	18	5	14	10·7	81	76
266	NEW NORFOLK	389	Maydena	P	—	107	9	6	15	10	13	11·5	—	88
267		390	Back River	VI	3	213½	15	22	37	4	30	18·4	62	61
268		391	Black Hills	P	—	110	10	14	24	—	24	19·7	81	82
269		392	Moogara	VI	—	216	18	15	33	8	26	19·7	81	75
270		393	Glenora	IV	7	205	103	95	198	39	143	108·2	70	75
271		394	Glen Fern	P	—	141	7	6	13	1	11	9·9	72	90
272		395	Mt. Lloyd	P	—	217½	7	11	18	—	17	15	85	88
273		396	Lachlan	VI	4	219	46	34	80	7	59	27·8	45	47
274		397	Macquarie Plains	V	6	215	52	59	111	11	90	67·4	66	74
275		398	Molesworth	VI	3	204	40	23	33	—	47	35·9	71	76
276		399	New Norfolk	III	6	219½	201	184	385	37	304	235·1	76	77
277		400	Plenty	VI	4	208	33	27	60	5	43	29·5	70	68
278		402	Tyenna	P	—	219	22	11	33	—	24	15·2	65	63
279		403	Russell Falls	P	—	212	18	16	34	10	24	17·4	67	72
280		404	Hayes	VI	—	218	25	20	45	9	32	22·5	79	70
281		404A	Upper Plenty	P	—	219	6	8	14	—	13	8·7	78	66
282	NEW TOWN	405	New Town	II	7	217	302	258	560	95	427	345	77	80
283	OATLANDS	412	Mount Seymour	P	4	209	7	15	22	2	19	17·5	91	92
284		413	Oatlands	V	7	209½	39	32	71	6	62	46	76	74
285		414	Parattah	VI	4	218	33	37	70	3	59	46·5	75	78

No.	School District.	School No.	School.	Class of School.	No. of Rooms in Residence.	No. of Days school was open during the Year.	Aggregate enrolment of Scholars during the Year.			Scholars who have previously enrolled in other Schools.	Average Monthly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance upon Average Monthly Enrolment.	
							Boys.	Girls.	Total.				1916.	1917.
286	OATLANDS,—continued.	415	Tunbridge	VI	4	212	22	22	44	8	38	28.3	75	73
287		416	Tunnack	VI	—	198½	22	25	47	4	33	24.1	70	73
288		417	Whiteford	P	3	195	10	12	22	1	20	15.8	73	79
289		418	Woodsdale	P	3	217	8	14	22	5	17	13.3	80	78
290		419	York Plains	P	3	217	12	18	30	5	26	19.2	77	73
291		421	Stonor	P	—	216	13	20	33	14	22	17.7	92	80
292		422	Mt. Pleasant	P	—	208	19	13	32	—	25	20.2	73	80
293		423	Fonthill	P	—	218	11	12	23	2	19	13.1	78	68
294	PENGUIN	425	Blythe Road	VI	—	209	26	26	52	3	38	24.6	67	64
295		426	Penguin	IV	5	217	124	135	259	33	203	166.1	79	81
296		427	Pine Road	P	4	218½	17	17	34	5	24	18.8	75	78
297		428	Riana	V	6	199	62	45	107	31	72	51.4	67	71
298		429	Sulphur Creek	VI	—	219	22	30	52	8	38	32.7	85	86
299		430	West Pine Road	P	—	92	18	16	34	10	22	17.1	74	77
300		431	South Riana	VI	—	213	39	39	78	11	57	36.4	76	63
301		432	Upper Blvth	VI	—	214	14	18	32	8	27	18.5	60	68
302		433	Clover Hills	P	—	66	9	9	18	3	17	16	—	94
303	PORT CYGNET	441	Deep Bay	P	—	219	13	9	22	10	12	11	85	91
304		442	Garden Island Creek	P	—	217	16	13	29	—	25	20.5	70	82
305		443	Gardner's Bay	VI	3	166	29	21	50	7	43	36.4	84	84
306		444	Glazier's Bay	VI	3	218	22	18	40	3	33	23.2	83	70
307		446	Cradoe	VI	3	216	28	32	60	5	47	39.2	84	83
308		447	Cradoe Hill	P	—	126½	8	7	15	—	13	9.5	73	73
309		450	Cygnat	V	6	219	67	57	124	26	84	74.4	72	88
310		452	Nicholls' Rivulet	P	—	217½	17	20	37	6	25	15.4	72	61
311		455	South Lymington	P	—	215½	11	11	22	4	17	12.7	83	74
312		456	Petchey's Bay	P	—	206	6	11	17	2	13	10.9	84	83
313		457	Lower Wattle Grove	P	—	208	8	11	19	—	18	13.2	74	73
314		466	Gould's Country	VI	5	213	22	15	37	4	28	22.8	81	81
315	PORTLAND	467	Lottah	VI	4	203	39	36	75	9	62	46.2	71	74
316		468	Pyengana	VI	2	207	15	18	33	1	25	20.6	83	82
317		469	St. Helens	V	5	218½	63	49	112	11	94	70.1	80	74
318		470	Weldborough	VI	5	216	40	30	70	11	55	40.2	76	73
319	QUEENSTOWN	486	Queenstown	I	6	212½	280	283	563	26	447	378.4	85	84
320		487	South Queenstown	IV	—	213½	63	75	138	5	116	105.1	91	90
321	RICHMOND	496	Burn's Creek	P	—	188	14	14	28	3	23	15.2	69	66
322		497	Campania	P	4	202½	12	15	27	6	20	15.6	73	78
323		498	Colebrook	VI	5	208	24	24	48	10	37	30.6	78	82
324		500	Native Corners	P	3	219	9	8	17	—	17	10.9	64	64
325		501	Rhyndaston	VI	4	157	27	17	44	2	33	25.5	81	77
326		502	Richmond	VI	7	213	44	26	70	10	54	43.7	76	80
327		506	Ticehurst	P	4	29	7	3	10	—	8	4.1	62	51
328		515	Alberton	VI	—	218	27	29	56	3	40	37.5	85	93
329	RINGAROOMA	516	New River	VI	—	213	17	14	31	4	22	18.9	90	85
330		517	Branxholm	IV	4	219	79	79	158	25	131	119	89	90
331		518	Derby	III	5	219	133	150	283	16	232	208.2	90	89
332		519	Gladstone	V	6	214	38	36	74	—	67	62.9	94	93
333		520	Maurice	P	—	219	11	7	18	3	13	10.4	85	80
334		521	Moorina	VI	5	218	30	39	69	3	58	43.3	81	74
335		522	Pioneer	V	—	218	53	70	123	12	97	85.6	78	88
336		523	Ringarooma	V	5	219	42	43	85	6	59	46	73	77
337		524	South Mt. Cameron	P	—	219	12	10	22	—	14	12.7	88	90
338		525	Winnaleah	P	—	219	10	16	26	1	22	16.4	77	74
339		526	Kamona	P	—	219	9	19	28	1	24	22.2	74	92
340		527	Pinega	P	—	214	9	12	21	2	17	14.4	77	84
341		528	Ringarooma Road	VI	—	213½	38	26	64	15	46	38.3	86	83
342		529	Back Road	P	—	217	12	10	22	—	19	15.2	79	80
343	ROSS	530	Mona Vale	P	4	217	10	9	19	2	14	10.6	76	75
344		531	Ross	V	6	217	49	50	99	2	79	65.2	81	82
345	SCOTTSDALE	535	Jetsonville	P	5	213	9	15	24	4	19	14.4	77	75
346		537	North Scottsdale	P	—	209	15	11	26	1	24	20.7	89	86
347		538	Scottsdale	IV	6	219	137	139	276	38	223	172	78	77
348		539	Springfield	VI	4	218	30	21	51	1	36	26.4	79	73
349		540	West Scottsdale	P	3	214	15	18	33	4	25	18.5	77	74
350		541	South Springfield	P	—	211	17	10	27	4	22	19.2	79	87
351		542	Cuckoo Valley	P	—	213	16	13	29	—	21	15.1	73	71
352		543	Forester	P	—	218½	15	12	27	5	24	17.9	68	74
353	ST. LEONARDS	544	Bridport	P	—	29	4	6	10	—	10	8.4	71	84
354		550	Nunamara	P	—	213	16	13	29	—	25	21.7	85	86
355		551	Myrtle Bank	P	—	213	12	14	26	8	18	12.8	64	71
356		552	Patersonia	P	3	218	15	13	28	1	23	18.3	79	79
357		553	Ravenswood	P	4	218	13	11	24	9	19	17.6	85	92

No.	School District.	School No.	School.	Class of School.	No. of Rooms in Residence.	No. of Days School was open during the Year.	Aggregate enrolment of Scholars during the Year.			Scholars who have previously enrolled in other Schools.	Average Monthly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance upon Average Monthly Enrolment	
							Boys.	Girls.	Total.				1916.	1917.
358	ST. LEONARDS—cont.	555	St. Leonards	VI	5	218	42	34	76	10	51	39.5	77	77
359		556	Young Town	VI	4	213½	22	27	49	6	36	30.2	72	83
360		557	White Hills	VI	4	206	18	14	32	1	23	20.9	90	90
361		558	Upper Blessington	P	—	24	6	4	10	—	10	6.8	75	68
362	SORELL.....	565	Bream Creek	VI	4	219	32	20	52	2	36	24.2	67	67
363		566	Dunalley	VI	4	217	22	22	44	3	37	32.9	83	88
364		567	Forcett	VI	6	219	18	11	29	4	23	15.4	58	66
365		568	Kellevie	VI	5	212	38	30	68	12	55	37.6	71	68
366		569	Nugent	VI	—	190½	18	19	37	—	33	21.1	65	63
367		570	Orielton	P	—	214	14	10	24	—	19	16.2	69	85
368		571	Sorell	V	8	218½	48	35	83	1	67	48.6	67	72
369		572	Wattle Hill	P	4	218	18	15	33	3	27	17.3	64	64
370		573	Murdunna	P	—	162	12	9	21	—	16	12.6	55	78
371		574	Cherry Tree	P	—	209	8	10	18	2	13	12.3	85	94
372	SPRING BAY.....	580	Buckland	P	4	217	11	8	19	1	16	13.9	89	86
373		581	Levendale.....	VI	3	217	12	20	32	—	30	21.8	84	72
374		583	Triabunna.....	VI	6	215	42	23	65	—	62	52.2	85	84
375		584	Wielangta	P	—	139½	10	12	22	2	15	13.5	—	90
376	STRAHAN	590	Strahan	IV	6	213	118	113	231	10	192	160.0	85	83
377	TABLE CAPE.....	600	Big Creek	P	3	192	10	13	23	3	22	15.7	82	71
378		601	Boat Harbour	VI	3	218	38	44	82	4	67	59.5	83	88
379		602	Elliott	V	5	219	49	49	98	1	79	67.4	95	85
380		603	Yolla	VI	5	219	25	31	56	4	46	32.2	66	70
381		604	Calder Road	P	—	191	15	13	28	2	25	23.2	90	92
382		605	Flowerdale	VI	5	211	26	35	61	9	39	25.3	62	65
383		606	Lighthouse	P	—	195½	20	3	23	9	14	10.0	74	71
384		608	Mount Hicks	VI	4	216	29	22	51	4	45	37.3	73	83
385		609	Oldina	VI	—	217½	20	13	33	2	31	25.0	77	80
386		610	Myalla	VI	—	194	18	25	43	6	36	28.0	68	77
387		611	Sisters' Creek	VI	—	213	34	42	76	13	57	46.3	84	81
388		612	Somerses	V	4	218½	59	54	113	20	90	73.1	81	81
389		613	Moorleah	VI	3	201	29	27	56	14	40	30.5	70	76
390		614	Wynyard	III	6	217½	205	195	400	87	299	248.7	82	83
391		615	Upper Calder Road	P	—	185	23	13	33	1	25	20.6	72	82
392		616	Village Lane.....	VI	—	218½	23	19	42	8	34	26.9	76	79
393		617	Henrietta	P	—	218	13	12	25	5	21	19.6	72	93
394		618	Upper Mount Hicks	P	—	218	13	11	24	3	22	17.5	62	79
395		619	Seabrook Road	VI	—	196½	22	19	41	11	30	22.7	76	75
396		620	Lapoinya	P	—	103½	7	10	17	6	13	11.3	—	86
397	TASMAN	625	Carnarvon	VI	—	216	27	26	53	8	44	38.1	80	86
398		626	Eagle Hawk Neck	P	—	199	12	14	26	7	20	15	58	75
399		627	Koonya	VI	5	218	14	12	26	5	20	17.5	78	87
400		628	Nubecua	V	4	211	48	40	88	5	69	52.8	68	76
401		629	Oakwood	P	—	190	12	18	30	7	20	15.5	66	77
402		630	Saltwater River	P	—	217	11	5	16	1	14	10.6	68	75
403		631	Taranna	VI	—	210	16	21	37	8	28	24	75	85
404		632	Tunnel Bay.....	P	—	217	20	9	29	2	23	19.3	84	83
405		633	Newman's Creek	P	—	211½	12	17	29	5	26	23.6	77	90
406		641	Magnet	VI	3	209	35	39	74	13	57	50.7	75	88
407	WARATAH	642	Waratah	III	6	214½	199	196	395	53	314	283.8	89	90
408	WESTBURY	650	Black Sugar Loaf	VI	3	213	17	18	35	—	30	27.3	84	91
409		651	Bracknell	VI	6	211½	31	35	66	2	56	44.5	78	79
410		652	Carriek	P	4	210½	16	22	38	2	31	25.2	79	81
411		653	Exton	VI	6	218	26	29	55	8	41	23.5	55	57
412		655	Frankford	VI	5	217	25	30	55	4	47	35.7	68	75
413		656	Hadspen	P	—	107	6	9	15	—	11	8.5	83	77
414		657	Hagley	VI	7	213	27	29	56	2	43	33.6	76	78
415		658	Lifey	VI	4	217	22	21	43	3	35	24.8	73	70
416		659	Rose Vale	P	3	215½	11	17	28	—	25	20.2	84	80
417		660	Selbourne	P	2	205	10	13	23	4	19	15.9	88	83
418		661	Westbury	V	6	218	67	52	119	9	87	69.8	74	80
419		662	Westwood	P	—	217	10	10	20	4	15	11.6	67	77
420		663	Whitemore	P	—	213	9	7	16	2	11	9.5	80	86
421		665	Upper Lifey	P	—	208	9	7	16	2	14	12.9	93	92
422	ZEEHAN	670	Dundas	P	3	181	10	7	17	—	13	11	89	84
423		671	Rosebery	VI	2	213½	27	38	65	14	47	38.8	87	82
424		672	Tullah	VI	4	210½	50	43	93	17	70	64.1	88	91
425		673	Williamsford	VI	—	215	22	14	36	16	28	23.1	93	82
426		674	West Zeehan.....	II	5	213½	229	227	456	98	378	327.6	88	86
427		675	Zeehan	VI	5	207	92	126	218	7	97	78.1	89	80
428		677	Renison Bell.....	VI	—	207	23	22	45	1	34	28.4	78	83
429		717	Boys' Training Night School	—	5	213	88	—	88	78	48	43.2	89	90

No.	School No.	Name of School.	Class of School.	No. of Rooms in Residence.	No. of Days School was open during the Year.	Aggregate enrolment of Scholars during the Year.			Scholars who have previously enrolled in other Schools.	Average Monthly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Percentage of Average Daily Attendance upon Average Monthly Enrolment	
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.				1916.	1917.
SUBSIDISED SCHOOLS													
1	3	Priory	S	-	103	4	7	11	-	10	9	97	90
2	5	Goshen	S	-	216	8	6	14	-	10	9.4	95	94
3	12	Scopus	S	-	161	6	4	10	-	10	9.3	99	93
4	15	Ferndale	S	-	219	3	2	5	-	5	5	100	100
5	16	Hutton Park	S	-	210	3	8	11	-	9	7	72	77
6	18	Ticehurst	S	-	166	9	2	11	11	9	7.7	62	85
7	19	Lorinna	S	-	219	8	5	13	-	11	9.4	95	85
8	20	Emita	S	-	192½	7	1	8	-	6	5.8	68	96
9	21	Camden	S	-	47	4	5	9	-	9	8.6	97	95
10	22	Lower Woodstock	S	-	203	8	5	13	-	12	10.5	95	87
11	23	Reedy Marsh	S	-	46	4	5	9	-	9	2.3	54	25
12	26	Orford	S	-	210	4	5	9	-	8	6.8	82	85
13	27	Christmas Hills	S	-	184	6	6	12	-	11	10.5	94	95
14	28	St. Patrick's River	S	-	115	7	7	14	-	11	10.2	75	92
15	29	Eastwood	S	-	215	4	4	8	-	6	5.8	95	96
16	33	Lune River	S	-	192	2	6	8	-	7	6.9	-	98
17	34	Serpentine	S	-	108	4	4	8	-	7	6.3	93	90
18	41*	West Narrawa	S	-	77	8	8	16	-	15	11.2	77	74
19	42	Lietinna	S	-	212½	3	7	10	-	7	5.2	85	74
20	52	Glenore	S	-	217	16	11	27	-	24	18.2	76	75
21	54	Bridport	S	-	140	6	7	13	13	10	8.3	71	83
22	55	Young's Hill Road	S	-	219	7	10	17	-	15	12.6	83	84
23	56	Lady Barron	S	-	154	5	7	12	-	9	7.1	90	78
24	59	Taroona	S	-	199½	10	5	15	-	11	9.5	90	86
25	60	Carlton	S	-	118	5	3	8	-	8	6.7	94	83
26	61*	Rekuna	S	-	53	7	10	17	-	16	10.7	69	66
27	64	Fern Bank	S	-	217	5	9	14	-	10	8.3	90	83
28	66	Nabageena	S	-	216	7	10	17	-	16	13.8	83	86
29	67	Yarlington	S	-	155½	9	5	14	-	11	8.4	64	76
30	68	Lady Bay	S	-	214	8	6	14	-	12	10.1	83	84
31	70	Uxbridge	S	-	149	7	7	14	-	12	10.5	83	87
32	71	South Esk	S	-	198½	4	4	8	-	6	5.6	90	93
33	74	Missionary Bay	S	-	12	3	2	5	-	5	2.5	83	50
34	75	Steppes	S	-	150	4	2	6	-	5	3.6	84	72
35	76	Black River	S	-	49	4	8	12	-	11	10.5	94	95
36	77	Norton Mandeville	S	-	211	9	4	13	-	11	7.9	74	71
37	79*	Pegarah Road	S	-	98	6	8	14	-	12	8.9	93	74
38	80	Connorville	S	-	217	8	3	11	-	9	5.5	84	61
39	81	Surprise Bay	S	-	212	4	2	6	-	5	4.4	94	88
40	83	Jericho	S	-	219	8	8	16	-	13	11.2	71	86
41	85	Blue Rocks	S	-	138	6	5	11	-	11	9.8	94	89
42	86	Verona	S	-	156	7	5	12	-	10	9.6	95	96
43	87	South Preston	S	-	61	2	7	9	-	8	4.7	76	58
44	88	Elphinstone	S	-	218	11	6	17	-	15	11.3	84	75
45	89	Balfour	S	-	222	5	7	12	-	9	9	99	100
46	90	Weetah	S	-	220	7	13	20	-	17	11.5	69	67
47	91	Lower Marshes	S	-	201	9	12	21	-	18	14.9	90	82
48	92	Catamaran	S	-	214	14	13	27	-	25	16.6	80	66
49	93	Poimena	S	-	20	2	8	10	-	10	8.8	-	88
50	94	Ferny Hill	S	-	220	2	4	6	-	5	5	-	100
51	95	West Bay	S	-	205	7	7	14	-	11	9.4	-	85
52	96	Panshanger	S	-	207	5	5	10	-	7	6.4	-	91
53	97	Woodbury	S	-	165	6	7	13	-	11	9.5	100	86
54	98	Lower Turner's Marsh	S	-	75	7	3	10	-	9	9	89	100
55	99	Allen's Creek	S	-	141	6	13	19	-	16	13.9	-	86
56	100*	Glen Fern	S	-	15	6	6	12	-	12	11	72	91
57	101	Hadspen	S	-	106	5	13	18	18	15	11.9	83	79
58	102	Stonehenge	S	-	90	7	1	8	-	6	6	-	100
59	103	Lower Moore's Plains	S	-	69	4	6	10	-	9	7.4	78	82
60	104	Cradoc Hill	S	-	62	9	5	14	14	13	9.3	73	71
61	105	Oyster Cove	S	-	31	6	2	8	-	8	7.8	-	97
Totals :						19,407	17,865	37,272	4,058	29,699	24,300.3		
Total for State High Schools						506	417	923	5	847	803.3		
Ditto Primary Schools						18,901	17,448	36,349	4,053	28,852	23,497		
Grand Total						19,407	17,865	37,272	4,058	29,699	24,300.3		

* These schools were promoted to Provisional Schools during the year.

APPENDIX XVI.

TEACHERS AND OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN (OR ARE STILL) ABSENT ON DUTY AT THE FRONT.

Name.	Position at Time of Enlistment.	Last Appointment.	Salary.	Date from which Leave was Granted.
			£	
Murray Jones	P.T.	Returned to duty, 31.7.16	130	14.7.14
George Vaughan	Student	Training College	50	17.8.14
Geoffrey Cumine	Student	Training College	50	17.8.14
Lancelot Parry	J.T., 3	West Devonport	60	18.8.14
Norman Allison	Ex-St., 1	New Town	100	18.8.14
John J. O'Loughlin	Prov. T.	S. Springfield	90	18.8.14
Walter W. Seabrook	Clerk	Education Office	80	20.8.14
Thomas A. Lay	Ex-St., 1	Queenstown	100 + 10	21.8.14
Rupert A. Rafferty	H.T.	Sprent	185 - 15	21.8.14
Charles P. Ede	T.A.	Returned to duty, 8.10.17	100	24.8.14
Cornelius Hope	J.T., 4	West Devonport	60	1.9.14
Quinton Frankcomb	J.T., 2	Training College	40	7.9.14
Sydney T. Allwright	U.A.	Hastings	80	19.9.14
Fred. Shackcloth	Prov. T.	Tunnel Bay	90	1.10.14
Stanley London	J.T., 3	East Devonport	30	1.1.15
Byron J. Thompson	Prov. T.	Ouse	100	15.5.15
Douglas McNab	Ex-St., 2	Mooreville Road	120	5.6.15
D. M. Davis (Major)	Inspector	—	400	23.6.15
William H. Taylor	Ex-St., 3	Rocky Cape	125 - 10	1.7.15
Eustace Terry	Ex-St., 1	Queenstown	100 + 10	1.8.15
Fred. Parsons	H.T.	Nabowla	125	1.8.15
A. C. Anderson	H.T.	Cressy	205 - 15	8.9.15
Rupert Stephens	Prov. T.	Tyenna	100	1.10.15
Desmond Mace	Ex-St., 1	Nabowla	120	1.10.15
George Curry	Prov. T.	Strickland and Rocky Creek	90 + 12	1.10.15
Robert Matthews	Ex-St., 1	Elizabeth Street	100	1.10.15
Bert Jackson	Ex-St., 1	Hagley	120 - 10	1.10.15
Horace Winburn	J.T., 3	East Launceston	60	1.10.15
Raymond Solomon	J.T., 3	Returned to duty, 1.11.17	40	1.12.15
Algernon Morgan	Prov. T.	Guildford Junction	90 + 10	1.12.15
George Snare	Prov. T.	Trowutta	90	1.12.15
David White	J.T., 4	Beaconsfield	60	1.12.15
William T. Greaves	J.T., 2	Training College	20	31.12.15
Reginald Walters	J.T., 3	Beaconsfield	60	31.12.15
Joseph A. Green	J.T., 4	Goulburn Street	60	31.12.15
John Airey	Student	Training College	50	31.12.15
Roland J. Mason	Prov. T.	Trowutta	90	1.3.16
Walter H. McGough	Clerk	Education Office	155	1.4.16
Albert R. Blackmore	Prov. T.	Adventure Bay	100	1.5.16
Athol O. Stuart	Prov. T.	Osterley	90 + 10	1.5.16
Sydney Allison	J.T., 3, in charge	Dundas	70 + 10	1.5.16
Gordon Docking	Student	Training College	50	1.6.16
Royden Warner	Ex-St., 2	Invermay	110	1.10.16
George D. Gleadow	H.T.	Collins Vale	135 - 10	1.10.16
James Martin	Ex-St., 3	Lower Barrington	135 - 10	1.10.16
William C. Morris	1st A.	East Launceston	210 + 20	1.10.16
Roy R. Burke	Ex-St., 1	West Devonport	100	1.10.16
James York	Ex-St., 1	Burnie	100	1.10.16
Ronald K. Jones	H.T.	Richmond	155 - 10	1.10.16
James Ross	H.T.	New Town	320 - 30	4.7.17
Elias A. Brough	Ex-St., 1	Ellendale	120 - 10	9.10.16
James McQuitty	T.A.	Elizabeth Street	130	14.10.16
Leslie B. Read	Assist.	Goulburn Street	170	16.10.16
Walter T. Miller	1st Assist.	Charles Street	210	16.10.16
Charles W. Macfarlane	Ex-St., 2	Glen Dhu	110	16.10.16
Ralph R. French	Assist.	East Zeehan	130 + 10	20.10.16
John Healey	Prov. T.	Stowport	100	27.10.16
Aubrey P. Meers	Ex-St., 1	Queenstown	100 + 10	1.11.16
Thomas R. Lee	Student	Training College	50	1.12.16
Horace Ede	Ex-St., 2	Launceston S.H.S.	110 + 20	9.12.16
Hubert Glover	Ex-St., 1	Launceston S.H.S.	100 + 20	9.12.16
Cyril J. Mulligan	Ex-St., 2	Returned to duty	140 + 30	31.12.16
Albert G. A. Buring	H.T.	Wynyard	260 - 25	31.12.16
Roy Stott	J.T., 4	Wesley Vale	40	1.2.17
Donald Tribolet	Ex-St., 1	Wellington Square	105 + 20	16.2.17
George J. McLeod	1st Assist.	Albuera Street	230	1.4.17
William J. Fahey	J.T., 3	West Devonport	30 + 20	1.6.17
Bertie J. J. Davie	J.T., 3	Hobart S.H.S.	30	1.7.17
Gordon E. Cunningham	J.T., 3	Charles Street	30	1.6.17
D. B. Franklin	Ex-St., 2	Marrawah	105 + 20	1.11.17
Wm. H. Watters	J.T., 3	Beaconsfield	40	1.1.18

ROLL OF HONOUR.

In addition to the foregoing, the following have given their lives in the service of the Empire:—

Name.	Last School.
A. Gordon Gibson	East Zeehan
Alfred Tarrant	Invermay
Colin Glasgow	Balfour
Donald Brown	Magnet
Rupert Chamley	Training College
Gerald Butler	Training College
Cecil Salisbury	Albucra Street
Roderick Weaver	Education Office
Leslie Chambers	Training College
Alex. A. Worner	Dairy Plains
Clement Woolley	Rosebery
Walter Livingston	Training College



DEC 5 1918



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

LAUNCESTON FIRE BRIGADE BOARD:

REPORT FOR 1917.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£2 12s. 6d.]

LAUNCESTON FIRE BRIGADE BOARD: REPORT FOR 1917.

SIR,

In pursuance of "The Fire Brigades Act, 1883" (47 Vict. No. 13), this Board has the honour to report as follows:—

The Brigade has maintained its full equipment of officers and men, who have attended practices and fires, and carried out their duties efficiently.

The Superintendent reports the plant is now in a serviceable condition.

The number of fires and alarms attended by the Brigade during the year was 18, as per annexed report.

The expenditure for the year was £1156 19s. 11d ; less recoveries and unclaimed amounts, £6 19s. 4d. ; and less sale of plant and sundries, £6 16s. 4d. ; leaving a net expenditure of £1143 4s. 3d.

There have been twelve meetings of the Board during the year.

WM. HOGG, Chairman.

The Honourable, the Chief Secretary.

LAUNCESTON FIRE BRIGADE BOARD.

Statement showing Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1917, and its Distribution amongst the Contributing Bodies.

DISTRIBUTION.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Contributions—			Salaries	290	0 0
Government of Tasmania	381	1 4	Practice fees	150	0 0
Launceston Municipal Council	381	1 5	Wages	280	8 0
Insurance Companies	381	1 6	Allowances	£136	13 0
			Assistance, reels	14	18 6
				£151	11 6
			Less recoveries and unclaimed amounts	6	19 4
					144 12 2
			Horse-feed	£42	10 10
			Less sale of bags	2	1 10
					40 9 0
			Rates, taxes, and insurance	55	15 9
			Instalment, reducing Government loan	50	0 0
			Interest on mortgage	£27	10 0
			Interest on Government loan	17	10 0
					45 0 0
			Painting buildings	22	7 0
			General charges	21	2 11
			Sundry accounts	15	17 5
			Telephone	4	17 1
			Printing and stationery	7	13 0
			Harness	£3	0 1
			Repairs to plant	2	12 6
			Plant	1	7 1
				£6	19 8
			Less sale of plant	4	14 6
					2 5 2
			Shoeing horses	6	19 6
			Veterinary surgeon's fees	2	7 0
			Repairs to building	1	12 9
			Uniforms	1	7 6
			Current account fee, National Bank	0	10 0
					£1143 4 3
					£1143 4 3

KEITH RITCHIE, Secretary.

Launceston, 19th February, 1918.

Examined and found correct.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General.

Hobart, 28th February, 1918.

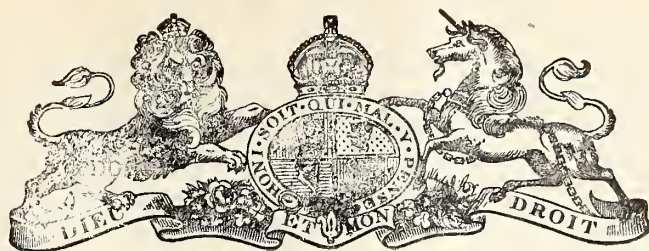
WM. HOGG, Chairman.

REPORT of Fires and Alarms attended by the Launceston Fire Brigade from 1st January to 31st December, 1917.

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Date.	Time.	Locality.	Trade—Nature of Risk.	Occupied by.	Construction.	Extent of Damage.	How Insured.		Attendance, Men and Appliances.	Origin and Remarks.
							Building.	Contents.		
1917.										
Jan. 26	10.18 p.m.	Brisbane-street	Coach-builder	G. Howard	Wood and iron	Slight	Queensland Mutual	Queensland Uninsured	2 officers, 26 men, cart	Fire from furnace caught woodwork
Feb. 4	1.30 "	Bourke-street	Dwelling	Mrs. P. Jones	Ditto	Ditto			1 officer, 20 men, cart	Sparks from chimney set fire to woodwork
March 11	1.5 a.m.	Cataract Hill	False alarm	—	—	—	—	—	2 officers, 20 men, cart	False alarm from public telephone
16	8.35 "	Garfield-street	Dwelling	J. Howden	Wood, iron roof	Considerable	National Derwent and Tamar	Uninsured Derwent and Tamar	1 officer, 22 men, cart & reel	Boiling varnish, outbuilding gutted
19	8.25 p.m.	George-street	Ditto	Miss Anderson	Brick	Slight	Uninsured	Uninsured	1 officer, 23 men, cart	Curtains caught from candle
27	2.15 "	Mulgrave & Garfield streets	Stables and sheds	Chung Song	Wood and iron	Destroyed			2 officers, 21 men, cart & reel	Wooden outbuildings destroyed
30	1.6 "	Charles-street	Cabinetmakers	Johnson Bros.	Brick	Slight	Victoria	Globe	2 officers, 22 men, cart	Burning shavings set fire to fences
May 2	6.50 "	Princess-street	Rubbish	Mrs. Hillier	—	Nil	—	—	2 officers, 24 men, cart & reel	Burning rubbish
June 1	9.50 a.m.	Brisbane-street	Butcher	Mrs. S. Harris	Wood and iron	Very slight	Mutual	Mutual	2 officers, 20 men, cart	Smoking hams
3	6.30 "	Abbott-street	Dwelling	Mrs. M'Dougall	Wood	Ditto	Derwent and Tamar	South British	2 officers, 22 men, cart	Fireworks smouldering, &c.
July 27	8.30 p.m.	York-street	Stables	C. Burling	Ditto	Ditto	Tasmanian	Tasmanian	2 officers, 23 men, cart	Incubator taking fire
Sept. 9	4.10 "	Frankland-street	Dwelling	J. Edwards	Ditto	Slight	Mutual	Uninsured	2 officers, 22 men, cart & reel	Back room much damaged
22	11.40 a.m.	George-street	Ditto	Mrs. Headley	Brick	Nil	Ditto	Ditto	2 officers, 19 men, cart	Chimney on fire
Nov. 2	9.50 p.m.	Elizabeth-street	Shop	A. S. Acres	Ditto	Very slight	Unobtainable	Scottish Union	1 officer, 3 men, cart	Resistance coil of arc lamp
Dec. 14	3.15 "	Melbourne-street	Gorse	L.M.C.	—	Nil	—	—	1 officer, 5 men, cart	Gorse on fire near houses
17	8.15 "	Laura-street	Sheds	Capt. Knight	Wood	Slight	Scottish Union	Scottish Union	2 officers, 20 men, cart	Sheds in yard destroyed
25	8.15 "	Railway Reserve	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	1 officer, 19 men, cart & reel	Engine set fire to grass
29	3.50 "	Charles-street	Coach-builders	Crocker and Sons	Wood	Slight	Mutual	Mutual	1 officer, 6 men, cart	Fire, left from tyreing, set fire to fences

W. J. McELWEE, Superintendent.



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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:

KING ISLAND STATE STEAMSHIP SERVICE PROPOSAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (355)—£7 6s. 6d.]

REPORT.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE
NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its
Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

A proposal to establish a State Steamship Service for the benefit of King Island having been referred to the Committee by Your Excellency for investigation and report, the Committee has the honour to report as follows, as provided by Subsection (4) of Section 16 of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914."

KING ISLAND.

This island lies at the western entrance to Bass Strait, about midway between Victoria and the far north-western coast of Tasmania. It is almost in the direct track of vessels trading between the west coast of Tasmania and Melbourne, but considerably to the westward of the routes of steamers from Burnie, or even Stanley, to Port Phillip Heads. The population at this time is over 800 souls, this being considerably less than it was three years ago, owing to the large number of young men who volunteered for the war and took their place at the front. This patriotic effort accounts in some degree for the slow development of the island in recent years, and for a temporary stagnation in its industries.

The area of King Island is 274,364 acres, of which the large proportion of 245,516 acres have been alienated. The number of individual selectors was close on 1000, and of the land taken up, 8760 acres have been forfeited or have reverted to the State. Of the remainder of the unsold land, about 1000 acres have been reserved for mining and special purposes, and a tract of country about 8000 acres in extent has been withdrawn from sale for the time being. This area lies between Fraser and Grassy Rivers, on the east coast of the island, and has some patches of timber upon it. It will be seen that only about one-eighth of the total area of the island remains the property of the Crown.

The chief use made of the land has been for pasturage of stock (chiefly cattle), and the industries of King Island are mainly those associated with pasturage, such as the manufacture of butter and cheese, and fattening of stock. The dairying industries are carried on successfully by up-to-date methods, both by co-operative and individual enterprise. Agricultural production has not yet provided outward freightage to any large degree, but will doubtless increase when shipping conditions permit. The industry of timber-cutting is practically one of the past, although there are a few blackwood trees remaining. A new and very important factor in the industry and production of King Island has been recently developed by the opening up and equipping of the scheelite mine at Grassy River, of which some account is given herein. There is also some promise of the revival of mining operations at Fraser River, where a deposit of black sand is found. This deposit, which was tested a few years ago, is said to contain a payable percentage of tin, a little gold, and some small proportions of rare minerals, and its profitable working may become possible with modern methods of treatment.

SOME NOTABLE FEATURES.

Although small areas are found similar to our north-west coast land, the general appearance of the soil on King Island does not indicate that it is of high quality. But whatever its appearance, it certainly has remarkable qualities for the production of rich pasture in the shape of grasses and clovers. The output of fat stock sent to Victoria and Tasmania bears this out, and the production of 141 tons of butter and cheese in 1917 shows the future possibilities of these important industries. The high degree of pastoral production is probably due, in the first place, to the well-distributed and plentiful rainfall throughout the island, which averaged 35·9 inches per annum over the last eight years; and in the second place to the particularly mild and equable climate, which permits of an abundant growth of feed in the winter, creating an apparently continuous spring. Thanks to these conditions there is no necessity for the special care of stock in the winter-time, nor for that housing and hand-feeding which is required in Tasmania for their protection.

During the Committee's visit (which occurred in the autumn) an opportunity was afforded of inspecting two dairy farms, of which special mention may properly be made. In the first, an area of 300 acres, which had been selected in its virgin state eight years ago, had been cleared of its timber, burnt off, fenced, and laid down with clover and grasses. On the day it was visited 230 cows had been milked, and the cream extracted. All last year's calves, and 100 pigs, were being raised on the skim milk and clovers; and the horses for working the farm were all being maintained from this comparatively small area. This farmer (a Victorian, who had started only eight years before) had fully paid for his selection, and was the owner of an up-to-date machine milking plant and a modern butter factory. He was able to express the opinion, to use his own words, that "dairying had not reached anything like its full position yet. He had dairied on land worth £80 per acre, and he had dairied on King Island, which he considered a dairyman's paradise." This farm lay towards the centre of the island, in what is termed "sound" country, but it did not appear exceptionally good land. The second farm referred to consisted of about 500 acres, in two areas, lying near the west coast. Two hundred cows were milked daily all the year round on this farm, the milk being straightway converted into cheese, of which from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons were made per week. The maker had standing contracts for all he could manufacture at 9d. per pound in its green state. Here, as on the other farm, modern appliances were brought into use, and the Committee had the pleasure of witnessing the machine milking plants working, and the cheese-making operations being carried out by the latest methods and under ideal conditions. From these illustrations, apart from other evidences, a large extension of these industries is certain in the future, especially with better shipping facilities.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

A table of imports and exports of the principal items shown in the shipping returns will form an Appendix to this report, and will give some idea of the production and trade of the island for the last nine years. Only the figures for the last two years (1916-1917) are dealt with immediately. The fat cattle shipped from King Island to Tasmania in 1916 were only 46, while the number shipped to

Melbourne in the same year was 3551. In the following year (1917) 528 fat beasts were shipped to Tasmania, and 4390 to Victoria. The store cattle brought into the island from Tasmania were 2881 in 1916 and 3182 in 1917. No store or other cattle were brought from Victoria, probably owing to the Tasmanian quarantine regulations. It will be seen from the above that during those two years 5983 store cattle came from Tasmania for fattening and dairying purposes, and that 574 were returned as "fats" to Tasmania, while 7941 were exported to Victoria. It is of interest to note regarding the production of King Island that the export of fat stock exceeded the import of stores by 2532 in these two years. The figures showing the large market found in Melbourne for fat cattle are called attention to in connection with a question to be dealt with later in this report, viz., the relative value of Victorian trade to King Island. The figures for stock other than cattle do not run very high, being for the two years as follows:—Inwards—sheep, 612; pigs, 136; horses, 36. Outwards—sheep, 2878; pigs, 78; horses, 50.

The inward general cargo from Tasmania during 1916 was 401 tons in dead weight freights, and 260 tons by measurement; in 1917 the figures were 213 and 223 respectively; the total from Tasmania for the two years being 1097 tons. During 1916, 601 tons dead weight, and 727 tons measurement, came from Melbourne; and in 1917 the dead weight tonnage was 678 and the measurement was 840. The total general cargo from Victoria in these years was 2820 tons, compared to 1097 tons of merchandise, &c., from Tasmania.

The production of the scheelite mine will not involve heavy tonnage for shipment, although it will be an important factor in value. About 500 tons of crude ore are mined each week, from which a little over 1 per cent of concentrates are obtained, the yield per annum being over 250 tons, and the value about £50,000. The directorate of the company state that it is intended to increase the plant to bring it to a treatment capacity of 750 tons per week, which is 50 per cent. above present output, bringing the tonnage of concentrates up to nearly or quite 400 tons yearly. In connection with the extension of plant a necessity will arise for the importation of several hundreds of tons of coal to provide a reserve stock of fuel, so as to ensure continuity of operations on the mine. After this reserve has been established a probable quantity of 50 tons of coal will require to be imported per week. The working of this mine has given direct employment to over 60 persons, and a population of about 200 has settled in the neighbourhood. The stores and general supplies for these people will, of course, add to the shipping business.

HARBOURS.

It may be said that there are no thoroughly safe natural harbours at King Island. A small rock-bound inlet, known as Currie Harbour, is the chief shipping-place, but until quite recently it was dangerous to approach in heavy westerly weather. Improvements have been made, however, and now small vessels drawing up to 9 or 10 feet may enter almost at any time. Currie can be further improved, and probably at comparatively small cost. The filling in of gaps between Lighthouse Point and some outlying rocks has made a partial breakwater, and given protection to the little cove inside, and the extension of this to rocks further out will make this little harbour almost a landlocked one. This is the opinion of Warden Huxley, ex-lighthouse keeper, who also states that abundance of good stone for the purpose can be obtained close at hand. The depth of water inside could be increased to 12 feet by dredging, and a ship with this draught about 150 feet in length would have room to turn in the enclosed basin. At this time it is only safe to enter Currie in the daylight, but a scheme of leading lights has been proposed, which can be carried out at low cost, and this should make the harbour approachable after dark in moderate weather. It must be acknowledged, however, that Currie Harbour can at best, be one only for small vessels.

Other places, such as Yellow Rock and Surprise Bay, are used at times for landing, but these are almost open to the ocean. On the eastern side of the island, at Fraser Bluff, a fine ocean pier has been erected by the Public Works Department. This place is partially protected on the south side by Fraser Bluff, and on the north-east by Councillor Island, but as the prevailing strong winds are westerly, comparatively smooth water can be found there during the greater part of the year. This pier has up to now been used only a few times, the reasons given being—(a) that landholders on the eastern side of King Island had not developed their properties, and that, consequently, there was little production; (b) that the

pier was too high for the boats trading to King Island; and (c) that Currie was a better centre for collecting and distributing stock and merchandise. Reason (a) has to be admitted. The promises of the landowners on this side to bring their land into production when they were assured that substantial wharf accommodation would be provided have not been fulfilled. Various opinions as to the productiveness of this land were expressed, but the Committee is satisfied that there is sufficient good land to provide freightage for a steamer visiting Fraser River at regular periods, if the land were only cultivated. As to the other reasons, the fact that the present boats have used the pier and landed stock there disposes of one, and if it be remembered that King Island is only about 15 miles wide at this place either Currie or Fraser can be made centres of when necessity arises. Further than this, the Committee holds that no serious effort has been made by the shipping company to either encourage or develop a trade at Fraser Pier. The only occasions that a steamer has called appear to have been when under compulsion from stress of weather on the western side. Even when a special charter was offered to induce the ship to call an increased charge of 6s. per head on cattle was demanded. As to the pier itself, the Committee, after personal inspection, is of opinion that it is centrally situated, of excellent construction, well fitted for the shipping of livestock, and that it provides safe wharf accommodation for steamers of much greater size than those able to enter Currie Harbour. Moreover, this pier will always be available during heavy westerly gales, which are at times blowing for lengthy periods on the other side, and which may cause Currie to be impracticable for a time.

At Grassy River, about 12 miles to the south of Fraser Pier by coast-line measurement, a site has been located which is supposed to be safe for the construction of an ocean jetty for the use of the scheelite mine, which is close by. The company are asking the Government to provide shipping facilities here, and if a jetty can be erected stable enough to stand the heavy seas at reasonable cost the trade from the mine will probably justify the expenditure. It is not likely that Grassy will become a port of call for the island, and shipping to or from there will be intermittent. A road is proposed, and, in fact, clearing and initial construction has been commenced, designed to open up the reserve of 8000 acres, and to connect Grassy with Fraser Pier. If this road is made suitable for motor traffic it will probably meet all the requirements of the mine and the adjacent district, and as its construction must be undertaken sooner or later, provision for such will obviate possibly risky expenditure on a wharf at Grassy.

THE PRESENT SHIPPING SERVICE.

The present service is supplied chiefly by the s.s. "Wauchope," a wooden vessel of 162 tons (net), and 45 horsepower. The s.s. "Koomeela," a boat of similar character, and belonging to the same or an associated proprietary, supplements the service by making odd trips when a congestion of trade occurs. Both boats are fitted for the transport of cattle, and have a speed of from 6 to 8 knots in fine weather. The passenger accommodation is in consonance with the size and character of the ships, and is, therefore, small and anything but high class. The service given by these steamers is governed very largely by the fact that they have to cater specially for the cattle trade, and having but little driving power they are affected by weather conditions to a great extent. The fact must be stated plainly that the passenger and general cargo trade has to be subordinated to the safe transport of cattle, and that regularity in the running under such conditions is not possible with the class of boat employed. Apart from the irregularity of the running, bitter complaints were made as to other disabilities affecting the convenience of the travelling public, and the transport of goods urgently required. Comment on the way the service is carried out is made with reluctance, but the general testimony that the proprietary of the steamers showed little or no consideration for the general public in matters that could be obviated with a small expenditure, demands that reference shall be made to at least some of the complaints. The evidence of one witness as to the absence of information regarding the ship's movements may be quoted. He stated that no advice was forwarded as to the location of the ship and her movements, and went on to say "the public in this matter were treated with indifference, and great inconvenience was occasioned to passengers, who were also at times put to great expense and loss of time. This applied to Burnie, Launceston, and Melbourne, but the company's agent at King Island was most courteous,

and did his best to supply accurate information. The want of it from the other ports injuriously affected the transport of general cargo, and frequently prevented it from coming to the island." Other witnesses endorsed this, all being customers of the shipping company, and it was pointed out that wireless installations were provided, and that messages as to the steamer's movements could be transmitted at little more than ordinary telegraph rates. Further reference will be made to these almost universal complaints, which are not confined to the King Island people, but the latter, in view of the high charges made, consider themselves due for better treatment. It is only fair in this regard to state that the company is credited with taking the greatest care in the transport of livestock, and that losses of such are of rare occurrence.

FARES AND FREIGHTS.

Passenger fares to or from King Island, either with regard to Tasmania or Melbourne, are 30s., with no allowance for return tickets. The rate per head for store cattle which come from Tasmania only is 15s., and that for fat stock to either Tasmania or Melbourne is 24s. Sheep are charged 2s. 6d. and horses £2 per head. General cargo is carried at 20s. to 22s. per ton. Even allowing for war conditions, &c., these rates seem high for a short journey, and with boats of the class provided. Notwithstanding this, the residents declared their willingness to put up with such high charges if an improved and regular service was supplied, whether by State enterprise or otherwise.

CLASS OF STEAMER REQUIRED

There was a consensus of opinion as to the type of vessel best suited for the trade of King Island. The dimensions were outlined, approximately, as—length 150 feet, beam 25 to 28 feet, depth of hold 10 to 11 feet, and a draught of not more than 10 feet 6 inches. Engines capable of driving the boat up to 12 knots at sea were desired, and the carrying capacity should not be less than 200 tons. Adequate provision for the transport of at least 150 fat cattle, and gangways to permit the cattle to walk on to and off the boat without the necessity for slings were primary requirements. There should be plenty of "head-room" for the cattle in the hold, and thoroughly efficient ventilation. A small cool-chamber to place fresh meat, dressed poultry, butter, cheese, and perishable foodstuffs in, would prevent deterioration, which occurs in these lines under existing conditions. A large trade in dressed poultry and other perishable goods, which could be raised in large quantities, would follow such provision. Passenger accommodation for 25 to 30 persons, and of an up-to-date character, was specified, and it was considered that a boat of the above general description and speed could be relied upon to supply a fairly regular weekly service from Tasmania to King Island and Melbourne. The Committee is satisfied that even the present trade fully warrants a boat of the class described, and that the provision of such will cause a substantial increase in production and external trade. No doubt when conditions become normal and labour is more plentiful, there will be such an expansion that the cattle transport will be effected by special steamers, and the passenger and general cargo business will be conducted separately, and freed from the difficulties associated with the carriage of livestock.

CONSERVATION OF KING ISLAND TRADE FOR TASMANIA.

In the House of Assembly, on the 15th December, 1914, an item was submitted in the Public Works Proposals, entitled "State Steamer for Service to King Island and the Furneaux Group, £15,000." In the debate on this item it was clearly indicated that the contemplated service was one solely between this State and the islands referred to. It was complained that the trade of King Island was rapidly being diverted to Victoria, and that if something was not done to hold the Flinders Island trade it would also go to the other State. The trend of the debate showed that the House feared that these islands would cease to be of benefit to Tasmania, and would practically become mere appanages of Victoria. The view taken at the time by Members of the Assembly was recently supported by several witnesses, some of whom at Launceston complained that business they used formerly to get had been diverted to Melbourne through the uncertain running of the boats. As this complaint may have an important bearing on the general question, particularly in Parliament, the opinions of the people of both King and Flinders

Islands were ascertained with regard to a service which would be confined almost entirely to a trade with Tasmania, and for the benefit of this State chiefly. The opinions universally expressed were strongly unfavourable to any attempt being made, or conditions imposed, with regard to the proposed service which would interfere with the right of the producers to trade with, buy, or sell in any but the best markets, whether these be found in Tasmania or on the mainland. It was stated very definitely that no service which did not connect the islands with Australia as well as with Tasmania would be of real benefit to the people, or would be acceptable. A few years ago when Tasmania was taking all the island production of fat cattle, and importing fat stock from Victoria too, the chief requirements in merchandise for King Island were being supplied from Launceston, but even then occasional trips were made to Melbourne for general cargo, and it was the general mercantile trade thus created that initiated a regular service between the island and Melbourne. It will be seen from this evidence, furnished by one of the steamboat captains of long experience, that the diversion of trade to Melbourne had commenced prior to the demand in Victoria for fat cattle from Tasmania.

This matter has to be viewed broadly. People who sell have also to buy, and the value of outside markets for our products must be considered from the producer's, as well as from the merchant's point of view. Illustrating this, a single transaction in store cattle purchased from North-west Coast farmers recently ran into the high figure of £9000. These cattle were fattened at King Island, and sold in the Melbourne markets for probably over £20,000, the additional value being given by the island feed. Such a trade as this could not be carried on without reciprocity. Apart from this, federation has removed customs barriers and interstate restrictions on trade, and the proximity of King Island to the Victorian capital city, with its great depôts of merchandise, must have an influence in the commerce of the two places.

MATTERS FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

Some important points for consideration may be stated as follows :—

- (1) If the State undertakes the responsibility of providing a steamship service, which would be most satisfactory—a State-owned and controlled ship, or a subsidised vessel?

Very few of the witnesses at King Island favoured any but a State-provided service, and the great majority were distinctly opposed to any kind of subsidised service, many of them considering that with such they would remain practically in the hands of the present monopoly. It is also very doubtful if the offer of any reasonable subsidy will induce shipowners to enter into a contract to supply the kind of boat and service desired. Through the extraordinary scarcity of ships, a situation has been created in which owners may find highly profitable trade in so many directions that they will naturally select only those which will suit them best. The managing director of one company was examined, but his replies indicated that his proprietary was unwilling to enter into a contract of this character. This company possessed a suitable boat for the trade, and there is reason to believe that other shipping proprietaries will be no more willing to cater. It must be noted too that ships likely to be of service to the Commonwealth are liable to be commandeered, and that all intended contracts have to be notified to the recently appointed Shipping Committee. It is not likely under present conditions that a subsidised service can be provided.

- (2) Is it possible to procure a suitable boat by purchase?

Information of an exact character could not be obtained. In the light of reasons already stated it is not thought probable that a ship can be secured by purchase unless at an exorbitant cost.

- (3) If it be found impossible to procure a suitable steamer by purchase, what is the outlook as to constructing steamships locally of the type required, at reasonable cost and in a reasonable time?

The reply to this is that vessels of the type required can be constructed of Tasmanian timber, and have been economically and successfully built here in the past. Abundance of excellent material is available for the building of the hulls, and from the evidence of reliable shipbuilders and mechanics sufficient skilled

labour is obtainable to ensure the completion of the hulls of ships up to 500 tons burthen in from 12 to 15 months from their commencement. A more difficult problem is presented in connection with the supply of marine engines, especially if steam is to be the motive power, and experts recommend the adoption of engines of the internal combustion type, adapted for the use of crude oils. The manufacture of this class of engine and of the size required is not yet begun in Tasmania, but they are being made in the Commonwealth in two or three places. It was stated by a competent engineer that such engines could be constructed within a year or so, concurrently with the hulls, provided the Federal Government did not find it necessary to acquire all engineering works capable of supplying power plants or other machinery for equipping steamers, &c.

It may be fairly affirmed that wooden steamers fitted for the trade of King Island and Flinders Island can be supplied, fully equipped with engines and all gear, by Tasmanian and Australian construction in from 15 to 18 months, but that under existing conditions the cost would probably be from 100 to 150 per cent. above that of normal times.

- (4) In the event of a steamship service being provided by the State, would the undertaking result in a direct profit?

It was difficult to come to a decisive opinion on this question, as evidence regarding the profits on shipping enterprises at the present time was not obtainable. With careful management, and with a State monopoly of all the trade of the island, whether with Tasmania or Victoria, it is considered probable that no direct loss would be made. The majority of those who gave evidence, including those most strongly favouring a State service, held that economical management and freedom from "red-tapeism" would be essential if the business was to pay. A scheme of management in which the people of the island were to be associated was advocated as the most likely to prove successful. Others considered that if the State provided the steamer and offered her for charter under stringent conditions as to frequency of service, reasonable freight, and other charges, the trade could be catered for either by the local people, or by a shipping firm, and that a return would be obtained from the charter sufficient to pay all interest on cost, all insurances, and provide a depreciation and sinking fund of a substantial character. Of several suggestions offered, this seemed to be the most practicable.

The possibilities of competition must be taken into account, but in the present condition of the shipping trade such a contingency must be remote. If it does arise later on, it will be caused by expanding trade, and may be beneficial, as well as justifiable. All King Island witnesses gave assurances of absolute loyalty to a State-provided service, and even agreed to a continuance of the present very high freight and other charges until such time as profits would permit of a reduction being made.

- (5) If a loss is sustained after a service has been established, should it be partially or wholly met by the people of the island?

The general feeling was adverse to the acceptance of any degree of local responsibility, but some of the larger landholders and graziers were willing to take a share of the loss if such would conduce to the early establishment of the desired service. All witnesses claimed that consideration was due to the islands on account of their isolation and lack of ready means of communication with markets or the outside world. They were contributors as taxpayers towards the deficiencies in other State transport services, and were also helping to pay interest on non-revenue-producing works in the State, the benefits of which they could not participate in. The saddling of one locality with responsibility when it is not made of general application was objected to with some force. The service asked for will also be an interstate one, and will assist interchange between the whole of Tasmania and Victoria.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report, reference has to be made to an important aspect of the matter under investigation. It involves a proposal for the State to enter upon a new scheme of commercial enterprise. It is not considered, after deliberation, to come within the range of a Public Works Committee's duties to make a specific recommendation on a matter which seems to be one of important State

policy. The course followed, therefore, has been to give in a condensed form the practical information gathered in the inquiry, so as to enable a sound judgment to be exercised with regard to the practicability of the proposal, its initial costs, the prospects of its being profitable, the relative responsibilities (State or local) should a loss be made, and, finally, the direct and indirect benefits likely to accrue from its being adopted. A similar course was taken regarding the proposal to acquire the Latrobe Shale Mine, and erect works for the production of shale oil, and the following remarks from that Report are quoted as being applicable on this occasion:—"As to the propriety of the State entering into an enterprise of this character, the Committee, as a body, does not venture to express an opinion. This is purely a matter of State policy, in which even national considerations may be involved, and which should be determined by Parliament."

A better appreciation of the value of the islands of the Furneaux Group, and of King Island, to the State generally, and particularly to some of the producers of the Tasmanian mainland, is most desirable, and will be followed by a better consideration for the welfare of the settlers there, who, although at our very doors, are under existing conditions as isolated as if they were nearly a month's journey from us. It is suggested that representations should be made to the Federal Government asking that the movements of shipping should be promptly published at the expense of the Commonwealth. This is really a small matter, but great public inconvenience is caused by what can be so simply remedied.

The Committee desires to thank the Municipal Councils of both islands, and the Wardens in particular, for the efforts made to collect and supply valuable information. The Marine Board of King Island also furnished valuable figures and reports. The spontaneous way in which residents of both islands came forward to help in stating their case, and the grievances they are labouring under, showed how deeply they felt the necessity for better means of communication with their friends and neighbours, as well as better opportunities to make use of the beautiful but isolated territories in which they have made their homes.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
Hobart, 17th May, 1918.

APPENDIX.

CATTLE AND OTHER STOCK, INWARDS AND OUTWARDS, 1909 TO 1917.

	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1909	1712	770	37	2134	2312	31
1910	1938	1893	94	2678	1356	44
1911	1381	751	45	1912	304	49
1912	2157	3283	52	2356	1454	45
1913	2401	955	61	3156	754	44
1914	3216	9925	74	3472	881	47
1915	6051	2230	47	6149	7399	137
1916	2881	205	18	3597	2784	89
1917	3102	479	23	4390	94	50

Certified to as a true copy.

(Signed) F. SMETHURST,
Secretary, King Island Marine Board.

DEC 5 1918



1918

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:

FLINDERS ISLAND STATE STEAMSHIP SERVICE PROPOSAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (355)—£6 5s.]

REPORT.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE
NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Dis-
tinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its
Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

A proposal to establish a State Steamship Service for the benefit of Flinders Island and the islands of the Furneaux Group having been referred to the Committee by Your Excellency for investigation and report, the Committee has the honour to report as follows, as provided by Subsection (4) of Section 16 of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914":—

INTRODUCTORY.

In this Report, which is cognate to the one already handed to Your Excellency on a similar proposition with regard to King Island, several matters common to both proposals require consideration, and, to avoid duplication, cross references have necessarily to be made. The Report should, therefore, be read in conjunction with the King Island Report.

The Committee spent nine days at Flinders Island, and saw as much of the country as possible during that time. As so little is known of the Furneaux Group of islands, and their resources and possibilities when developed, as much of the information received of them as can be condensed in such a report is here-with presented, with the view of giving the public some idea of the value of these dependencies of the State, value which cannot be practically realised until the difficulties now retarding their progress are removed.

FLINDERS ISLAND.

This island is the largest of the Furneaux Group, which makes almost a chain of islands between the north-eastern part of Tasmania and Wilson's Promontory. The area of Flinders Island is 513,000 acres, nearly twice that of King Island. The other important islands of the group are Cape Barren Island (110,000 acres) and Clarke Island (20,000 acres), and there are a number of smaller islands, some

being very fertile, and others forming the principal mutton bird rookeries, the archipelago being, as a whole, a valuable and productive dependency of Tasmania.

Flinders being the most important of the group, and the one on which the bulk of the trade centres, its present trade and productiveness, and future possibilities, received the special attention of the Committee. The number of individual selectors taking up land was 450, and the area selected 141,000 acres, of which 20,000 acres had reverted to the State through forfeiture. In comparison with King Island, about one-quarter of Flinders has been alienated, as against about seven-eighths of the western island. About 51,000 acres have been withheld from selection for special reasons, or reserved for minerals or timber.

Up to the present there have been no important mining developments on the island, but there are considerable areas of alluvial drift carrying small percentages of tin. These drifts are of granite gravel, similar to the wash in the country on the north-east coast of Tasmania, from which good results have been obtained. The absence of running streams prevents these deposits being worked except in winter, but if further prospecting justifies it, there are areas close to the sea at Tanner's Bay and Killiecrankie Bay which may obtain a supply of water from the ocean by pumping.

As at King Island, the chief use of the land up to this time has been for pasturage, for which it is certainly adapted, the soil being similar in its characteristics to that of King Island. Relatively, however, the same activity has not yet been shown, either in stock-raising or in dairying, as at King Island; but this does not apply to sheep so much, for a much larger number are being pastured (about 20,000), with a production of 400 bales of wool. The climatic conditions are good, and quite equal to those of King Island, and there is, similarly, an excellent and well-distributed rainfall. The quality of the soil is far superior to its appearance, as shown by the production of feed, &c., and it is difficult to over-estimate the possibilities of the place for the successful raising of all kinds of livestock, as well as for agriculture. The fertility of the soil, which is often of inferior appearance, may probably be due to the island having been for ages the resort of sea-birds.

Various parts of the island were visited, from the northern end at Pratt's River to the harbour of Lady Barron in the far south-east. A beautifully verdant country was found at the northern end, the splendid condition of the stock bearing testimony to the fattening qualities of the grasses and clovers, which had been extensively sown by the selectors. About 12,000 acres of good grazing land are held, from Killiecrankie Bay northwards, on the western side of the island, and a still larger area has been taken up on the eastern side, but little information was received as to the quality of the latter.

Coming southwards towards Emita a fine area of fairly level country is opened out, and there is larger settlement with greater improvements made on the land. The Committee had an opportunity of traversing a few miles of this country, and got back some distance from the coast, where the effect of clearing the land and bringing it under the plough was demonstrated. Selectors here were particularly progressive, but large areas were found in an unimproved state. An object lesson as to what such land was capable of was found in the estates which had been developed adjacent to those yet uncleared. At Emita there was an exhibition of root crops and vegetables of the finest quality, but it was made clear that the production of these could not become profitable under present transport conditions. The tomatoes grown here, and table vegetables which were shown, could not well be surpassed in the whole State.

From Emita southward towards Whitemark, distant 11 miles, a fringe of the coast land, averaging about 2 miles wide, has been taken up. It is fairly good land, and the majority of the settlers are improving their holdings. Near Whitemark (the chief settlement) the land is of better quality, and the improvements are more general. A large area has been taken up around Whitemark, and from here right across the island to the east coast a tract averaging over 4 miles in width has been selected. Along the coast-line to the north and south of Whitemark a chain of lagoons is found just inside the sand dunes close by the beach. These (which are very shallow, and go dry in the summer time) have been partially drained of the surface-water. The effect is that some thousands of acres of excellent bottom land are, or will be when the drainage scheme is completed, made available for pasturage, or possibly for cultivation, the latter depending on whether the land is sufficiently above sea-level to permit of subsoil drainage. The State has assisted in this drainage scheme, and the land reclaimed will probably be capable of the highest production.

From Whitemark to Lady Barron is 16 miles, the road passing over the foothills of the Strzelecki Range. For the first few miles the land is of generally good quality, as evidenced by the luxuriant growth of lucerne, wherever this fodder plant has been sown. On the eastern side of the Strzelecki Mountains the land appears to be of very indifferent quality, although most of it has been selected, fenced, and some improvements made by clearing, &c. This part does not look promising for pasture or anything else, but some portions of the land near the south coast, in Adelaide Bay, are being cultivated, apparently successfully. Selection had extended to some distance north from Lady Barron towards the east coast, but there was no opportunity of visiting this district.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LAND.

Speaking in a general sense, after personal observation, and on the evidence of witnesses able to judge, Flinders Island is, first of all, an ideal place for the stockowner for raising and feeding purposes. To quote the words of a witness—"The winter was so mild and the feed so plentiful that stock which lost condition in the north-eastern districts of Tasmania, in the colder climate, rapidly improved on Flinders Island, and were brought to an earlier fattening." Another witness stated that "the keenest judges of land and stock had the greatest faith in Flinders Island, and showed it by bringing into Tasmania the largest shipment of imported pure-bred Shorthorn stock that he had known of coming here. The number was about 25, and they were to be brought to Flinders Island as soon as the quarantine period expired, for the purpose of establishing a herd of pure-bred Shorthorns."

The areas suited for agriculture are not relatively large compared with those of pasture country, but are greater in proportion than they are on King Island. There are good prospects for the development of a large market-gardening industry to supply Melbourne, more particularly at times when other producing districts are unable to meet the full requirements of this great market. But such a trade as this, big as may be its outlook, cannot be developed unless regular and frequent shipping communication with Melbourne is established.

A notable feature of both King and Flinders Islands is the absence of most of the vegetable and animal pests, although a little trouble is being given in places by the native game.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

As there is no marine board at Flinders Island, records of inward and outward cargoes were not obtainable. Reliable returns of imports and exports cannot therefore be furnished. It is known that 400 bales of wool, of a probable value of £8000 to £9000, were sent out last season, and that the export of mutton-birds for this season will approximate 600 tons, of a value of about £12,000. A considerable export of fat stock, both cattle and sheep, had also been made, and this trade will, it is said, expand greatly in the coming years. The mutton-bird industry is one of great importance to the island, and its permanency seems to be established judging by the experience of many years past. Consonant with the advance in other animal food-stuffs, prices have gone up considerably lately. The catching and preparing of the birds gives profitable employment to a large number of persons during two months of the year. It seems unfortunate, however, that what may be termed the harvest time of the industry occurs at a season of the year when active operations for the cultivation of the land should be being carried on. It is also regrettable that so many of the half-castes confine themselves to this industry solely, and do very little other work during the remainder of the year.

HARBOURS AND SHIPPING PLACES OF FLINDERS ISLAND.

The chief calling-place for ships at Flinders Island is Whitemark, at Parry's Bay, on the western side of Flinders. It is not very centrally situated. A lengthy pier has been constructed here, but it can be approached only at high-water, and then by steamers drawing not more than 8 feet 6 inches of water. The foreshore is very shallow for about a mile seawards, and through the protection given by outlying islands a safe anchorage can be obtained even in rough weather. The only really good harbour at the island is at Lady Barron, a protected inlet in Adelaide Bay, on the south coast. A good depth of water is found, and the harbour may be safely entered in any weather during daylight. With a light it could be entered day or night. Although this harbour is very useful, it is too remotely situated to be of much real benefit to the districts in the centre and northern part of Flinders. A jetty has been erected at Emita, on the west coast, to the north of Settlement Point, about 12 miles above Whitemark. It is in a partly-sheltered position, but cannot be used

if the wind is coming from any westerly point. The erection of a small breakwater may be feasible, and better protection given to the place; but it was stated by nautical men that a better and safer port could be found on the south side of Settlement Point, about a mile and a half distant. The creation of a marine board for the Furneaux Islands is a necessity, as there is uncertainty as to the responsibility for the care and upkeep of the wharves and jetties constructed by the Government. When a board is formed thorough inquiry should be made as to whether the existing landing-places are the best for the general interests.

A jetty has been constructed at Pratt's River, at the northern end, and it is proposed to extend this. Its position is good for the district, but it is only partially protected, and stable construction of the extension will be required to enable it to withstand the heavy seas.

In dealing with the harbours, Flinders Island only has been considered, as it is likely that for several years to come the distribution and collection of cargo from the other islands of the group will be effected by motor or sailing boats connecting with the steamer service at one or other of the Flinders ports of call. Occasional trips to the smaller islands will have to be made when heavy livestock have to be shipped.

PRESENT SHIPPING SERVICE.

The "Koomeela" is the only steamship at present trading to these islands, but during a lapse of steamer service a trade sprang up by a number of ketches, some fitted with auxiliary engines, and this business is continued. The owners of the "Koomeela" receive £275 per annum for the carriage of mails, and a subsidy of a similar amount from the Tasmanian Government, paid for the purpose of ensuring a regular steamship service, the agreement being for a three-weekly trip each way, to and from Tasmania. The "Koomeela" is a boat of slow speed, and in consequence her running is greatly affected by weather conditions. She has a registered tonnage of 191 tons (gross), and is driven by engines of 35 horse-power, and is adapted for the cattle trade. Her passenger accommodation is better than that of the King Island boat, the "Wauchope," but there is room for improvement in many respects, particularly with regard to sanitation. It must be stated that if her speed were increased, and improvements for passengers effected, this boat would fulfil the requirements of the Flinders Island trade for a few years to come; that is, if her services were entirely confined to a trade between Tasmania, the Furneaux Islands, and Melbourne, which would enable her to make round trips every fortnight.

As in the case of King Island, strong and very general complaints were made as to the way the service was being conducted, and as to the disregard shown for the convenience and comfort of the travelling public and the interests of shippers. Many of the grievances were common with those mentioned regarding King Island, but there were special grounds for complaint at Flinders owing to the steamer being from time to time diverted from the regular trade to Launceston and employed for special charter. Great trouble to passengers and storekeepers was frequently caused by the boat's diversion from her routine trips, although the letter of the agreement as to a three-weekly service may have been adhered to. To illustrate: the steamer on several trips from Tasmania had made St. Helens her port of departure, and passengers who had been waiting at Launceston for her, in some cases for weeks, were put to the expense of travelling all the way to St. Helens to take passage by her. A leading storekeeper of Flinders said, "on several occasions the boat had come to Flinders Island direct from St. Helens. She could bring mails from there, but could not bring the merchandise he required from Launceston. The only way he could get goods he urgently required was by sending them to Hobart for shipment at great expense. He had on occasions to send goods from Launceston to St. Helens, *via* St. Marys, paying railage, and 23 miles road cartage, so as to catch the vessel at the port. During the last six months a lady passenger from Launceston to Emta (Flinders) had twice to join the "Koomeela" at St. Helens in order to get home, and had each time to pay the additional rail and coach fares. The same thing had happened to several male passengers whose names he could furnish if required." This evidence was corroborated and needs no comment.

The Committee, when travelling on the steamer from Launceston to White-mark, Flinders, had personal knowledge of the inconveniences suffered by, and the want of consideration shown to passengers. Through a delayed sailing more passengers desired to proceed by the boat than she had berthing accommodation for. On the condition that the trip should be made in daylight permission was granted for them to travel. To comply with this condition the boat left Launceston in the evening for Beauty Point, which was reached at nearly midnight. Pas-

sengers, who had paid full fares, had either to go ashore at that late hour and pay for hotel accommodation, or remain on the boat, where no effort was made even to provide a rug for them. Passengers had to put up with such unsatisfactory conditions or wait, probably for a month, for the next trip. On the same occasion a passenger who had previously put his luggage on board reached the Launceston wharf just as the boat had cast off. He got on to a ship near by, which lay close to the steamer's way in passing, and from which he could have easily been taken on board by a slight turn of the helm, and without delaying the steamer beyond a minute or two. No effort was made to enable him to get on the ship, and the man, who had come from Scottsdale, had to pay £3 10s. for hire of a motor to enable him to catch the boat at Beauty Point. It should be added that the sailing on this occasion was 10 or 12 days later than intending passengers had been originally informed. These matters are mentioned in the interest of the travelling public, who are helping to pay a special subsidy to the company running this service. Shippers of stock also found fault with things which, in their opinion, could have been prevented. They had often missed favourable markets through the steamer failing to take stock, or not calling for it. The stock after being driven considerable distances to be shipped had to be driven back again, after great waste of time.

FARES AND FREIGHTS.

The following evidence was given by an ex-warden of the island regarding the above:—"Six years ago fares by steamer were 30s. return, as against £3 at present. The freight on store cattle was then 10s. per head, and on fats 20s. per head, as against 20s. for stores and 25s. for fat stock to Launceston, and 35s. to Melbourne at the present time. The present freights are against the importation of store stock, and discourage farmers from growing peas, oats, potatoes, and vegetables, &c." Another witness (the present warden), "considered the rate of freight too high. Most merchandise was 25s. per ton from Launceston. Goods in cases ran a long way above that; parcels generally were very stiff, the minimum for a parcel being 2s." A third witness (a farmer) showed a bill of lading for 25 bags of chaff, about 1 ton, the freight on which was £1 11s. 3d. from Launceston. A second bill was for a ton of chaff and eight bags of seed oats, which had cost £2 3s. 3d. to land. This witness said that such charges absolutely crippled farming.

CLASS OF STEAMER REQUIRED.

It has already been stated that a vessel of the "Koomeela" type, but with greater speed, &c., would suffice for the trade for some time. A better class of boat for the service has been outlined in the section under the same heading in the King Island Report, *q.v.*, and which may be adopted in connection with the present Report, when the question of a larger steamer is being discussed in a subsequent section.

CONSERVATION OF TRADE WITH TASMANIA.

The position with relation to the trade of the Furneaux Islands will be, sooner or later, the same as that which has arisen at King Island. The section dealing with the subject in the King Island Report is applicable.

MATTERS FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

Questions as to the possibility of obtaining steamers for the trade by subsidy, purchase, or construction: The chances of the trade being profitable, and the question of local responsibility and the probability of the people being loyal to a State service were dealt with in the sister Report, and answered categorically, and the whole may be embodied with this. The assurances given by the King Island folk as to being loyal to a State service were also received from the Flinders people, both shippers and residents. It appears, however, in the present proposal that there is a possibility of securing an improved service with a fairly suitable steamer if an increased subsidy is granted.

A POSSIBLE SUBSIDISED SERVICE.

The last witness offering evidence in this inquiry came forward as a shipowner prepared to enter into the Flinders trade under certain conditions. As the outcome of a meeting of Flinders Island landowners, who, after discussing shipping disabilities, considered that two alternatives were before them, one being to abandon the lands they had purchased or had contracted to purchase, and quit the island altogether; and the other being to purchase a steamer and cater for the trade themselves.

some of those present agreed to adopt the latter. The s.s. "Dolphin" has since been purchased, and is being prepared for work. From the description furnished she is, although rather small, of sufficient power and carrying capacity for the present trade. It is stated that she can accommodate 20 saloon passengers, and carry 90 head of fat cattle, 400 sheep, and 60 tons of general cargo. The owners propose a 10 days' service, and will make Bridport a port of call. The boat is not capable of catering for the timber trade of that port.

This evidence, received on the last day of the Inquiry, rather altered the outlook for the Flinders Island trade, for if the boat is run in the manner promised, and has the speed and capacity reputed to her, many of the disabilities in shipping matters of the Furneaux Group will be to a large extent remedied. If the "Dolphin" is put into commission an increased subsidy will be asked for on the one hand, but a promise is given of a substantial reduction in freights and fares on the other. Besides this, a mail service will be undertaken three times a month from and to Tasmania, and the same number of times to and from Melbourne. The owners, it was stated, would be willing to enter into a binding contract to confine the services of the boat strictly to the trade of these islands.

This offer may be worthy of serious consideration if the proposed State service should not be approved. The existing contract contains a condition that it may be determined by either party, after one month's notice has been given to the other. During 1917 the shipping company threw the contract up, and the islanders were compelled to rely on such accommodation as could be got from ketches, for both passengers and cargo transport. This caused the gravest inconvenience to those compelled to travel, more particularly to ladies, for whom there was no proper accommodation. There should be no such uncertainty, and if it should happen that an increased subsidy is authorised by Parliament the new contract should be under bond with a heavy penalty, to prevent shipowners laying down their obligations at will. If the people of Flinders Island, and those of the Group generally, are willing to give the offered service a trial, and to encourage it with their business, it will be for the Government and Parliament to consider the granting of a larger subsidy. In any future contract there should be conditions as to the boat's leaving Launceston as her port of departure for the islands, as her running from St. Helens is most inconvenient.

PROPOSED EXTENDED SERVICE TO INCLUDE BRIDPORT.

In response to a request made by the North-Eastern Harbour Trust that that body should be given an opportunity of submitting evidence in favour of a proposal to extend the steamship service by the inclusion of Bridport as a port of call, so as to establish direct communication between the North-Eastern districts and Flinders, and between both places and Melbourne, the Committee visited Scottsdale, where important evidence was received from members of the Harbour Trust, and from leading merchants and producers.

With Government co-operation and financial help, the Trust has erected a substantial and commodious pier at Anderson's Bay, some 14 miles from Scottsdale. The pier was designed for the purpose of giving a seaport outlet to the north-eastern districts, especially for such products as could not bear the cost of railway transport to Launceston for shipment from that port. It was also hoped that a general shipping trade with Bridport would arise for the benefit of the districts referred to. Up to the present the new pier has not been largely used, not because there was a deficiency of products to send away, but owing to the difficulty of securing regular visits from steamers. The evidence, which has been fully published, shows that the pier is in a sufficiently sheltered position to be used under almost any weather conditions, although it may be found advisable when a regular shipping trade has been established to further protect it by the erection of a breakwater.

It is an undeniable fact that the great agricultural, pastoral, and mineral districts generally spoken of as the "North-east" have been retarded in their progress through being so far from a seaport. In a short time railway extension to David's Creek, near Moorina, over 80 miles from Launceston, will have been completed. From Scottsdale to this terminus the line passes through country which is mostly heavily timbered, many of the forests being as yet unexplored by the sawmiller. Most of the land when cleared is suitable for heavy agricultural production; it is, in fact, similar in character to the best land on the north-west. It goes almost without saying that such products as are of great weight or bulk, with comparatively low values, cannot be economically transported for long distances

over particularly hilly country. Such a difficulty does not exist in the sister districts of the north-west, which have three safe ports within fairly easy access by railway, and it is only recently that the East Scottsdale, Ringarooma, and Winnaleah districts have been given a chance to take advantage of what, from its splendid position, is their natural sea outlet, and which in future developments will doubtless become of like importance to Burnie or Devonport, on the North-West Coast. The districts just referred to are capable of an enormous increase in production, and the request of the Trust (representing, as it does, taxpayers who will bear their share in the cost of a State shipping enterprise) that these should be allowed to participate in any benefits which may be secured from a scheme in which their interests are closely associated, is only a reasonable one. Flinders Island will provide pasturing and fattening areas for the large number of store cattle and other stock raised in the north-east, and the shipping of such to the islands will help to make the service profitable by providing an important amount of freightage.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE BRIDPORT TRADE.

(1) *Outwards*.—Large quantities of timber for export to the other States are now only awaiting transport. Two leading sawmillers stated that the demand for timber by Melbourne was increasing, and would increase threefold. "There were some splendid beds of timber near the proposed terminus of the Branhholm line at David's Creek. This timber could not be profitably handled if it had to be railed all the way to Launceston. The outlook for timber was better than it had ever been before." These witnesses considered that the timber trade would be an important factor in making a steamship service profitable. Next to timber, the regular supply of store cattle which were constantly being raised in these districts, would, with other stock for Flinders Island, and an occasional shipment of fat stock for Melbourne, be a very important element in the success of the business. Agricultural products, such as oats, &c., would further assist, and would increase as shipping facilities became assured.

(2) *Inwards*.—The service would, no doubt, bring about a direct trade with Melbourne, and it was claimed by witnesses that "such would reduce the costs of commodities to the public, and conduce to the welfare and the progress of the North-Eastern Districts." An inward freightage of at least 100 tons per month was anticipated as a certainty, from the initiation of the service.

The transport of goods directly from Melbourne to Bridport may possibly prejudice the interests of the Scottsdale railway, which now carries all importations in bulk from Launceston, and facilities for direct trading may injure the wholesale trade of that city, and such diversions of trade and traffic deserve serious consideration. The mere handling of bulk packages on the wharf at Launceston cannot be of much advantage to the people there, and the opinion of mercantile men is that country storekeepers, with a daily train service from that city, will continue to purchase sorting-up lines, as they do at present, while a great increase in country business, following larger production, will add to the number of country traders, and benefit Launceston as a distributing centre. Scottsdale witnesses pointed out that the Harbour Trust had undertaken heavy financial responsibilities, and the ratepayers of the district accepted a large burthen in connection with the making of the harbour, and that they were entitled to look to a return from harbour dues, wharfages, &c., to enable them to meet their obligations for interest, sinking fund, and upkeep of the works even if a temporary displacement of trade resulted.

The service advocated as sufficient was a fortnightly one from Launceston to Flinders, *via* Bridport, thence to Melbourne, with a return over the same route. A later suggestion was from the owners of the "Dolphin," and was—Launceston to Bridport, Flinders Island, and Melbourne; but a returned trip omitting Bridport, taking cargo for the latter on to Launceston and landing it on the next outward journey. This would enable a 10 days' service to be carried out, which, in their view, was desirable to cope with the trade.

The conclusion reached by the Committee with regard to the proposed extension of the service to the North-East port is, that if a steamship service is undertaken by the State, the case put forward by the Harbour Trust on behalf of the people of the North-Eastern Districts is very strong indeed, and supports their claim for a share in the benefits from such an enterprise. Many of the producers in the Winnaleah and Ringarooma portions of the district have nearly as great difficulties in the matter of ready and economic transport of heavy materials as their fellows on the Straits Islands. But if the extension of the service to Brid-

port is granted a boat of the full capacity and speed roughly specified elsewhere in these Reports will be required to cope with the larger and more important trade that will arise. That a rapid development of production in these timber-carrying and fine agricultural areas will follow better provision for reaching profitable markets is as certain in this part of Tasmania as experience has already proved it on similar highly productive districts on the North-West.

CONCLUSION.

The following is from the King Island report, and is applicable:—"In concluding this Report, reference has to be made to an important aspect of the matter under investigation. It involves a proposal for the State to enter upon a new scheme of commercial enterprise. It is not considered, after deliberation, to come within the range of a Public Works Committee's duties to make a specific recommendation on a matter which seems to be one of important State policy. The course followed, therefore, has been to give in a condensed form the practical information gathered in the inquiry, so as to enable a sound judgment to be exercised with regard to the practicability of the proposal, its initial costs, the prospects of its being profitable, the relative responsibilities (State or local) should a loss be made, and, finally, the direct and indirect benefits likely to accrue from its being adopted. A similar course was taken regarding the proposal to acquire the Latrobe Shale Mine, and erect works for the production of shale-oil, and the following remarks from the Report on that matter are quoted as being applicable on this occasion:— 'As to the propriety of the State entering into an enterprise of this character, the Committee, as a body, does not venture to express an opinion. This is purely a matter of State policy, in which even national considerations may be involved, and which should be determined by Parliament.'

"A better appreciation of the value of the islands of the Furneaux Group and King Island to the State generally, and particularly to some of the producers of the Tasmanian mainland, is most desirable, and will be followed by a better consideration for the welfare of the settlers there, who, although at our very doors, are, under existing conditions, as isolated as if they were nearly a month's journey from us.

"It is suggested that representations should be made to the Federal Government asking that the movements of shipping at these islands should be promptly published at the expense of the Commonwealth. This is really a small matter, but great public inconvenience is caused by what can be so easily remedied."

The Committee desires to thank the Municipal Councils of both islands, and the Wardens in particular, for the efforts made to collect and supply valuable information. The Marine Board of King Island also furnished valuable figures and reports. The spontaneous way in which residents of both islands came forward to help in stating their case, and the grievances they are labouring under, showed how deeply they felt the necessity for better means of communication with their friends and neighbours, as well as better opportunities for making use of the beautiful but isolated territories in which they have made their homes.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
Hobart, 17th May, 1918.

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1918

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:

GUNN'S PLAINS ROAD PROPOSAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£1 14s.]

REPORT.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE
NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Dis-
tinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its
Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The proposal to construct a road from Gunn's Plains to Nietta Tram, including suggested alternative routes, Gunn's Plains to Preston and Gunn's Plains to North Motton, having been referred by Your Excellency for investigation and report, the Committee has the honour to report as follows to Your Excellency, as provided by Subsection (4) of Section 16 of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914" :—

Under "The Public Works Execution Act, 1915," the sum of £4000 was appropriated by Parliament for the purpose of making a road "from Gunn's Plains to Nietta Tram," a condition being attached that the necessary land should be provided free of cost to the State. This condition was subsequently removed by Parliament. It was intended originally to connect with the tram at Preston Station, but later some representations were made to the Minister regarding the alternative route to North Motton Station, and it was found that a much larger expenditure would be required for either road, hence the necessity for the present inquiry.

From a common point near the centre of Gunn's Plains on the Werona Estate the distances are as follows :—To Preston Railway Station, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles: to North Motton Station, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The Preston Station is 15 miles from Ulverstone, and the North Motton Station is 7 miles from that town.

THE PRESTON ROUTE.

If this route is adopted about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of new construction will require to be made. The estimated cost is £5069, in which is included £567 for rabbit-proof fencing, no estimate being available at this time as to the cost of land-acquisition. The road will commence at the point on the Werona Estate previously referred to,

and will junction with the main Preston-road about a mile from the Preston Railway Station. The steepest gradient on the new construction will be 1 in 18, but short sections of 1 in 16 will be encountered on the approach from the Gunn's Plains side and on the Preston-road between the junction and the station. It is also proposed to connect this road with the Lowana district by an extension about a mile in length across the Leven River westwards, and this extension, which will bring the Lowana people into direct communication with the new road, and will save them about 2 miles of cartage, is estimated to cost, with the necessary bridge across the river, £1350, in which is included £150 for wire fencing. The total cost of the road to Preston Station with the extension to Lowana will be about £6419, to which the cost of land-acquisition will have to be added. The centre of the Lowana district will thus be brought within $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of a railway station. A feature of this road is that it has to reach a point between 700 and 800 feet above the average level of the Gunn's Plains district. The evidence showed, however, that a well-graded line of road could be obtained.

THE NORTH MOTTON ROUTE.

This road will be about $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the centre of Gunn's Plains, and not much more from the Lowana centre. About 4 miles of the present main-road to Gunn's Plains will be used, and 5 miles 9 chains of new construction will be required. This route will be a deviation from the Gunn's Plains-road, made from a point where the latter leaves the Leven Valley and passes over a steep hill of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with grades of 1 in 11, or even higher. An excellent gradient not exceeding 1 in 30 can be found here, and the North Motton Station is reached *via* Chilcott's-road and about half a mile of the main Preston-road. The estimated cost of the 5 miles 9 chains deviation is £8647, in which £600 is allowed for wire fencing. In this, as in the other case, no estimate has been made of the amount required to cover cost of compensation for land resumed. The altitude of North Motton Station is 600 feet below that of Preston, and there will, by this route, be that much less to climb.

Comparing the two alternative roads, it will be seen that the adoption of that to Preston will be £2228 less in cost, even allowing for the extension road and bridge to reach Lowana. There is not likely to be much difference in the amount of compensation to landowners in either route, for although one passes through better land, the other (that to North Motton) is much longer.

THE GUNN'S PLAINS DISTRICT.

Gunn's Plains consist largely of fertile river flats on the eastern side of the Leven River. With the Lowana country on the western side, the area is between 8000 and 9000 acres, and with such good land the two districts are capable of becoming large producers if provided with the best possible access to the nearest railway. Under existing conditions production is largely restricted to pasture and dairying. When the construction of the Nietta Tram was undertaken, a proposal was made that a branch line to Gunn's Plains should be made as a feeder. This proposal was not adopted, and since the main tram was built it has not been of much service to the lower lying district, for want of road access. The tram, in going south from Ulverstone, has to rise to a fair altitude, and follows a rising plateau right to its terminus at Nietta. Preston Station is over 1100 feet above sea-level, and it is satisfactory to know that under such circumstances a route can be found for a road with gradients of 1 in 16 to 1 in 18.

The Committee received evidence from several witnesses deeply interested in the question of better access, and the testimony was almost entirely in favour of the route to Preston Station, although it was acknowledged that the road to North Motton would be more beneficial to landholders at the northern end of the plains. The Committee endorses the opinion of the producers as to this being the best route for the district as a whole, affording the shortest and best connection with the railway to the largest number of settlers. By the other route many of the landholders in the upper parts of Gunn's Plains and the corresponding part of Lowana would be too remote from railway or port to permit of them using their land for the cultivation of heavy products. Many of the holdings in the parts of the districts referred to would have from 10 to 15 miles of cartage if compelled to go to North Motton, whereas 5 miles of this will be saved to them by the adoption of the Preston route. A benefit will also accrue to the railway revenue by the

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longer haulage, but this will come with but little extra cost to the public, for the increased charge for the additional 8 miles will be only 6d. per ton per truckload. As against this, the shorter distance to this station will in many cases bring about a saving of 4s. to 4s. 6d. per ton for cartage, and will enable many farmers to take two loads per day instead of one. Improved land values should follow from these benefits as well as increased railway returns.

It was stated in evidence that the construction of the road to Preston was promised as an inducement to persons to take up land on the Werona Closer Settlement Estate. Whether a definite promise was given is not, however, important, for, as a fact, the Public Works Department had surveyed and recommended this particular road while the tram was under construction, and the Minister at the time minuted a desire that the road and railway should proceed contemporaneously.

Another reason for this route was emphasised by residents. It was the benefit which would arise from better interdistrict communication between the back areas. The easier transfer of stock and shorter roads for the exchange of heavy implements, threshing-machines, &c., and the better means of social intercourse were all enlarged upon as justifying the preference for the Preston route.

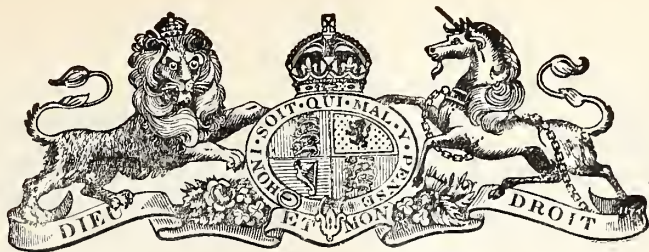
RECOMMENDATION.

The Committee has the honour to recommend to Your Excellency the early construction of the proposed road from Gunn's Plains to Preston Railway Station, and the construction of an extension of such road to the Lowana district across the Leven River, and believes that a large increase in production in the districts will follow, and a corresponding increase will be made to railway traffic from Preston Station, which should become one of the most important receiving stations in the country districts.

In concluding this report, the Committee desires to express its opinion that, as the district grows in productiveness and importance, the road to North Motton Station, the alternative now proposed to the one to Preston, will be justified for the purpose of providing more easy and less dangerous communication between the Lowana and Gunn's Plains producers and the town of Ulverstone.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
16th March, 1918.



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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA:
REPORT FOR 1917.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£11 8s. 6d.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA: REPORT FOR 1917.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Raymond William Crabtree, Church Grammar School, Launceston.
Thomas Giblin, Hutchins School, Hobart.
Robert Heuze Hogg, Church Grammar School, Launceston.

Special Junior Public Examinations.

Special Junior Public Examinations were held in February, 1918, at which two candidates were examined in two subjects, and obtained passes in both of them.

Senior Public Examination.

The twenty-seventh Examination began on 29th November 1917, at Hobart, Launceston, Devonport, Burnie, Ringarooma, and Melbourne. The following table presents the number of candidates who presented themselves, and the results, over the series of years specified :—

Number of Candidates.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Total examined	148	126	126	147	158
For whole examination	117	92	101	117	123
For one or more subjects.....	31	34	25	30	35
Passed whole examination	58	49	45	61	58
Passed in one or more subjects.	82	66	71	73	83
Failed in all subjects presented	8	11	10	13	17

Scholarships and Prizes.

The following awards of University Scholarships and Prizes were made on the result of the Senior Public Examination :—

Scholarships (tenable for three years from 1st January, 1918)—

£20 p.a. (Literary).....	{ Caroline Mary Kingsmill Charles Blamey Boyes Edward Mulhearin Lilley
„ (Science)	{ Cecil William John Rait Raymond Chilton Elliott Atkinson
£50 p.a. (General).....	{ John Rowland Skemp Ethel May Barbara Mann William John Gerlach

I.—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Junior Public Examination.

The twenty-seventh Examination began on 30th November, 1917, at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Waratah, Zeehan, Pioneer, Smithton, and Currie (King Island). The following table shows the number of candidates who presented themselves, and the results, over the series of years specified :—

Number of Candidates.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Total examined	312	390	386	432	554
For whole examination	298	373	364	417	535
For one or more subjects.....	14	17	22	15	15
Passed whole examination ...	190	216	209	260	330
Passed in one or more subjects.	105	160	165	156	207
Failed in all subjects presented	17	14	12	16	17

University Exhibitions.

University Exhibitions of the value of £20 per annum each, tenable for three years, from 1st January, 1918, at the schools mentioned, were awarded to the following candidates who passed the Junior Public Examination :—

Archibald McDougall, Hutchins School, Hobart.
Kenneth John Andrews, State High School, Hobart.

The William Robert Giblin Scholarship became vacant at the end of 1917 and was awarded to—

Eric Cadogan Waugh

Sir Richard Dry Prize	Caroline Mary Kingsmill
Rev. Dr. James Scott Memorial Prize	Eric Oswald Gale Scott
Arthur Augustus Stephens Memorial Prize	Osmond Janson Masterman

Institute of Accountants' Prizes.

Prizes were again offered by the Tasmania Branch, Incorporated Institute of Accountants of Victoria, for the candidate who showed the most proficiency in the subjects of Book-keeping, Shorthand, and Business Practice in the Junior Public Examination, and Economics, Book-keeping and Shorthand in the Senior Public Examination, and were awarded as follow :—

Junior Public Examination, Brian Everard New.

Senior Public Examination, Amy Gladys Murchison.

The Branch has now announced its intention of continuing the prizes until further notice.

Special Senior Public Examinations.

Special Senior Public Examinations were held in June and August, 1917, and February, 1918, to enable candidates to complete their qualifications for Matriculation and for other purposes. Twenty-nine candidates were examined in forty-four subjects, and obtained passes in thirty-two of them.

Examination of Affiliated Schools.

In accordance with the Statutes of Affiliation, Examinations for the Diplomas of the Zeehan School of Mines and Metallurgy, and of the Mount Lyell School of Mines and Industries, were held in November, 1917, by Examiners appointed by the University Council.

II.—MATRICULATION ROLL.

The number of names on the Roll of Matriculated Students at the end of 1917 was 658. The number of Matriculations during the year was 33.

III.—EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

Ordinary and Supplementary Examinations.

The Ordinary Examinations for Degrees in Arts, Science, and Law began on the 15th November, 1917, at Hobart, Launceston, Adelaide, Burnie, Devonport, Geeveston, Melbourne, and Waratah; and Supplementary Examinations were held, beginning on 27th February, 1918. In addition to the Professors and Lecturers of the University, the following were appointed Examiners :—Professors M. W. McCallum, M.A., LL.D. (Sydney); W. Harrison Moore, C.M.G., B.A., LL.D. (Melbourne); T. H. Laby, M.A. (Melbourne); E. H. Rennie, M.A., D.Sc. (Adelaide); The Chief Justice of Tasmania; Dr. J. McKellar Stewart, B.A., Ph.D. (Melbourne); Dr. A. Lodewyckx, M.A., Litt.D. (Melbourne); and Mr. Herbert Heaton, M.A., M. Comm. (Adelaide).

At the Ordinary Examinations, 96 candidates were examined in 215 subjects, and the results were :—

16 passes with high distinction.
39 passes with distinction.
94 passes (simple).
2 passes (subject to completion of field-work).
64 failures.

215

At the Supplementary Examinations, 15 candidates were examined in 17 subjects, the results being :—

13 passes.
4 failures.

James Backhouse Walker Prize.

This prize for proficiency throughout the course for the Degree of LL.B. was awarded to Marcus George Gibson.

Minor Walker Prizes.

In 1917, two additional prizes, payable out of the James Backhouse Walker Prize Fund, were established, entitled the Minor Walker Prizes. The one is called the Walker Common Law Prize, to be awarded to the candidate who, in the opinion of the Faculty of Law, has shown, at the same examination, the greatest proficiency in the Law of Wrong and the Law of Contracts. The other is called the Walker Conveyancing Prize, to be awarded to the candidate who has similarly shown the greatest proficiency in the Law of Property II. and Equity. In 1917, the Walker Common Law Prize was not awarded. The Walker Conveyancing Prize was awarded to R. N. K. Beedham.

Honours Examinations.

Honours Examinations were held in three schools, the results being :—

Languages School.

First Class.

Elsie Doris Bradley, B.A.

Philosophy School.

First Class.

James Maximus Cotter, B.A.

Mathematical School.

Third Class.

Cyril Evelyn Bellord Waldron, B.A.

Examiners in addition to Professors and Lecturers of the University :—Professor H. S. Carslaw, M.A., Sc.D. (Sydney); Dr. A. Lodewyckx, M.A., Litt.D. (Melbourne); and Dr. J. McKellar Stewart, B.A., Ph.D. (Melbourne.)

IV.—DEGREES CONFERRED.

The following Degree was conferred at a meeting of Council held 16th January, 1918 :—

Bachelor of Arts:

Henry Thomas Parker.

The Commemoration and Annual Meeting of the University was held at the Town Hall, Hobart, on Tuesday, 23rd April, 1918, at which the following Degrees were conferred :—

Bachelor of Arts:

Gertrude Teresa Law.
Aileen Mary Murphy.
Francis Mary Dubrelle Pryde (*née* Weston).
Robert Hutchison Reid.
Isobel Dieudonnée Travers.

Bachelor of Science:

James Montagu Travers Butler.
Charles Eagle Leonard Knight.

Bachelor of Laws:

Herbert Richard Dobbie.
Ferdinand Charles Wolfhagen.

Master of Arts:

Christine Martha Walch, B.A.

Master of Science:

Cyril Evelyn Bellord Waldron, B.Sc.

The number of separate persons who have been admitted Degrees after examination is now 208.

The number of separate Degrees so conferred is 270.

At Commemoration there were also the following admissions *ad eundem gradum* :—

Bachelor of Arts:

Robert Snowdon Hay, B.A. (Durham).
Leslie Stuart MacDougall, B.A. (Melbourne).
Graham Laing Somerville, B.L. (Glasgow).

Master of Arts:

Douglas Berry Copland, M.A. (New Zealand).
 Frank Ellis, M.A. (Adelaide).
 Cecil Edgar Bowen Fletcher, M.A. (Sydney).
 John French Lydall, M.A. (Sydney).

V.—COURSES OF STUDY.

The number of Lectures delivered at the University throughout the Academic year averaged 97 per week. Three Lectures per week in Pure Mathematics I. (a), were delivered at Launceston. The total number of Students attending classes in the last term was 94 in Hobart and 7 in Launceston.

Twenty-nine students living away from Hobart, or unable by reason of occupation to attend lectures, received exemption from attendance.

University Extension Board and Tutorial Classes.

The work of the University Extension Board during the year has been principally confined to Tutorial Classes.

Mr. L. Rodway, C.M.G., was elected Chairman.

Lectures were delivered by Mr. E. Morris Miller, at Burnie, Ulverstone, Devonport, Latrobe, Longford, and Bushy Park; by Mr. Copland, at Burnie, Ulverstone, Devonport, Launceston, and Bushy Park; by Mr. L. H. Lindon, at Burnie, Ulverstone, Devonport, and Launceston; by Rev. H. N. Baker, at Burnie, Ulverstone, and Devonport; and by Mr. H. H. Scott, at Launceston.

Professor Meredith Atkinson, M.A., Director of Tutorial Classes in the University of Melbourne, delivered lectures at Launceston, Devonport, and Burnie, and also carried on the work of the Launceston Tutorial Class in Economics.

The Tutorial Classes pursued their work with excellent attendances. The enrolment of effective class students was 103.

In 1917, Parliament voted a sum of £350 conditional upon the appointment of a Lecturer to carry on Tutorial and Extension work in Northern Tasmania. In April, 1918, Mr. Bevil Hugh Molesworth, M.A. (Queensland), was appointed to the position.

VI.—COMMERCE COURSES.

During 1917, steps were taken to draft a scheme of education in Commerce. It is proposed to establish a Certificate Course of two years, and a Course of four years for a Degree of Bachelor of Commerce. The scheme was drawn up by a committee in which were represented the University Council and Staff, the Hobart Chamber of Commerce, the Federated Institute of Accountants (Tasmania Division), the Institute of Accountants of Victoria (Tasmania Branch), and the A.C.P.A. After the scheme had received the approval of the Council, application was made to the Government to provide a sum of money, but the Appropriation Act had been passed before the scheme was complete, and the matter was deferred till 1918. In order to assist in the launching of the scheme, the Hobart Chamber of Commerce collected from the citizens of Hobart a sum of £500. There is, undoubtedly, great demand in Tasmania for such courses.

VII.—LIBRARY.

The customary donations of calendars and publications of universities and other State public and scientific authorities, were received, and form a valuable addition to the University Library. A list is contained in the appendix. The interesting publications of the Carnegie Institute of Washington were forwarded regularly, and are of the highest utility.

The family of the late Robert Headlam presented to the University a collection of 300 volumes of historical, biographical, literary, and other works. The books are well bound, and form a handsome and valuable addition to the library. The late Mr. R. M. Johnston, I.S.O., bequeathed to the University a considerable portion of his collection of scientific, economic, and philosophical works.

Considerable additions to the library have been made by purchase.

VIII.—STAFF.

At the beginning of the Academic year of 1917, the University staff consisted of five Professors:—Classics and English Literature, W. H. Williams, M.A.; Mathematics, Alexander McAulay, M.A.; Law, D. G. McDougall, M.A.,

B.C.L., LL.D.; Biology, T. Thomson Flynn, B.Sc.; Engineering, J. H. Mackay, M.C.E.; one Assistant Professor—Classics, R. L. Dunbabin, M.A.; and seven Lecturers—Modern Languages, I. N. Raamsdonk, Litt.B., LL.B.; Chemistry, P. J. MacLeod, B.A.; Physics, J. L. Glasson, M.A., D.Sc.; Philosophy, E. Morris Miller, M.A.; Law, P. L. Griffiths, M.A., LL.B.; Education, J. A. Johnson, M.A. Mr. H. Fraser, M.A., B.C.E., was again appointed Lecturer in Launceston in Pure Mathematics I. (a). In April, 1917, D. B. Copland, M.A., was appointed to the Lectureship in History and Economics, resigned by Mr. Heaton in February, 1917.

In 1917, Assistant-Professor R. L. Dunbabin was promoted to a Professorship.

Reference to the appointment of Mr. Molesworth has been already made.

IX.—THE COUNCIL AND SENATE.

The following is the list of members of the Council at the commencement of the year:—

Members elected by the Senate:—Mr. W. J. T. Stops, LL.B. (Vice-Chancellor); Mr. W. F. Dennis Butler*, B.A., M.Sc., LL.B.; Professor T. Thomson Flynn, B.Sc.; Mr. R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.; Mr. L. H. Lindon, M.A.; Mr. F. Lodge, B.A.; Professor D. G. McDougall*, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D.; Mr. F. Shann, M.A.; Professor W. H. Williams, M.A.

Members elected by the Parliament:—Hon. T. Gant, M.A. (Chancellor); Mr. E. A. Counsel*; Hon. G. C. Gilmore, B.A.; Rev. T. Kelsh*; Sir N. Elliott Lewis*, K.C.M.G., M.A., B.C.L.; Major the Hon. A. Morrisby; Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, Kt., LL.B., Chief Justice of Tasmania; and the Rt. Rev. Reginald Stephen*, M.A., Bishop of Tasmania.

Members *ex officio*:—The Minister of Education, Hon. W. H. Lee; the Director of Education, Mr. W. T. McCoy, B.A.

Mr. F. Shann, M.A., resigned his seat on the Council on his departure from Tasmania, and Mr. H. Gillett, M.A., was elected to fill the vacancy.

Dr. J. Sprent, M.B., B.Sc., who has returned from active service, was again elected a Member of Council at the ordinary elections by the Senate.

Rev. J. B. W. Woolnough, M.A., formerly a Member of Council, died in 1917.

Mr. R. M. Johnston, I.S.O., died on 20th April, 1918. He was originally elected in 1893, and was continuously a member till his death. Professor J. H. Mackay, M.C.E., was elected to fill the vacancy.

On 20th February, 1917, the Council re-elected Mr. W. J. T. Stops, LL.B., to the office of Vice-Chancellor.

Meetings of Council.

There were held during the year 13 meetings of Council. The attendance of the members was as follows:—Mr. Butler, 8; Mr. Johnston, 3; Mr. Shann, 2 (out of 9); Mr. Gillett, 2 (out of 4); Mr. Lodge, 11; Professor McDougall, 12; Mr. Lindon, 12; Professor Flynn, 7; Mr. Stops, 13; Professor Williams, 10; Hon. T. Gant, 10; Mr. Counsel, 5; Hon. G. C. Gilmore, 9; Rev. T. Kelsh, 6; Hon. Sir N. Elliott Lewis, 10; Major the Hon. A. Morrisby, 10; Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, 3; Rt. Rev. Reginald Stephen, 6; Mr. McCoy, 9.

The Senate held 4 meetings during the year.

X.—RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Rhodes Scholarship Trustees resolved that no appointments should be made in 1917, but that students eligible in 1917 should also be eligible in 1918.

XI.—ORIENT MAIL LINE CONCESSION.

No application was received in 1917.

XII.—ENLISTMENT OF GRADUATES AND STUDENTS.

The enlistment of graduates and students of the University in the A.I.F. has continued. Several of them have been specially honoured for their conduct in the field, amongst

* Re-elected during the year for further period.

them being Major L. F. Giblin, M.C., formerly a Member of Council, who has received the D.S.O. Dr. Sprent received the Military Cross.

The following students have lost their lives :—Raymond Adams, Morton Allport, Edward Lionel Austin Butler, Osborne Henry Douglas, Keith Caplen Hall, Cecil Norman Salisbury, Charles Frederic Sharland, Clement Woolley.

XIII.—STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations were allowed by the Governor during 1917 :—

Of the Minor Walker Prizes.

The following Amendments of Statutes and Regulations were allowed by the Governor during 1917 :—

Statute.

Ch. X. of University Extension.

Regulations.

- Of the Board of Public Examinations.
- Of the Junior Public Examination.
- Of the Senior Public Examination.
- Of Matriculation.
- Of the University Scholarships.
- Of the William Robert Giblin Scholarship.
- Of the Ordinary and Supplementary Examinations.
- Of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.
- Of the Degree of Bachelor of Science.
- Of the Honours Examinations.

XIV.—ACCOUNTS.

The audited Account of Income and Expenditure, required by the provisions of "The Tasmanian University Act," is hereto appended.

TETLEY GANT, *Chancellor.*

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Calendars and other publications from the following Universities, &c. :—

Aberdeen, Adelaide, Auckland College (N.Z.), California, Cambridge, Canterbury College (N.Z.), Cape of Good Hope,

Chicago, Colorado, Columbia, Dublin, Edinburgh, George Washington, Harvard, Hongkong, Illinois, Imperial University (Tokyo), John Hopkins, Lisbon, Manitoba, McGill (Canada), Melbourne, Michigan, New York, New Zealand, Otago, Oxford, Pennsylvania, South African, Sydney, Waseda (Tokyo), West Australia.

Charters Towers School of Mines (Queensland), Imperial College of Science and Technology (London), Perth Technical School, Royal Australian Military and Naval Colleges, South African School of Mines and Technology, South Australian School of Mines, Western Australian School of Mines, Year Book of the Universities of the Empire.

Proceedings, Transactions, &c., from the following Societies, &c. :—

Australian Museum, Carnegie Endowment for Universal Peace, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Carnegie Institution (Washington), Linnean Society of New South Wales, Melbourne National Museum, Natural History and Science Society of Western Australia, Perth Observatory, Queensland Museum, Royal Societies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania.

Publications of the Tasmanian Government Departments; Australasian-Antarctic Expedition; Commonwealth Meteorologist; Commonwealth Parliament; Commonwealth Public Service Commissioner; Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics; Education Departments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Alberta (Canada), New York; Geological Survey of Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand; Botanic Gardens, Sydney; Department of Fisheries, New South Wales; Department of Mines and Agriculture, New South Wales; Irrigation Records of New South Wales; Dominion Analyst, New Zealand; Departments of Chemistry and Mines, South Australia; Departments of Mines, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia, New Zealand; Department of Agriculture and Industries, Western Australia; Northern Territory Reports; Department of External Affairs, Melbourne; School of Tropical Medicine, Townsville (Q.); Government Statistician, New South Wales.

STATEMENT of Income and Expenditure for Year ended 31st December, 1917.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance of Account from previous year	197	1	1	Salaries—			
Less Balance of Credit, Tutorial and Extension Classes	19	1	5	Professors:—			
				Classics and English Literature	500	0	0
State Grant	7000	0	0	Mathematics	500	0	0
Less transferred to Tutorial and Extension Classes	325	0	0	Law	500	0	0
				Engineering	500	0	0
				Classics	400	0	0
Fees—				Lecturers:—			
Matriculation	16	16	0	Modern Languages	350	0	0
Degrees	66	3	0	Chemistry	350	0	0
Examination, Degree Ordinary	96	19	10	Physics	400	0	0
Ditto, Degree Supplementary	31	17	0	Philosophy	350	0	0
Ditto, Degree Honours	6	6	0	History and Economics	262	10	0
Examination Certificates, &c.	22	19	6	Law	100	0	0
Lecture Fees	637	7	8	Education (fees only)	22	1	0
				Engineering Assistant	99	0	0
				Chemistry Laboratory Assistant	53	0	0
Sale of University Publications				Lectures (Mathematical) at Launceston	40	0	0
Sundries				Student Assistants	28	7	0
				Registrar	300	0	0
				Clerks	213	0	0
							4967 18 0
				Laboratory Expenses, Apparatus, Material, &c.—			
				Physics	191	19	11
				Chemistry	167	12	7
				Biology	71	6	10
				Engineering and Surveying	57	4	8
							488 4 0
				Honours—			
				Examiner's Fees	26	15	6
				Printing, Postage, &c.	7	16	8
							34 12 2
				Degree Examinations—			
				Ordinary and Supplementary—			
				Examiners' Fees, Ordinary	297	3	0
				Ditto, Supplementary	33	12	0
				Printing	113	10	6
				Advertising	0	4	0
				Stationery	3	3	3
				Superintendence and Attendance	11	4	6
				Freight, Postage, and Telegrams	3	4	8
				Sundries	2	9	6
							464 11 5
				Music Examinations			2 14 1
				Scholarships and Exhibitions—			
				Scholarships	195	0	0
				Boarding Allowances	75	0	0
				Exhibitions	300	0	0
							570 0 0
				Buildings and Grounds—			
				Caretaker	120	0	0
				Messengers	66	0	0
				Light	29	8	8
				Fuel	28	9	0
				Insurance	26	13	9
				Repairs, &c.	20	7	8
				Additions and Alterations	13	18	7
				Furniture, House Sundries	18	11	8
				Rates	15	6	3
				Assistance	5	10	0
							344 5 7
				Library—			
				Books, Magazines, and Binding			237 17 9
				Miscellaneous—			
				Advertising	12	12	0
				Printing and Binding	21	13	9
				University Publications for Sale	49	10	3
				Purchase of Calendars	2	0	2
				Stationery	52	15	3
				Attendance	2	8	0
				Printing Calendar	78	12	0
				Commemoration Expenses	13	9	11
				Rhodes Scholarship	0	7	7
				Telephone	18	16	7
				Freight, Postage, and Telegrams	14	17	8
				Schools of Mines Examinations	0	7	9
				Bank Exchange	1	7	7
				Petty Expenses	1	15	7
				Letter-box	3	7	0
				Legal Expenses	4	4	0
				Clerical Assistance	3	10	0
				Purchase of Typewriter and Duplicator	39	8	6
				Travelling Expenses, Matriculation Conference, Lecturers	31	8	3
							352 11 10
				Public Examinations (shortage)			274 5 8
				Balance—			
				Commonwealth Bank	347	11	0
				Ralston Bequest, Dr. Balance	17	1	4
				Sundry Debtors	23	0	1
							387 12 5
				Less Tutorial, &c., Classes—			
				Cr. Balance	80	5	2
				Sundry Creditors	272	18	3
							353 3 5

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1917—*contd.*

SIR RICHARD DRY-PRIZE FUND.

1917.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1917.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.								Dec. 31.							
To balance 31st Dec., 1916			346	5	3	By provision for prize, 1917...		...			10	0	0
" Interest on Investments :—								" Balance :—							
Tasmanian Inscribed Stock		7	17	6				Tas. 3½% Inscribed Stock		300	0	0			
Hobart Savings Bank		2	0	6				Hobart Savings Bank ...		55	9	9			
								Accrued interest		3	6	6			
					9	18	0					358	16	3	
Less accrued interest								Less liability to J. Walch							
31.12.16		0	13	6			9 4 6	& Sons Ltd., for 1917 prize		10	0	0			
" interest accrued 31.12.17					3 6 6						348	16	3
					£358	16	3						£358	16	3

JAMES BACKHOUSE WALKER PRIZE FUND.

1917.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1917.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.								Dec. 31.							
To balance 31st Dec., 1916			441	9	10	By prize, 1917 .....		...			13	13	0
" Interest on Investments :—								By balance :—							
Mortgage.....		12	14	6				Mortgage at 5% per annum		255	0	0			
Hobart Savings Bank.....		4	19	9				Hobart Savings Bank		40	16	3			
Tasmanian Inscribed Stock		3	15	0				Tasmanian 5% Inscribed							
					21	9	3	Stock		150	0	0			
Less accrued interest								Interest accrued		3	12	5			
31.12.16		3	9	10			17 19 5						449	8	8
" Interest accrued 31.12.17...		...					3 12 5								
					£463	1	8						£463	1	8

REV. DR. JAMES SCOTT MEMORIAL PRIZE FUND.

1917.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1917.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.								Dec. 31.							
To balance 31st Dec., 1916			54	4	0	By provision for prize, 1917 ...		...			1	10	0
" Interest on Investments :—								" Balance :—							
Tasmanian Inscribed Stock		1	10	0				Tasmanian 4% Inscribed							
C'wealth Savings Bank ...		0	2	7				Stock		50	0	0			
					1	12	7	C'wealth Savings Bank		5	15	10			
Less accrued interest								Accrued Interest				0	11	6	
31.12.16.....		0	0	9			1 11 10			56	7	4			
" Interest accrued 31.12.17...		...					0 11 6	Deduct liability A. W.							
								Birchall and Son, prize							
								for 1917		1	10	0			
					£56	7	4						54	17	4
													£56	7	4

ANDREW INGLIS CLARK MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

1917.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1916.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.								Dec. 31.							
To balance 31st Dec., 1916			413	17	8	By provision for Scholarship,					15	0	0
" Interest on Investments :—								R. G. L. Brett .....		...			
Mortgage		3	15	0				Balance :—							
C'wealth Savings Bank,								C'wealth 4½% Inscribed							
received		1	10	0				Stock		250	0	0			
C'wealth Inscribed Stock		11	5	0				C'wealth Savings Bank		16	10	1			
Tasmanian Inscribed Stock		2	10	0				Tas. 5% Inscribed Stock		150	0	0			
					19	0	0	Accrued Interest		2	11	7			
Less accrued interest													419	1	8
31.12.16.....		1	7	7			17 12 5								
" Interest accrued 31.12.17...		...					2 11 7								
													£434	1	8
					£434	1	8								

28,946
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TASMANIA

(No. 10.)

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REPORT NOV 1 1918

OF THE

SECRETARY FOR MINES

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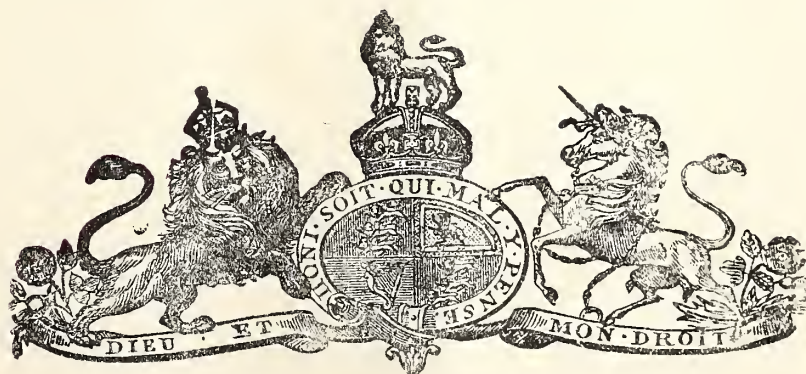
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31

1917

INCLUDING REPORTS OF THE INSPECTOR OF MINES,
GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST, MOUNT CAMERON
WATER-RACE BOARD, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£47 15s.]



Tasmania

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

1918



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NOV 1 1918

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR MINES.

Mines Department,
Hobart, 18th April, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the Mines Department and the Mining Industry for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The aggregate value of minerals raised during the year was £1,584,290, being an increase of £63,240 on the value of the output for the previous year.

With the exception of copper pyrites, wolfram, bismuth, and asbestos, there has been a decrease in the output of all minerals, but with the increased price of metals and the production of scheelite and zinc for the first time in the State, the value of the output has been maintained. This may be regarded as very creditable considering that, owing to the war, it is very difficult to obtain men and mining machinery, while the strikes on the mainland and the increase of wages owing to the increased cost of living have considerably handicapped the progress of the industry. On the other hand, the increased price of metals and the demand for war-time necessities has been an incentive for increased production.

The Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Company Ltd. has been the chief producer of gold, and the Tasmania Gold Mine still continues to extract a considerable quantity of gold from the battery tailings sand. No new gold discoveries of importance have been made during the year. Several of the mines working last year with assistance from the Government have been forced to close down, and the mining plants have been sold and removed.

The New Golden Mara Mine at Branhholm has again been taken up and a new company formed. This is the third attempt, and the last three crushings, although small, have proved sufficiently encouraging to induce the company to continue further developmental work.

AID TO MINING.

The following is an account of the work carried out under the provisions of "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912":—

Assistance to tributers at Zeehan was continued, and 1176 feet of driving was carried out for an expenditure of £530 2s. 6d. The amount of royalty received was £471 16s. 6d. No royalty was received for the last three months of the year, owing to the ore sales having stopped on account of the industrial strikes on the mainland.

At No. 2 Argent Mine an electric pumping plant was installed towards the end of the year, at a cost of £672 5s. 10d. for purchasing, erecting, running, and maintaining the plant. The tributers repaid £58 5s. 8d. towards the cost of running and maintaining the plant. In addition to the usual royalty, the tributers have agreed to pay an additional royalty of 2½ per cent. to repay the cost of the plant.

The amount received from ore sales on behalf of the tributers was £6346 12s. 3d., which was distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Royalty paid to lessees	327	16	7
Royalty paid to State... ..	530	2	2
Amount returned to tributers	5488	13	6

The total expenditure for the year (not including the advances on ores) was £2379 14s. 11d., and the amount received was £737 10s. 5d.

Prospecting.—Prospectors were assisted in the vicinity of Preolenna, Arthur River, Heemskirk, Corinna, Port Davey, and Cox's Bight, the expenditure being £283 5s. 9d. At Preolenna the coal seams located the previous year were further developed. In the other districts a considerable number of minerals were found, but there was no discovery which could be considered payable.

Assaying and Surveying.—The system of making assays at the nominal charge of 1s. was continued, and 529 assays were made. In addition, 102 mineral determinations were made free. This has proved a boon to prospectors who are in quest of minerals which have become valuable through enhanced metal prices. Tributers have been assisted by having surveys of their workings made free of charge.

Boring Operations.—Mr. Harry T. Roach, with his assistants, has continued boring operations in the Gladstone District for the purpose of locating further deposits of alluvial tin. The work was undertaken by the Mt. Cameron Water Race Board, at the request of the Government, a sum of £600 having been provided for the purpose under "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912."

During the year 339 bores were put down, and approximately 7312 feet bored. The results have not been very encouraging, as no new deposits of rich ground have been proved. The work was still proceeding at the end of the year, but operations ceased at the end of February.

The following is a list of the bores put down on the various claims:—

For whom.	Description of Holding.	No. of Bores.
G. S. and A. H. Mallinson	Prospecting Area, Great Northern Plain	39
Higgs and Kerrison	Prospecting Area, Esk	16
Higgs and Kerrison	Ditto, Vulcan	16
Higgs and Kerrison	Ditto, Scotia Flat	27
Higgs and Kerrison	Ditto, Jewel's Flat	13
H. G. Beltz	Leases, Nos. 7092-m, 7037-m, 7038-m, and Prospecting Area, Great Northern Plain	39
Chas. Barnes	Leases, Nos. 6987-m, 6231-m, and Prospecting Area, Edina Flat	32
Chas. Barnes	Prospecting Area, Lark Creek	14
Chas. King	Ditto, South Cybele	10
Chas. Barnes	Ditto, ditto	11
Chas. Barnes	Ditto, Cybele	32
Jas. Fleming	Ditto, ditto	10
C. Barnes and R. Harvey	Ditto, Tamar	11
D. Shields	Ditto, Bridge Sections	13
Bailey & McDonald	Lease No. 7620-m, Scotia	24
Jas. Galloway	Lease No. 4121-m, and Prospecting Area, Scotia	13
Higgs and Kerrison	Prospecting Area, Black Duck	10
Higgs and Kerrison	Ditto, McGregor Flat	10
Higgs and Kerrison	Ditto, Big Bend	5
		339

"THE MINING AND PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1913."

Expenditure during the year ended 31st December, 1917 :—

Purpose.	Amount provided.	Expenditure previous to 1917.	Expenditure during 1917.	Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1917.
Item -	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912"	7000 0 0	6900 16 0	2106 1 9	9006 17 9
Cr. 2019 19 3				
2. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Mining Development Act, 1912"	6000 0 0	5788 15 9	189 5 11	5978 1 8
Cr. 73 8 1				
3. Assisting prospectors to further develop their discoveries, &c.	1000 0 0	265 17 6	508 5 0	774 2 6
4. For defraying the expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with the State Argent Flat Mine, Zeehan	10,000 0 0	11,208 19 10	...	11,208 19 10
Cr. 1208 19 10				
5. For defraying the expenses incurred or to be incurred in carrying on the operations of the Tasmania Gold Mine at Beaconsfield	2000 0 0	9450 15 8	...	9450 15 8
Cr. 7450 15 8				
6. Making advances upon the security of ore produced from any mine in the State—Payment of expenses generally in connection with the foregoing, &c.....	40,000 0 0	21,273 2 2	...	21,273 2 2
Cr. 20,480 13 7				
	£66,000 0 0	54,888 6 11	2803 12 8	57,691 19 7
Cr. 31,233 16 5				

"THE PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1913."

Expenditure during the year ended 31st December, 1917 :—

Purpose.	Amount provided.	Expenditure previous to 1917.	Expenditure during 1917.	Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1917.
Item—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Mining Development Act, 1912"	6000 0 0	5705 0 10	230 15 0	5935 15 10
12. Assisting prospectors to further develop their discoveries, &c.	2000 0 0	1573 8 2	...	1573 8 2
	£8000 0 0	7278 9 0	230 15 0	7509 4 0

"THE MINING APPROPRIATION ACT, 1915."

Purpose.	Amount provided.	Expenditure previous to 1917.	Expenditure during 1917.	Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1917.
1. For defraying the expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with mining and mining operations in respect of State Argent Flat Mine at Zeehan	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	8000 0 0	15,586 5 9	1668 1 10	17,254 7 7
Cr. 9254 7 7				

"THE AID TO MINING ACT, 1912."

Expenditure to 31st December, 1917:—

Purpose.	Amount provided.	Expenditure previous to 1917.	Expenditure during 1917.	Total Expenditure to 31st December, 1917.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(A)— <i>Mining, Prospecting, and Development Work, &c., undertaken by or under the direction of the Department of Mines.</i>				
1. To provide for salaries of supervising engineers, and office charges, travelling expenses, printing and advertising, and any miscellaneous charges connected with the purposes of this Act.....	2000 0 0	2000 15 3	...	2000 15 3
Cr.	0 15 3			
2. In prospecting or mining for gold or any other metal or mineral or developing mines at or near Zeehan	4000 0 0	4021 10 3	...	4021 10 3
Cr.	21 10 3			
3. In the equipment, salaries, wages, &c., of four Government prospecting parties	1500 0 0	1558 3 1	...	1558 3 1
Cr.	58 3 1			
4. In prospecting for gold by means of diamond-drill or otherwise at Beaconsfield	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	...	1000 0 0
5. In prospecting for gold or any other metal or mineral at Lefroy, Mathinna, and in the North-Eastern mining division	2000 0 0	1338 14 10	309 4 4	1647 19 2
6. In the purchase and erection or hiring of a State battery or other plant for the examination or treatment of ores in a locality on the West Coast deemed suitable by the Minister, and the cutting, construction, and formation of races, dams, and other works deemed necessary by the Minister in connection with the same pursuant to Part IV. of "The Mining Development Act, 1912".....	6000 0 0	47 10 0	...	47 10 0
* (1) .....	...	809 18 0	...	809 18 0
* (2) .....	...	2522 9 4	...	2522 9 4
* (3) .....	...	1201 19 6	...	1201 19 6
* (4) .....	...	83 12 5	...	83 12 5
* (5) .....	...	35 9 3	...	35 9 3
* (6) .....	...	1298 10 0	...	1298 10 0
* (7) .....	...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
7. In opening up old tracks	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
8. In cutting and constructing tracks in the Heemskirk District, and from Macquarie Harbour to Port Davey	1400 0 0	1399 1 1	...	1399 1 1
9. In obtaining reports upon sites for conservation of water	350 0 0	350 0 0	...	350 0 0
(B)— <i>Advances in Aid of Mining and Prospecting.</i>				
10. Advances to miners for prospecting, pursuant to "The Mining Development Act, 1912"	750 0 0	539 10 2	...	539 10 2
11. Assistance towards boring not exceeding one-half the total cost, pursuant to Part V. of "The Mining Development Act, 1912"	500 0 0	191 19 8	271 8 7	463 8 3
	£20,000 0 0	18,899 2 10	580 12 11	19,479 15 9
Cr.	£80 8 7			

* The amount provided in Schedule under Item 6 not being required for the purpose specified, has been applied, as provided by Section 10 of the Act, for the purpose of augmenting the amounts provided for these items

STATE ARGENT FLAT MINE.

From 1st January, 1917, to 12th May, 1917, the date of ceasing active operations at the State Argent Mine, the following work was carried out:—

Surface.—Outside the ordinary routine work an air-shaft was sunk 58 feet to connect and ventilate the stopes on the north block of the No. 3 lode. Sufficient ore was obtained from this shaft to cover the cost of sinking.

300-Foot Level.—The west crosscut was extended 75 feet, total 565 feet. At this point Fulton's lode was penetrated; a drive was then extended 83 feet on the lode, and a rise sent up to the 150-foot level. The work done on both drive and rise failed to reveal any payable ore. The drive on Flaherty's lode was advanced 299 feet, making a total driven north of 447 feet 6 inches. A rise was sent up 35 feet, total 91 feet. The lode in both places varied from 2 feet to 4 feet in width, and in a few places showed silver-lead ore, but not in sufficient quantities to pay.

The eastern crosscut was extended 199 feet, total from shaft 747 feet. At a point 740 feet in, the No. 4 lode was intersected, and proved to be 4 feet wide, showing some nice nodules of clean galena. Drives were sent out along the lode 23 feet north and 72 feet south. In the latter end some nice milling ore was showing; a large body of water was tapped in this end, which drained the lode in the upper level and also drained Kestle's working, 200 feet south. A rise was sent up 53 feet. The lode in the rise showed small seams of galena.

150-Foot Level.—During the last week, prior to closing, the manager was able to sink on the No. 4 level, and a winze was sent down 7 feet. The lode in the winze was from 20 to 24 inches wide, of very good milling ore.

A crosscut in a north-easterly direction was extended 88 feet from the north drive to tap the No. 4 lode near the No. 1 Argent Mine. This crosscut was not advanced far enough to meet its objective.

GOLD MINING.

The following return shows the quantity and value of gold won during the year :—

	Ounces.
Beaconsfield	5976
Mathinna	807'4
Mt. Victoria	199'76
Warrentinna	
Mt. Cameron	
Lefroy	30'655
Lisle	310'360
Golconda	
Lilydale	
North-West and West Coasts	7413'530
Total	14,737'705

Value, £61,577, equal to 14,496'464 oz. fine gold.

Beaconsfield.—The Tasmania Gold Mine Limited.—Since the closing down of this mine no mining operations of any consequence have been carried on in this district. The company has been treating its accumulated tailings, slimes, and concentrates, from which 5476 oz. of fine gold were obtained.

Lefroy.—The Back Creek Deep Leads Gold Mining Company, in prospecting with Government assistance for the deep alluvial lead, extended the drive at the top of Allen's rise a distance of 57 feet, in a full face of angular wash, which returned about a grain of gold to the truck load. This work proved unprofitable, and it was decided to extend the main or deep drive towards the No. 4 bore-hole. This was accomplished in a distance of 850 feet. At 750 feet a test bore was put up through the back of the drive, and at a height of 4 feet entered and bored into 2 feet 6 inches of hard wash, carrying traces of gold. The work was continued through to the face, but the results obtained were not encouraging, and the bore was discontinued. It was then decided to drive north to locate the "White Lead." After driving about 39 feet work ceased for want of capital.

Golconda.—Pearson's Gold Mine.—A shaft has been sunk on Section 1228-g, known as the "Enterprise" Mine, and the reef opened up and driven upon for a distance of 110 feet, and connected with the old workings overhead. The results obtained after crushing were disappointing, and operations ceased towards the end of the year.

The Golden Crest Gold Mine.—This company has continued prospecting operations. The chief work was from the end of the lowest adit. Here the reef was intersected and driven upon, and finally connected with the old workings 60 feet overhead. The stone is mineralised and assays 3 oz. of gold, 6 per cent. of copper, and a quantity of arsenic per ton.

The Eureka and Golden Pyramid Mines have continued prospecting, but no new developments have been made.

Lisle.—The Lisle Hydraulic Gold Mine treated 16,258 tons of quartz and obtained 294 oz. of gold, valued at £756 18s. Since the 1st October last the mine has only been running one shift with eight men. The lead is a little over 4 feet in width and an average depth of 22 feet, and runs up the flat for over a mile. In the bottom and up through a sandy sediment there is a quantity of sticks, rubbish, and timber up to 18 inches in diameter, which prove that the company is working the bed of an ancient river. On the eastern side of Thomas' Creek another run of gold has been discovered, and it is intended to test its extent at a later date.

Lisle Gold Mine.—Towards the close of the year sluicing operations were resumed, but owing to an intrusion of clay the clean-up from about 4200 cubic yards and an unknown quantity of drift only gave a return of 5 oz. 14 dwt. of gold. It is the intention of the company to open up one of its other leases when the wet season sets in.

The Somallee Gold Mining Company.—Work has been confined principally to prospecting by means of trenches from 1 to 10 feet in depth and in driving a tunnel a distance of 124 feet into the foot of the hill on Section 1333-g. Some very encouraging prospects have been obtained.

Warrentinna.—The Mara Gold Mining Company, under the management of Mr. J. T. Stubbs, has started operations and has obtained 80½ oz. of gold from 53 tons of quartz. This is the third time the lease has been forfeited and taken

Stoping was confined to the north block of the No. 3 lode, which proved highly remunerative, as far as this part of the mine was concerned.

Tributers.—Several parties of tributers were engaged working blocks with profitable results on the leases, chiefly in the No. 1 Argent Mine and the flat between the main shaft and the No. 6 Argent Shaft.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the 4½ months of active work :—

	Feet.	£	s.	d.
Crosscuts were extended	362	35,091	14	10
Drives were extended	419	8309	15	10
Stopes were extended	968			
Rises were extended	235			
Shaft was extended	58			
Winze was extended	7			
Expenditure previous to 1917				
Expenditure during 1917				
Total expenditure to 31st December, 1917		£43,401	10	8
Value of ore sold by the State previous to 1917	7421	14	3	
Ditto during 1917 (280'3453 tons)	4794	4	1	
Total value of ore sold by the State to 31st December, 1917	£12,215	18	4	
Royalty paid by tributers previous to 1917	1177	13	6	
Ditto during 1917	980	0	2	
Total royalty paid by tributers to 31st December, 1917	£2157	13	8	

The value of ore sold (550'1565 tons) by the tributers during the year was £6750 14s. 5d., of which sum £3629 6s. 6d. was paid to the tributers, £1 5s. 1d. to the Mt. Zeehan (Tas.) Silver-lead Mines Limited, and £1131 18s. 1d. retained by the State for royalty and stores supplied. The cash payments for stores supplied to the tributers during the year amounted to £93 5s. 5d.

ADVANCES ON ORES.

Owing to a general strike on the mainland the Sulphide Corporation notified that the purchase of ore raised by the Zeehan tributers would cease for a time, and application was made to the Government for financial assistance to keep the mines working and purchase the ore until the Sulphide Corporation was ready to resume operations and purchase the accumulated stocks. A sum of £10,000 was provided by the Governor for the purpose on the 31st August, and advances at the rate of 50 per cent. on silver at 3s. per ounce, and lead at £25 per ton, were made on all the ore raised by the tributers. The advances were limited to £2000 per month up to the 1st March, 1918, but not to exceed in the aggregate the amount provided; interest to be charged at the rate of 6 per cent.

The first advance was made on the 26th September, and at the end of the year a sum of £4291 13s. 11d. had been advanced to 40 tribute parties and one company, operating within a radius of two miles of the Zeehan Post-office.

APPENDICES.

Appended will be found the following reports :—

- The Annual Report of the Mt. Cameron Water-race Board.
- Report of the Government Geologist.
- Report of the Acting Assistant Government Geologist.
- Report of the Government Assayer.
- Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines.
- Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.
- Reports of the Inspectors of Mines.
- Notes on the Discovery of a New Fossil Fruit from the Deep Lead Tin Drifts at Derby, Tasmania. By R. M. Johnston, I.S.O., F.S.S.

up by some of the old shareholders in the original company, known as the Golden Mara Gold Mining Company. After the original company failed the ground was taken up by the New Golden Mara Gold Mining Company, and although assisted by the Government to the extent of £1000 on the pound for pound principle, failed to make a success of the mine, and it was again taken up by the present company. Since the end of the year two crushings have been put through the battery, and better results have been obtained. The company deserves every success, as it is said to be owing to the confidence of a few of the shareholders in the former companies that the mine is now being given a fair chance.

Gladstone.—The Gladstone Gold, Tin, and Wolfram Developing Company advanced the north-west drive on the reef for a distance of 95 feet, the face terminating in 2 feet of well-defined stone. Assays taken along the face and other parts of the workings are said to have averaged 14 dwt. of gold to the ton.

Moore's Mine.—Drives put in at the bottom of the shaft are said to have given dish prospects of free gold.

Mathinna.—The New Golden Gate Syndicate.—Work has been chiefly confined to opening up and retimbering at the 500-foot level. A little stoping was done at the back of No. 4 level, and 323 oz. of gold were obtained from 542 tons of quartz; 1000 tons of tailings were treated by cyanide, and 118 oz. of bullion obtained. The total quantity of gold won was 660 oz., valued at £1582.

The New Jubilee Gold Mining Company.—Work was continued on "Lyons'" and the Derby reefs, but the mine finally had to close down for want of capital.

Fingal.—The Daylight Gold Mining Company.—A shaft was sunk to a depth of 60 feet and driven some distance on a small but promising reef, which, however, became broken, and the mine was abandoned.

Alluvial Mining.—One man prospecting near the head of the Forth River obtained about 14 oz. of coarse water-worn gold.

The Briseis Tin and General Mining Company at Derby obtained 26'86 oz. when streaming the tin drifts. The South Mt. Cameron Company obtained 3'55 oz. from the tin drifts in their mine near Gladstone.

West Coast.—The McDowell Prospecting Association, No Liability.—The manager, Mr. Kaye, with another man, completed the erection of 5-head battery and waterwheel. They then cleaned out the lower and upper adits and opened out in the rise connecting the adits at a point about 20 feet below the top one. After breaking and crushing a small quantity, which work was done by the same men, the mine was closed down, the stone evidently being unpayable.

The registered gold buyer for the district states he bought a small quantity of gold from two prospectors in the year, and from one prospector during the latter part.

SILVER-LEAD MINING.

The quantity of silver-lead ore produced was 9575'780 tons, valued at £152,122, being a decrease in quantity of 1653'630 tons, and a decrease in value of £1674.

The principal producers were:—

	Tons.	Value.
Zeehan Mines.		
Zeehan-Montana...	224'35	6321
Zeehan-Western...	38'80	829
Zeehan-Queen...	318'46	4971
Mt. Zeehan (Tas.)...	437'30	7521
Oonah...	36'019	636
Nike...	211'06	5565
State Mine...	618'64	9568
Mt. Farrell Mines.		
North Mt. Farrell...	1994'34	23,275
Magnet Mines.		
Magnet...	3813	75,883
Mt. Claude Mines.		
Round Hill...	763'50	10,408

Zeehan District.—Since operations at the State Argent Flat Mine were suspended the ore raised has been principally won by small parties of tributers working under agreements with some of the companies and the Government, most of whom have been making good wages.

The Mt. Zeehan (Tasmania) Mines Limited has been concentrating ore for tributers and the public. A considerable portion of the company's lease has been resumed under the provisions of "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912," and with the financial assistance granted by the Government under the Act several parties of tributers are working with very encouraging results. Part of the lease has been worked under a tribute by the State Argent Flat Mine, but unfortunately the undertaking proved unremunerative, and operations had to be suspended. A local syndicate has been formed at Zeehan, and application has been made to the Government for a sub-tribute of 10 acres for the purpose of unwatering the company's No. 6 shaft, where it is stated some good ore was left in the stopes on the No. 3 lode when the company ceased work some years ago owing to a breakdown of machinery. It is the intention of the company to conduct experiments with a view of treating, on a comprehensive scale, the accumulated dump of mill tailings, from which it is anticipated a fair profit will be made for the purpose of further developing any promising discoveries that may be made on such parts of the lease as are not held by the State under "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912," or under tribute by the State Mine. The number of men employed by the company and engaged in tributing on its lease is 45.

The Zeehan Queen Limited.—The average number of men employed in tributing was 17. W. Hill's tribute on Taylor's lode was the most remunerative, but indications of the continuance of the ore chute in depth are not very promising. No new discoveries have been made.

The Dundas Cuni Mining Company Limited.—Work on this property is still suspended owing to there being no market available for the copper nickel ore produced. About 800 tons, of an estimated pre-war value of £4800, have been stacked ready for shipment since the mine closed down.

Mt. Read District.—The Mt. Read and Rosebery Mines Limited.—During the year no ore has been exported or sold, but some 2000 tons have been broken from various parts of the mine to provide down loading for the inclined haulage tramway. This had been added to the storage dump at Williamsford, and it is apparently of the approximate average value of the usual product of the mine.

The average number of men employed for the 12 months, including contractors and the diamond-drill staff, was 40.

Underground Works.—The usual maintenance and other works required for the upkeep of the mine have been carried on, and practically all the main galleries and crosscuts have been retimbered; also a very considerable amount of mullocking work has been completed, and there is now only a comparatively small area of open ground in the mine. The general condition of the various stopes and workings can be considered to be quite satisfactory and apparently quite safe.

Development Work.—Exploratory work has been continued with the diamond-drill, and some 1616 feet of drilling completed; in addition, a very comprehensive scheme for the proper opening up of the mine below the present working level has been commenced; also the putting through of several mullock passes to the surface. About 100 feet of crosscutting, 78 feet of driving, and 203 feet of rising can be added to the total of the mine workings.

In February, 1917, a disastrous bush fire consumed 19 of the mine buildings and did a considerable amount of other damage. Some of the buildings, including a new blacksmith's shop and a change-house, have since been re-erected. The compressor plant and the haulage tramway have been operated as required, and both are in good working order. Various other surface works have received attention, including the bush fuel and timber tramways.

The various works have been carried out without any serious, or indeed, minor, accident to any of the employees. The workings of the mine are now in better order than they have been for some time past.

Lyell District.—The Tasman and Crown Lyell Extended Mine.—During the early part of the year experimental work was carried out in connection with the treatment of the ore by various methods in conjunction with the "Nicholson's Air Blast Flotation Machine." This was eventually discarded, and the ore-dumps lying at the mouth of the lowest adit were treated by wet concentration over Wilfley tables. When this material was finished operations under-

ground were resumed, breaking ore from No. 2 level. The manager, Mr. J. Kirby, who was in full control during the latter part of the term under review, considered the extraction of values as satisfactory. During the recent strike in New South Wales the company could not get a market for its concentrates, so decided to close up this portion of its works.

Mt. Farrell District.—The North Mt. Farrell Mining Company.—During the year 13,081 tons of crude ore have been mined and dressed, resulting in the production of 1998·24 tons of marketable ore, containing 95,326 oz. of silver and 1021·3 tons of lead, of a net cash value at the mine of £23,980.

The total production to date amounts to 38,777·5 tons of ore, containing 2,223,585 oz. of silver and 22,421 tons of lead, of a net value of £397,870.

For the first six months productive operations continued on normal lines. From July onwards, however, ore production had to be considerably curtailed owing to the inability of the ore buyers to purchase the full output of the mine. A few weeks later the effect of the industrial troubles then current in maritime circles in Australia began to be felt, and in September the position became acute. Owing to the suspension of the Burnie-Newcastle shipping service, since the beginning of August a large quantity of ore had accumulated at Burnie and at the mine. There was at that time no prospect of an early resumption of the shipping service, and the outlook regarding the ultimate disposal of the ore which was accumulating was very uncertain. Under the circumstances then prevailing there was no alternative but to suspend ore extraction until such times as normal conditions were restored and a market again available for the mine's product. So from then on until the close of the year underground operations were confined to shaft-sinking and developmental work.

The bulk of the output has been drawn from the stopes at the No. 3 shaft level. This has been supplemented by ore won in the course of developmental work at the No. 4 level, 270 feet below the adit level. The main lode here has been opened up for a length of 250 feet, and developments have been satisfactory. The shaft has been sunk a further distance of 82 feet, attaining a total depth of 348 feet. It is proposed later on to open out for No. 5 level at 340 feet. With a large tonnage of ore yet to be extracted at No. 3 level, and the No. 4 level only just starting to produce, the position regarding supplies of ore is assured for a considerable time to come.

The demand for power for hoisting and pumping requirements having grown beyond the economical capacity of the steam-power plant, it was decided to instal a new power plant. This comprises a National twin-cylinder gas engine, developing 370 b.h.p., using gas generated from firewood in a "Commonwealth" down-draught suction gas generator; and a rope-driven cross-compound two-stage air-compressor. The concentrating milling machinery and the air-compressor are driven from a countershaft which is driven from the main engine-shaft, friction clutches being provided to enable any portion of the driven machinery to be started and worked independently of the rest. The erection of the plant was commenced in May, but considerable delay in the delivery of the machinery and material was occasioned through the shipping strike, and it was not until February, 1918, that the plant was in commission.

During the year the Mt. Farrell Mining Company has been engaged in crosscutting from their low-level drive at the No. 4 adit level, North Farrell Mine. Their eastern crosscut has penetrated into the quartz lode, but so far the continuation of the ore-body worked in their upper level has not been located.

Under normal conditions employment is afforded to about 150 men, but in the latter part of the year a number of men had to be discharged on account of the dislocation of operations due to the shipping and other strikes on the mainland. With the exception of a little occasional prospecting, mining elsewhere on the field still remains dormant.

North-Western Mining District.—The Magnet Silver Mining Company, No Liability, obtained 3813 tons of ore of a net value of £52,363, employing 178 men. Operations

were confined principally to driving the south hanging-wall drive, the south hanging-wall "A" drive, the north foot-wall drive, and the drive at the No. 12 level.

The south hanging-wall drive has opened up some nice veins of ore during the last 80 feet of driving, with ore now showing in the face of the drive.

The lode is patchy in the "A" drive, and has been displaced by local slides, which are characteristic of this part of the mine. Although the drive is poor, good stoping ground is opened up.

The north footwall drive is in slide country, but it is intended to penetrate through this slide to see what is beyond.

The stopes over No. 12 level have produced payable ore.

Nos. 10 and 11 Levels.—Stoping has been carried out at these levels with fair results.

South Adit.—This adit has reached a point 952 feet from the approach, and although nothing of value has been met with yet, the company has 250 feet further to drive before reaching the lode, so there is still a reasonable chance of meeting with payable ore.

No. 2 Dam.—It was intended to construct a dam capable of holding 50,000,000 gallons of water, but it has now been decided to enlarge same so that its capacity will be 125,000,000 gallons. This, it is anticipated, will give a sufficient storage to enable the winding engine and pumps to be operated with electric power through the summer months.

Hydro-Electric Plant.—The work of installing this plant is well under way, and unless any interruption takes place in the delivery of machinery now ordered it should be in operation about July.

General.—Owing to the limited space of overseas shipping, the heavy rain during the winter months, and industrial troubles on the mainland, the output was seriously interfered with.

Northern and Southern Division.—The Round Hill Silver and Lead Mining Company, No Liability.—During the year 6909 tons of ore have been mined and treated at the concentrating mill, which produced 763·5 tons of concentrates, containing 112 oz. of gold, 34,431 oz. silver, and 410 tons lead, valued at £10,408.

The average number of men employed was 32.

The usual exploratory and developmental work was carried out in the mine. The No. 1, or bottom tunnel, was driven a further distance of 200 feet, making the total length 632 feet. The greater portion of this driving was along what appears to be a branch of the main fissure; the ground was very hard quartzite, and produced a fair quantity of milling ore.

Two rises were put up from No. 1 tunnel, connecting with the No. 2 tunnel. These rises gave excellent ventilation to both levels, and are now being used for mullocking the stopes.

No. 2 Tunnel.—This tunnel was driven a distance of 20 feet. Two short crosscuts are now in course of being driven to explore the ground on each side of the centre country.

Two rises were put up from the No. 2 tunnel to the surface for the purpose of ventilation. Quarries were started on the surface where the rises have broken through. These are being worked to provide mullock for filling the stopes both at No. 1 and No. 2 tunnels.

Stopes.—Stoping operations are being carried on both at No. 1 and No. 2 tunnels, there being two stopes at each level. All mining operations are being carried on by rock-drills. It is practically impossible to do any drilling by hand labour.

The bridge carried away by the floods last year has been rebuilt across the junction of the two creeks, giving ample surface for storage of mine material.

A new 90-h.p. National suction gas engine, with a 100-h.p. down-draught wood producer, has been erected at the concentrating mill. The plant is intended as an auxiliary power plant to work the concentrating plant during the dry season. The gas engine plant is in commission and is working smoothly and giving every satisfaction.

Concentrating Plant.—During the early part of the year, and especially during the dry months, this plant only worked part time owing to scarcity of water.

The Round Hill Extended Silver and Lead Mine.—Towards the end of the year work was suspended. The lowest adit has been extended a total distance of 160 feet. Some distance has yet to be driven before the trend of the ore cut on the surface workings can be reached.

COPPER MINING.

The quantity of blister copper and copper ore produced was 6305 tons, valued at £884,689.

The Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited.—The ores and metal-bearing fluxes treated by the company were as follow:—

Ore—	Tons (dry).
From the Company's Mt. Lyell Mine ...	154,100
Ditto, North Lyell Mine	81,947
Concentrates from the Company's Lyell Comstock and North Lyell ores	4337
Purchased ore (from other mines)	510
Total	240,894

Blister copper produced, 5845 tons, containing:—Copper, 5779 tons; silver, 305,506 oz.; gold, 7339 oz. Approximate value, £872,406.

Average number of men employed:—

Mining Department—	
At the company's Mt. Lyell Mine	354
At the company's North Lyell Mine	339
At the company's Lyell Comstock Mine	32
At the company's Crotty Leases	26
At the company's King River Power Scheme	4
	755
Reduction Works Department (including Lake Margaret)	
	701
Railway Department—	
Mt. Lyell Railway	125
North Lyell Railway	31
	156
	1612

Dividends paid during year, £209,494 3s. 9d. = 3s. 3d. per share.

Dividends paid from the inception of the company to the 31st December, 1917, £3,475,480.

Copper produced from the inception of the company to the 31st December, 1917, 153,079 tons, fine.

Silver produced from the inception of the company to the 31st December, 1917, 12,068,550 oz., fine.

Gold produced from the inception of the company to the 31st December, 1917, 354,796 oz., fine.

The mines were worked continuously during the year, with the exception of a period of three weeks in May, when the miners were out on strike.

The strike followed a demand by the Miners' Association for an all-round bonus of 2s. per shift over and above the rates awarded by the Arbitration Court a few months earlier. As a result of the miners' strike smelting operations were entirely suspended for a period of 19 days, while for 16 days only one furnace could be worked. The men having failed to obtain their demands returned to work on pre-strike conditions.

The aggregate output of ore from the mines was materially diminished by reason of the general shortage of labourers and the introduction of the 44-hour week, in pursuance of Mr. Justice Powers' award on the 5th March, 1917. The half-shifts worked on Saturdays are having a most serious effect on the company's operations, and have resulted in a decreased production and increased working costs.

At the Mt. Lyell Mine, the open-cut was worked for pyrites and filling material for depleted stopes, while the usual ore-winning operations were carried out underground. A small amount of development work was undertaken at the No. 9 level on the South Lyell ore-body.

The South Lyell section of the mine is now supplying a large tonnage for smelting, and the testing of the ore-body at a lower level by means of the diamond-drill is under consideration.

The upward extension of No. 6 level workings has reached the floor of the open-cut, and stopes Nos. 2 and 5 are being worked from the surface.

The third unit of the new electrically-operated compressor plant was added, and the whole outfit is in regular and satisfactory operation.

A pump-house and sump at No. 9 level at the main shaft was completed and equipped with two electrically-driven pumps.

At No. 6 level the largest producing stopes were Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5. The main stope on the South Lyell body has been timbered to allow overhead stoping to proceed. The pillars separating stopes Nos. 1 and 3, 2 and 5, are now being extracted.

A large tonnage was broken at No. 8 level, and the area of the South Lyell main stope at No. 9 level was proved to be greater than previous examination had indicated.

At the North Lyell Mine the assay values were well maintained, and all levels from the 700-feet to the 1100-feet were in active operation.

A further portion of the Crown shaft was completed, and the diamond-drill utilised for exploratory work, with useful results.

The usual copper precipitation from mine waters was continued.

During the miners' strike in May the 1200-feet level was allowed to fill up with water, and, owing to the shortage of labour for operating the other levels, it remained under water up to the close of the year.

The extension of the north drive at the 850-feet level resulted in opening up good grade ore, and this occurrence promises to be important.

The 925-feet level continues to develop in a very satisfactory manner, and is already a very productive zone. Bores Nos. 307 and 311, at this level, proved good ore for 38 and 23 feet respectively.

The Crown shaft has risen 63 feet and plats cut at the 1000 and 925 feet levels. The shaft was carried up for its full size and timbered from the opening sets.

The 1100-feet level was extended northward and various drill-holes were bored with fair success.

The routine stoping operations were continued without incident, and the chief producing places were No. 50 stope at the 850-feet level, Nos. 43, 44, 45, at the 925-feet level. At the 1000-feet level stopes 34, 40, 48, and at the 1100-feet level stopes 36, 37, 41, were all worked energetically.

At the Lyell Comstock Mine the operations were confined to open-cut ore winning for the flotation plant. The grade of the ore is improving, and as soon as extra labour can be obtained a much larger output will be established.

At the reduction works the usual smelting operations were followed, but owing to the diminished output of ore it was only possible to keep an average of two furnaces in blast. The new converter plant is ready to be put into use as soon as the necessary magnesite brick linings are delivered. A mechanically-operated copper casting machine has been constructed for use with this plant.

Trial parcels of Comstock ore and concentrates were subjected to leaching tests, and useful data obtained. Further investigation is in hand.

The flotation plant has been operated day shift only, owing to short deliveries of ore. The recoveries for the year were 88.52 per cent. of the copper, 75.12 per cent. of the silver, and 71.88 per cent. of the gold.

The Lake Margaret hydro-electric power installation has continued to meet all demands, and the machinery is in first-class order. The work of the extension of the plant to its full capacity is well in hand. Two additional units will be added and the retaining-wall at the lake raised to impound a larger supply. The preparatory work in connection with the extension of the buildings, foundations for new steel pipe-line, and for the concreted wall, has made good progress.

The King River scheme was more closely investigated, and data shows that an excellent power source is available. A 45,000 h.p. outfit is under consideration by the Government Hydro-Electric Department, for which the Public Works Committee has already voted £10,000 to cover initial investigation.

In the railway department all lines were maintained in good running order, and the service was well carried out.

The earth embankment to replace the high timber bridge at the 10-mile point on the North Mt. Lyell Railway is completed. It required 78,082 cubic yards of filling material.

The Mt. Lyell Blocks Copper Mines, No Liability.—At the 1000-foot level, where the mine is connected to the North Lyell Mine, excavation was made for an ore-bin, so that the ore could be taken *via* the north shaft to the Mt. Lyell Company's reduction works, thus saving a lot of handling and expense. At the 1200-foot level the north drive was extended to 427 feet, ore being cut at 423 feet and continued to 451 feet, where it gave place to schist; heavy spar, and jasper, carrying splashes of bornite and chalcopyrites. A crosscut was put out from this drive, and a connection made with No. 1 rise, which was put up from the 1300-foot level. A rise was put up from this 1200-foot level to the 1100-foot level of the North Lyell Mine, at which level it was connected by a crosscut from No. 49 stope.

Some underhand stoping was carried out, and a ground-floor stope taken out on the ore body mentioned above, various parcels being sent to the Mt. Lyell Company's reduction works for treatment.

At the 1300-foot level some driving and crosscutting was done, opening up some ore of various quality.

A considerable amount of repair work was put in hand, the old head-gear being removed and replaced, and the engine-chamber attended to; also, the hoisting-engine was give a thorough overhaul and renovation.

Unfortunately, up to the present this company has not met with the success it merits, still it is hard to say what the future holds, and one can only hope it may bring success to them, for they richly deserve it.

Mts. Jukes and Darwin.—On the Mt. Jukes Proprietary Mine cross-cutting the lode-formation and driving along on the contact of it and the country-rock has been in progress during the year, and the manager reports that the values have continued fairly satisfactory.

Tasman and Crown Lyell Extended.—Owing to the closing of the market for the sale of their silver-lead ore, attention was given to a copper formation, some 128 tons being broken and despatched to the Mt. Lyell Company's reduction works, but was not payable.

Dundas District.—The Colebrook Prospecting Association extended the south drive in No. 3 adit 100 feet in a lode formation of an average width of 2 feet of fair-grade zinc-lead sulphide ore. A crosscut was also put in for a distance of 56 feet, which proved the lode-channel to be 40 feet wide, showing a little sulphide ore for the full width. A fair amount of prospecting work was also done, but nothing payable was discovered.

Jupiter Mine, No Liability.—Work was started on the property in May, and suspended on the 5th October, 1917, During this period an average of four men was employed on developmental work and winning a little copper ore, the development footage being 99 feet. A complete resampling and assaying of the mine was undertaken for the determination of the ore in sight and its value.

The year's output was as under:—

Copper ore shipped, 11·15 tons.
Average grade, 8·05 per cent. copper.
Value of output, £36·8s. 1d.

Rosebery District.—The North Tasmania Copper Mine started operations in the beginning of March, and ceased work on the 1st August. The company drove along the course of the lode at No. 2 adit a distance of 80 feet north, and at this point put in a crosscut, which proved the lode to be 16 feet wide, of good zinc-lead sulphide ore.

Balfour District.—The Copper Reward Mine.—The output from this mine was 93¾ tons of copper ore, valued at £979 13s., and 1 ton 1 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lb. of tin ore, valued at £167 19s. 7d., 11 men being employed. The tin-bearing ground was further tested, and a start made to treat the button-grass land in a large way. About 3 tons of tin ore was taken up from the races ready for streaming. No. 1 dam was completed in January, and No. 2 dam was built as far as wet weather would allow, and proved very useful during the spring and summer. This dam will be enlarged to hold 50 million gallons as opportunity offers. About 1 mile of races has been cut. Ten horses are employed on the mine and tramways.

TIN MINING.

The quantity of tin ore raised was 2637·337 tons, valued at £427,917; an average value of £162 5s. 0·82d. per ton.
The statistics for the year are:—

	Ore won, tons.	Value. £	Miners Employed
Northern and Southern Division	72·43	6766	38
North-Eastern Division... ..	1250·43	211,995	435
Eastern Division... ..	372·855	59,684	237
North-Western Division	691·282	111,998	400
Western Division... ..	250·340	37,474	127
Total... ..	2637·337	427,917	1237

North-Eastern Division.—The output of tin ore was 1250·43 tons, obtained as follows:—

	Tons.	Tons.
Pioneer and Gladstone Districts.		
Pioneer Tin Mine	441	
South Mt. Cameron	24·30	
Clifton Creek	28·30	
Other claims... ..	137·62	
		631·22
Ringarooma, Derby, and Branzholm Districts—		
Briseis Tin Mines	293·67	
Ditto Mutual	20·30	
Arba Tin Mine... ..	165·89	
New Ruby Flat	27·50	
Other claims... ..	63·25	
		570·61
Moorina District.		
Weld Tin Mine... ..	36·90	
Other claims... ..	5·50	
		42·40
Straits Islands		6·20
Total		1250·43

Eastern Division.—The output of tin ore was 372·855 tons, obtained as follows:—

	Tons.	Tons.
Weldborough, Lottah, and Blue Tier Mines.		
Anchor Mine	8·775	
Other claims... ..	72·200	
St. Helens Mines		80·975
		90·330
Avoca Mines.		
Royal George	102	
Story's Creek	42·30	
Foster	7·40	
South Esk	8·55	
Republic	28·85	
Others	12·45	
		201·55
Total		372·855

North-Western Division.—The output of tin ore was 691·282 tons, obtained as follows:—

	Tons.
Mt. Bischoff... ..	438·
Mt. Bischoff Extended	194·96
Weir's Bischoff Surprise	12·050
Mt. Cleveland	16·
Ringtail	0·150
Waratah Alluvial	11·242
Mt. Balfour	6·980
South Bischoff	11·900
Total	691·282

Western Division.—The output of tin ore was 250·34 tons, obtained as follows:—

	Tons
Dreadnought-Boulder Mine	66·46
Renison Bell Mine	8·89
Central	38·67
Heemskirk	33·23
Stanley River	24·30
Mt. Lindsay	24·83
Others	53·96
Total	250·34

Northern and Southern Divisions.—The Shepherd and Murphy Syndicate.—Progressive work on the strike of the No. 6 lode has continued, the supplies for the mill, including bismuth and wolfram, being obtained from this source. The main crosscut has been put out from the No. 3 level, and cut the parallel lode, upon which work is proceeding.

North-Eastern Mining Division.—The Arba Tin Mine.—Sluicing was carried on continuously at both the Mainland easement workings with a full supply of water.

The total yardage treated during the period was as follows:—

	Cubic yds.	Working cost.	Tin won. Tons.	Contents per c. yd.
Main workings	190,886	9'88d.	45'14	0'536
Easement... ..	144,373	8'80d.	97'8	1'62

The average number of men employed was as follows:—Sluicing, 58; firewood, 15. Total, 73. Approximate value of the output was £28,600.

Briseis Tin and General Mining Company Limited.—

	Briseis Mine	Mutual Hill Mine.
Average number of men employed	86	10
Black tin won	316 tons	22'20 tons
Equivalent metallic tin	224'34 tons	15'74 tons
Value	£53,220	—
Gold	26'86 oz.	—

There has been practically no change in the nature of the work during the past year. The deep ground in the so-called Krushka's Flat face has produced good yields, but the work is now rather confined between the present river diversion and the western reef (or rim-rock of the lead).

Overburden and drift have been removed on the north-eastern side of the inlet to the river cut, with the immediate object of further turning the inlet to the present diversion, so as to give more room in Krushka's Flat.

The Pioneer Tin Mining Company Limited.—An abnormal and well-distributed rainfall enabled both electric plants to be kept continuously at work, and to sluice 922,400 cubic yards of drift, for a yield of 417½ tons of stream-tin, worth £75,000, with metal at £250. The average number of men employed was 68.

A considerable amount of dead work has been carried out during the above term, including the construction of a new flood-race from Bradshaw's Creek dam, as well as other work in connection with the floating of No. 1 electric plant to its next site, which will be done early in the season.

Argonaut Mine (St. Helens).—On this mine 141,200 cubic yards have been sluiced for a yield of 49 tons 7 cwt. 2 qr. of stream-tin, worth £9000, with metal at £250. The average number of men employed was 17. The plant has now worked across the first strip of terrace ground, and is about to turn and work the second strip. The ground has varied from 2 to 10 feet in depth, and nearly everything has been taken on a face as it came.

North Mt. Cameron.—Messrs. Whitaker and Daw's section on Fly-by-Night Creek has been working successfully. The alluvial mines in this district, which are commanded by the Government water-race, have been working with very profitable results, owing to the very high price of tin.

A little work of a prospecting nature has been done on the Gladstone Gold, Tin, and Wolfram Development Company's property. There is a great demand for wolfram for munition purposes, and it is a great pity that, owing to insufficient capital, the export of mineral from this mine is retarded.

South Mt. Cameron.—The Clifton Creek Tin Mine has been sold to a Sydney syndicate. No work has been done at the mine for some months.

The Endurance Tin Mining Proprietary commenced erecting machinery for the centrifugal gravel pump in October.

Moorina.—The Weld River and Echo Mines.—Both mines are being worked conjointly by water-pressure, and are making profitable returns.

Eastern Mining Division.—Small co-operative parties, including Chinese, are working and obtaining ore. The old Star Mine has been recently acquired by Mr. J. C. Cleveland, and is being opened up in a systematic manner, with very encouraging prospects.

Lottah.—The Anchor Tin Mine, towards the end of the year, was sold by the Government to Messrs. Kennedy Brothers, of Hobart, who have started operations, and also let parts of the mine on tribute.

The Allies Syndicate continued their operations on the "Don Face" on a portion of the Australian Mine, and have been obtaining some fair milling ore for their 5-head battery.

The Kirwan Brothers, with the aid of a couple of portable boilers, are working some shallow alluvial ground near Goshen, with good results.

Avoca District.—The Royal George Tin Mine, employing an average of 51 men, crushed 19,823 tons of lodestone, and obtained 112 tons 7 cwt. of tin ore, valued at £14,481.

The ore-channel, 12 feet wide, has been driven on for a distance of 124 feet, over which stoping is in progress on fair values of tin stone.

South Esk Tin Mine.—Sluicing is being carried on, with very satisfactory results.

Desire Tin Mine.—The proprietor, Mr. A. T. Anderson, has completed the erection of a small mill, and commenced crushing.

Rex Hill Tin Mine.—Capital is being obtained for the purpose of providing a plant for working the mine by water.

Ben Lomond.—The Great Republic Tin Mine.—Work underground has been retarded owing to the winding-plant having been destroyed by fire, consequently attention has been directed to surface-prospecting near the main workings, where tin-stone, giving 1 per cent. of metal, is being obtained.

The Story's Creek Tin Mining Syndicate has driven 165½ feet on the lodes, and 110½ feet in the adit. The quantity of ore won and treated was 8596 tons. The concentrates yielded 38 tons 14 cwt. of tin ore, valued at £5205, and 113 tons 7 cwt. of wolfram, valued at £21,307. The separation plant started in August, and treated 55 tons 4 cwt. of concentrates of wolfram and tin. Average number of men employed, 70—51 underground and 19 on the surface. Owing to the scarcity of practical miners, work was impeded, and the treatment plants were restricted to one shift per day.

Gipp's Creek Mine.—Messrs. Eberhardt, Cook, and Mace now occupy and work this mine.

Western Mining Division.—The Renison Bell Prospecting and Mining Company.—Owing to the peremptory demand for an increase in the rate of wages by the employees in July, 1916, and their refusal to continue at the then existing rate, the company, through being unable to meet the employees' demand, was forced to close the mine down. No further work was done until September, when the mine was let on tribute.

Prospecting work carried out by the tribute party was successful in locating a large gossan formation carrying payable tin. The formation is located in the south-eastern portion of the lease, close to the boundary of the Central and Montana tin mines. To connect this development with the company's milling-plant involved the construction of 20 chains of 2-feet gauge tramway, 8 chains of which is a self-acting incline. Some six weeks was occupied in connecting the faces with the battery. Crushing from the new find was commenced at the end of October, and proceeded in a limited manner up to the end of the year. A shortage of water for power purposes, owing to the dry season, prevented more active work being undertaken.

The prospects of a considerable quantity of payable oxidised stone in the vicinity of the present workings are most hopeful, and should be sufficient to keep the plant in profitable work for some time to come.

For the year ending the 31st December last, 1115 tons of crude ore were mined and sent to the battery (the mine workings are entirely on the open-cut system), the net

amount of tin oxide recovered being 8·87 tons, containing 5·98 tons of metallic tin, the net value of which was £1566. The ore was smelted at the Mt. Bischoff smelting works, Launceston. The average number of men employed was 13.

The Heemskirk Tin Syndicate, North Heemskirk.—The syndicate obtained 32 tons of tin ore, valued at £5000, an average of 14 men per week being employed.

North-Western Mining Division.—The Mt. Bischoff Tin Mining Company, Registered.—Mine Work.—The output of ore from the mine totalled 106,509 tons, of which 103,925 tons were delivered at the mills for crushing and concentration, and 2584 tons, being very low-grade, were rejected.

Four hundred and thirty-eight tons of concentrates were obtained, of an approximate value of £78,840. The average number of men employed was 263.

Surface Workings.—Operations were carried on under steadily growing difficulties, arising out of a decreased value per ton in the material treated and the greater distance the principal workings are situated from the milling and concentrating plant. To these must be added the uncertainty of obtaining supplies, the cost of which has shown an enormous increase. In view of these conditions the results for the year have been satisfactory.

Southern Slopes.—In the White Face operations were restricted to the quartz-porphry dyke and to the detrital material close to the main line. The gossan benches and Happy Valley workings have yielded a large quantity of stanniferous ores, but little work has been done at the Brown Face, Stanhope, and Don sections.

Northern Slopes.—The extraction of ore from the various benches and flats has been regular and systematic. The benches on the terrace at the lower end of the North Valley Flats are being thoroughly opened up, and it is intended to install electric traction for the more economical handling of the large ore reserve.

Underground Workings.—Operations in this department were carried on for a portion of the year on a small scale, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining skilled labour, it was decided to employ all the men available on the surface workings.

Milling and Concentrating Plant.—The erection of the new unit of the 20-head stamps was completed during the latter half of the year, and the many innovations made in the design have proved entirely satisfactory. A considerable saving in labour and maintenance will be effected by the new installation.

Aerial Ropeways.—These systems have worked in a satisfactory manner. During the period under review one of the carrying-ropes had to be renewed after a life of only six months. The previous rope had been in constant use for more than six years.

Mt. Bischoff Extended Tin Mining Company, No Liability.—The mine worked continuously during the year, an average of 96 men being employed. The developmental work consisted of 3496 feet, mostly along the lode, revealing ore of the size and grade that is profitable on this property. During the year the No. 9 crosscut cut the main or Giblin lode at 1536 feet in. The lode, where cut, is well defined, but not payable. This is at a vertical depth below Hammond shaft of 1002 feet. A rise is now being run to connect this level to the winze from the No. 6 level.

The year's output is as under:—

Quantity of ore crushed, 15,101 tons.
Tin oxide recovered (dry), 195·2 tons.
Value of output, £29,943 13s. 11d.
Average grade of output, 70·92 per cent. tin

COAL-MINING.

The total quantity of coal raised amounted to 63,412 tons, valued at £38,673; being an increase of 7837 tons on the previous year.

The raisings at the different collieries were:—

Colliery.	Tons Raised.
Cornwall	27,681
Mt. Nicholas	32,113
Spreyton	350
York Plains	219
Illamatha	463
Sandfly	553
Cardiff	123
Mt. Cygnet	200
Dalmayne	1530
Pateena	180
Total	63,412

The Mt. Nicholas Coal Company Limited.—Operations have been carried on in the 6-foot seam without interruption. The working-face has been advanced approximately 3 chains, making the face a total distance of 52 chains in from the tunnel mouth. The seam still keeps at its usual thickness, and the quality of the coal has been well maintained. The tunnel into the 4-foot seam has been driven a further distance of 152 feet, making a total distance of 571 feet from its mouth. This seam is also keeping its usual thickness, and the quality of the coal is good. Eighty-eight men and boys were employed above and below ground.

The Cornwall and Cardiff Collieries, in the St. Marys district, have maintained their output, and have found a ready market for their product.

York Plains Coal Mine.—This mine has a fairly consistent seam, averaging about 3 feet in thickness, and is noted for its calorific qualities. It is free from smoke, and for that reason is used by brewers and hop-kiln dryers for special purposes connected with their callings.

Spreyton Coal Mine.—This is a small seam of 12 inches in thickness, and is being worked to supply local needs.

Illamatha Coal Mine.—The seam in this mine is about 20 inches thick, and is also being worked to supply local needs.

Catamaran Coal Mine.—This mine has again passed into the hands of Mr. E. C. James, who intends starting operations at once for supplying coal to the city.

Mt. Cygnet Coal Mine.—This mine is situated on private property near Gardiner's Bay. This mine has been worked on a small scale for the purpose of supplying local requirements.

Sandfly Coal Mine.—This mine has been taken up by a small syndicate, and is being given another trial.

The Dalmayne Collieries Limited.—This is a new enterprise. The mine is situated on the East Coast, about 3 miles from Picanini Point, and was officially opened on the 24th August last by Sir Elliott Lewis, Minister for Mines. The mine drains itself, and discharges the coal from the face of the screens practically automatically. The coal affords easy facility for cheap operations. The tunnel is about 1000 feet above sea-level. From the top hopper and loading station to the shipping-bin the trees and scrub have been cleared for a width of 2 chains for the self-acting ropeway. The capacity of the rope is 50 tons per hour.

Unfortunately the company has experienced great difficulty in getting boats to convey the coal to the mainland, owing to the war, but it is hoped that this difficulty will soon be overcome, and that the mine will be producing to its full capacity during the current year.

Railton-Latrobe Shale Oil Company.—No work has been done at this mine since the last report.

Preolenna Coal Mine.—There has been no output from this mine up to the present, owing to the lack of transport facilities to the railway. The No. 1 tunnel has been widened from 6 to 10 feet, to allow for a double track. Driving a dip heading down on the coal-seam for a distance of 100 feet, constructing a loading-station, and laying down about 9 chains of track to same was the only work done during the year.

State Coal Reserve.—The Preolenna State Coal Reserve was gazetted on the 11th April, 1916. From September to December, 1916, two men were employed prospecting for coal on the reserve. Unfortunately, most of their work was conducted at the north-eastern corner of the reserve, on the boundary of the Preolenna Company's sections.

Four outcrops were located dipping into the company's sections. At the end of the term of their engagement they prospected west of Section 7035, and located coal outcrops—Nos. 5 and 6. In July, 1917, it was decided to carry out further prospecting, and two men were employed for two months. The first work was carried out at No. 6 outcrop, which was stripped, and the coal broken to obtain a clean sample. The seam is 2 feet thick, of clean coal, dipping about 30 degrees to the north-west. A sample submitted to the Government Assayer gave the following results:—

Moisture at 100° C.	1·00
Volatile combustible matter	22·00
Fixed carbon	56·80
Ash	19·80
Sulphur	0·40

Further prospecting in this vicinity having failed to locate outcrops, operations were moved to a creek running south from No. 5 outcrop. In this creek No. 7 outcrop was located. Mr. H. E. Evenden, who was in charge of the operations, reported the seam to be 2 feet thick, consisting of seams of torbanite and coal. A sample submitted to the Government Assayer gave the following results:—

Moisture at 100° C.	1·15
Volatile combustible matter	30·67
Fixed carbon	59·04
Ash	5·30
Sulphur	3·84

A few chains further up the creek No. 8 outcrop was located. This consisted of 1 foot of torbanite on the top of the seam, and 1 foot of shale. The torbanite sample, after analysis, gave:—

Moisture at 100° C.	0·50
Volatile combustible matter	26·00
Fixed carbon	54·17
Ash	15·50
Sulphur	3·83

And also a return of crude oil of 31·6 gallons per ton. The shale was tested for crude oil, and gave a return of 8·8 gallons per ton.

West of No. 8 outcrop No. 9 outcrop was located. A sample taken from this outcrop, which is 22 inches thick, gave the following results:—

Moisture at 100° C.	0·90
Volatile combustible matter	32·60
Fixed carbon	60·33
Ash	4·00
Sulphur	2·17

The country is very difficult to prospect, being covered by an impenetrable forest, which requires track-cutting for every foot prospected. The prospecting has demonstrated the existence of coal south-west of the known area, and opens up the possibility of a considerable extension of the coal-bearing area.

OSMIRIDIUM.

The quantity of osmiridium obtained from the Wilson and Savage Rivers was 322·079 ounces, valued at £4898, being an increase of 112·029 ounces on the previous year, and an increase in value of £3000, the prices offered by the buyers having steadily increased from £11 to £18 10s. during the year. At the present time buyers are offering £22 10s. per ounce for selected parcels. A number of new names have been added to the list of buyers, and competition is very keen. Some buyers have visited the places of operations personally for the purpose of securing the best parcels and paying for them on the spot.

It has been reported that a new and valuable discovery has been made in a creek between the Mt. Stewart Silver Mine and the Meredith Range. The discoverer reported that he obtained £104 worth of the metal in three weeks. The metal is coarse, and is found in the creek and flats. At the time of writing there are between 30 and 40 miners at work, many of them working on payable ground, and the number is steadily increasing. The source of the metal will probably be found in the Meredith Range, as it is known to exist in the serpentine belt between the new

field and the Wilson River deposits, and when tracks are cut to enable prospectors to get into the intervening country, which is very rough, the scrub being almost impenetrable, it is highly probable that a very extensive field will be opened up and give employment to a large number of men.

BISMUTH.

The Shepherd and Murphy Mine at Middlesex obtained from its tin ore 4·15 tons of bismuth, valued at £875.

The Iris Mine obtained 0·012 tons, valued at £4; and the All Nations 0·05 tons, valued at £16.

WOLFRAM AND SCHEELITE.

The output of wolfram ore was as follows:—

	Tons.	Value.
Avoca Mines	121·96	£21,812
St. Helens	3·55	548
Anchor	·05	7
Shepherd and Murphy Mine at Middlesex	36·50	4680
Iris Mine	·83	150
Squib	5·20	803
All Nations	3·45	622
Others	·65	92
Total	172·19	£28,714

The production of scheelite appears in the mining statistics for the first time in the history of this State. The King Island Scheelite Company, No Liability, was incorporated in Melbourne on the 13th February, 1917, and immediately thereafter operations were commenced, a plant purchased, erected, and installed before the 26th July. During the first nine weeks the plant treated 2108 tons of crude ore, producing 29 tons 14 cwt. of concentrates, assaying 70·66 per cent. of tungstic acid, and valued at £5225 19s. 2d. At the half-yearly meeting held in Melbourne on the 26th November a dividend of 1s. per share was declared. Up to the 31st December 4937 tons of ore were treated, and yielded 69 tons of concentrates, of an approximate value of £12,130. Two adits, named north and south, were started from a point corresponding to the elevation of the ore-bins, and were driven 265 feet and 392 feet respectively. In both cases ore has been encountered. Two open-cuts, on the glory hole system, were also started, and the ore treated during the period was taken from these open-cuts. The ore is passed through a chute to the adit level, and is then trucked to the bins. The average number of men employed was 60 weekly.

The following is a copy of a letter received by me from the Government Geologist in reply to a communication received from the Agent-General regarding ores of tungsten for munition purposes:—

"I have to acknowledge receipt of, and to return herewith, circular despatch of the 26th February from Downing-street, with reference to the urgent need of an increased supply of munition mineral (in our case, ores of tungsten).

"I have interviewed the local agents of our wolfram mines with a view of impressing them with the necessity for taking all possible measures for maintaining and increasing output, and also of learning the actual position of their respective enterprises.

"We have two centres of wolfram mining and one of scheelite. The ores and concentrates from the tin-wolfram-bismuth mine of the S. and M. Company at Moina are treated with the company's magnetic separation plant in Launceston, and a clean wolfram product obtained averaging 69 or 70 per cent. tungstic acid. The same plant also treats the output of three or four small mines in the Moina district; and the whole produce is shipped to Dalgety and Company, the agents for the Commonwealth in Sydney. Operations at the company's mine mill have been inactive for the last couple of months, as, owing to the dry weather, there has been insufficient water for milling purposes. The weather now shows signs of breaking. There is nothing that the company desires more than to resume milling, and overtake the loss of output, and it will be done at the very earliest opportunity.

"Perhaps the most important active wolfram mine in the island at present is that at Story's Creek, Ben Lomond. It has a magnetic separation plant on the spot which treats the tin-wolfram ore of this mine. The fortnightly output is about 5 tons of wolfram, averaging 73 per cent., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of tin ore. This wolfram is also shipped to Dalgety. The dry season has also affected the output here, but the most constant drawback is the difficulty of obtaining labour. When men can obtain £12 per bag for tin ore, there is a great inducement for them to put in their time fossicking for that mineral; under such circumstances workmen frequently give up their employment at the mine and go off to look over previously worked or imperfectly worked ground. In addition to this, many miners have left to take part in the war, and a serious shortage of labour has resulted. But for these conditions the output of wolfram would have been greater. The management is exerting itself continuously in the direction of securing more men, but with no marked success.

"A scheelite mine has recently been started on King Island, and is in full work. Its produce also goes to the Commonwealth agents for shipment to England.

"A new wolfram deposit has lately been taken up near Mt. Pelion, in a rather inaccessible part of the island. The lode is being prospected, and it is hoped that it may prove payable.

"The above represents the present position of wolfram and scheelite mining here. The interests of patriotism and those of self-interest combine in stimulating mine-owners to use their best endeavours to increase the output of these ores. The agents have promised me to write to their managers with instructions to do all that is possible to comply with the request contained in the memorandum."

ASBESTOS.

Asbestos has been known to exist in the vicinity of Anderson's Creek, near Beaconsfield, for many years, and several unsuccessful attempts have been made to work the deposit in the past.

A few months ago the Durabestos Company of Sydney obtained a lease and erected a mill—the first plant established in Australia—to concentrate asbestos fibre from the ore for the purpose of making panelling slabs for roofing and lining buildings. The crude mineral is known as crysotile, and it occurs in veins in the serpentine rock ranging from one-eighth of an inch to 1 inch in length.

Mr. Hartwell Conder, M.A., Consulting Engineer, in a report published in "The Australian and Industrial Journal" of the 6th December last, says:—

"The mill is built largely of the panelling slabs made by the Durabestos Company of Sydney, the owners of the property. These are 8 feet by 4 feet, and give a handsome finish to the building. The system of crushing is simple. The ore is passed through rock-breakers and rolls till about the size of kidney beans. It is then fed to a disintegrator, with revolving dish and beaters. This machine breaks up the brittle portion of the rock to fine sand, but fluffs up the asbestos till it has the appearance of crude cotton. The product is delivered to a shaking screen, through which the sands pass while the fluff passes down to the lower end. A narrow spout connected to a suction fan here extends right across the screen, with mouth close down to it. The fluff is at once caught up by the suction, and is delivered to a settling chamber. There are two chambers, and as one is filling the ore is being bagged up for shipment in the other.

"The most troublesome feature is the dust, but fortunately it is not of a cutting nature, so that neither to the men nor the machinery does it carry the danger that quartz or other gritty dust is bound to. In any case, however, this problem is being dealt with, and by the use of fans and enclosing the machinery, it will shortly be overcome.

"At present very satisfactory results are being obtained, and if the grade of ore can be maintained, the success of the enterprise is undoubted. With regard to this important point, there is the assurance that the whole bulk so far removed from the quarries is of payable value, and there is no reason to anticipate either laterally or verti-

cally any lessening of grade within limits that will yield a very large tonnage. In fact, even better-grade ore and larger tonnage may be revealed as the ground is opened up and the habits of the minerals become more familiar. In any case, the undertaking serves a useful purpose in relieving the tonnage that must be shipped into Australia in these present days, and in showing once again that Australia is well supplied with the raw materials needed for manufacture, and can make good use of them when proper scope obtains.

"Mr. H. Masters is in charge of the mine, and Mr. G. Gurman, who has had experience in Canadian mills, is in control of the mill."

About 70 tons of fibre were obtained from 600 tons of ore crushed.

BARYTES.

The Colonial Barium Company Proprietary Limited.—Further samples were broken and sent away, and during the last quarter of the year 10 tons were sent to Risdon and 42 tons to Melbourne.

From work done to date there appears to be an appreciable quantity of this material available.

ZINC.

The production of zinc appears in the mining statistics for the first time. This was produced at the Electrolytic Zinc Company's works at Risdon, from concentrates obtained from Broken Hill, and amounted to 48 tons, of the value of £1968.

POTTERY CLAYS.

Samples of pottery clay were submitted by me to the manager of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Limited in Melbourne, who reported as follows:—

"Gatenby's Clays.—We have completed our tests on the samples you were so kind as to furnish, and have obtained results which are of some interest.

"The following data covers the results of the tests:—
Behaviour at 1600° C.:

- No. 1.—Erect; edges fair; slight puffiness.
- 2.—Erect; edges good; condition good.
- 4A.—Erect; edges good; condition fair.
- 5.—Fused; slightly bent; edges gone.

"These results indicate that Nos. 1, 2, and 4A showed a quite satisfactory resistance; No. 5 is in the doubtful class. The others failed.

"The samples were then mixed with water and allowed to temper until they came to maximum strength. The tensile strength was then taken, both green and after burning at 900° C. for 16 hours. The following results were obtained:—

	Tensile Strength (lbs. per sq. inch).	
	Green.	Burned.
No. 1	67	279
No. 2	32	170
No. 4A... ..	59	111

"The best result is obviously No. 1, which appears to be a pretty strong clay.

"As I think I have already explained, the way in which spelter retorts are supported and the heavy strains to which they are subjected make it essential to have a clay which combines a high tensile strength with a high refractory co-efficient. The only drawback to this clay is its rather low alumina, 26 per cent.; but this fact would not be sufficient to necessarily make it unsuitable. No. 2 shows a very low strength in the green, but it is possible that by mixing 1 and 2 together a more satisfactory blend could be obtained. No. 4A shows a better tensile in the green than No. 2, which is rather low on burning. Its alumina showed 36.7 per cent, which would probably account for the latter figure. Clays with a higher alumina content are generally weaker after burning, owing to their strong tendency to shrink; this action could probably be overcome by suitable blending.

“ These three clays show possibilities of being useful, and we understand from you they are available in considerable quantity. The next step would consist in making up retorts from these clays, for which purpose we should need about 20 tons of each. We should also like to know at what figure they could be placed at some shipping point on the coast.

“ I might reiterate in explanation of the apparent delay in getting these results that it is necessary to give the clays time to attain their maximum strength, which is frequently a matter of several months. This has been the case in connection with the samples in question.

“ Royce’s Clay.—In regard to clay sample from Mr. Victor Royce, submitted by you last July, we have now completed our tests, with the following result:—

“ This clay withstands a temperature of from 1500° C. to 1600° C. quite satisfactorily. It shows a tensile strength of 170 lb. per square inch dried, and 450 lb. per square inch burnt at from 900° C. to 1000° C. These figures are very good. The shrinkage on burning is 18 per cent., which is high, but this can be taken care of, I believe, by suitable mixing with a clay of lower shrinkage.

“ I should be interested in a larger sample, say about 20 tons, of this clay, and shall be glad to take up the matter with Mr. Royce further. It seems to me that this clay has distinct possibilities.”

OUTPUT.

Return showing the Quantity and Value of Mineral Products for the State of Tasmania during the Year ending 31st December, 1917.

Mineral.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Gold*..... ozs.	14,496·464	61,577
Silver-lead Ore..... tons	9575·780	152,122
Blister Copper † "	5845	841,583
Copper and Copper Ore .. "	771·400	6171
Tin Ore "	2637·337	427,917
Coal "	63,412	38,673
Wolfram "	172·190	28,714
Bismuth "	4·212	895
Osmiridium ozs.	332·079	4898
Scheelite tons	69	12,130
Barytes	52	234
Iron Pyrites..... "	7685·549	7137
Asbestos "	271	271
Zinc "	48	1968
Total.....	...	£1,584,290

* Fine gold, including gold contained in blister copper.
† Value of gold deducted.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH.

A report by the Government Geologist on the work done by this branch of the Department is appended.

The Assistant Government Geologist (Mr. Loftus Hills, M.Sc.) is still absent at the front, and has done good work in connection with the Mining Corps.

The pressing work of this office necessitated the engagement of Mr. Hartwell Conder, M.A., to report upon the tin mines in the Renison Bell district. His report has been furnished, and is now in the hands of the printer.

INSPECTORS OF MINES.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, together with the reports of the three inspectors of mines, is appended.

Mr. M. J. Griffin, who was Inspector for the Northern, Eastern, North-Eastern, and Southern Districts for many years, having reached the retiring age in October, retired from the Public Service.

I desire to place upon record my very high appreciation of the work performed by Mr. Griffin during the 29 years he was connected with the Department as Manager of the Mt. Cameron Water-race and as an inspector. He was conscientious and thorough, and performed his duties without fear or favour, and gained the respect and esteem not only of his brother officers, but of all with whom he came into contact. His retirement is a severe loss to the Department, and his services cannot easily be replaced.

REVENUE.

The revenue for the year amounted to £14,669 7s. 2d., being a decrease of £9 12s. 8d. on the previous year.

The sum of £1340 16s. 5d. deposited as survey fees with applications for leases is not included in the above.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

The following changes in the staff of the Department have been made during the year:—

Mr. M. J. Griffin, Inspector of Mines, Launceston, retired from the service on the 31st September, 1917.

Mr. C. H. Curtain, Inspector of Mines, Queenstown, was transferred to Launceston, *vice* Griffin, retired, 1.10.17.

Mr. H. A. Vaudeau was appointed Inspector of Mines, Queenstown, *vice* Curtain, transferred, from 1.10.17.

Miss L. R. Edmunds, Clerk and Typiste, resigned, 10.10.17.

Mr. E. A. Fisher was confirmed in his appointment as Clerk at the Launceston Branch Office, from 15.5.17.

Mr. E. W. Turner, Warden of Mines, Zeehan, retired from the position of Warden of Mines on the 3rd September, having been appointed Police Magistrate at Hobart.

MINING MANAGERS' EXAMINATION.

One candidate only presented himself for examination for a metal mining manager's certificate, but failed to obtain the necessary number of marks for a pass.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire once more to express my sincere thanks to the officers of the Department for the loyal and ready support during the year, which, owing to the war and strikes on the mainland, and labour disputes in this State, has been a very strenuous one; also to the officers of the Mining Branch of the Department of Lands and Surveys for the manner in which they have performed the work entrusted to them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W. H. WALLACE,
Secretary for Mines.

The Honourable the Minister for Mines.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Gold won from 1880 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	OZS.	£
1880 to 1903 inclusive	1,265,836·95	4,905,706
1904	65,921	280,015
1905	73,540·5	312,380
1906	60,023·4	254,963
1907	65,354·25	277,607
1908	57,085·1	242,482
1909	44,777·366	190,201
1910	37,048·053	157,370
1911	31,100·873	132,108
1912	37,973·252	161,300
1913	33,400·457	141,876
1914	26,243·453	111,475
1915	18,547·338	78,784
1916	15,790·096	67,072
1917	14,496·464	61,577
	1,847,138·552	7,374,916

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Silver-Lead Ore produced from 1888 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1888 to 1903 inclusive	300,977·5	2,571,771
1904	51,138	203,702
1905	75,270·5	246,888
1906	87,117·7	462,443
1907	89,762·5	572,560
1908	63,116·9	322,007
1909	80,378·35	298,880
1910	51,226·91	247,576
1911	61,501·195	253,361
1912	90,123·868	309,098
1913	83,289·268	319,997
1914	11,565·54	96,225
1915	10,382·95	91,689
1916	11,229·410	153,796
1917	9575·780	152,122
	1,076,656·421	6,302,115

No. 3.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Blister Copper produced from 1896 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1896 to 1903 inclusive	52,154	4,186,805
1904	8371	*582,540
1905	8610	*704,287
1906	8708	*862,444
1907	8247	*832,691
1908	8833	*603,063
1909	8638	*586,419
1910	8193	*553,822
1911	6022	*385,797
1912	5136	*430,965
1913	4569	*364,732
1914	7509	*477,361
1915	7901	*709,167
1916	6305	*884,689
1917	5845	*841,583
	155,041	13,006,365

* Value of Gold contents deducted.

No. 4.

RETURN showing Quantity and Value of Copper Matte exported during the Years 1902, 1903, and 1904 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1902	2500	50,112
1903	3727	83,624
1904-1917	—	—
	6227	133,736

No. 5.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Copper Ore produced from 1896 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1896 to 1903 inclusive	23,736·5	298,292
1904	104	1640
1905	1150·75	52,939
1906	2234·5	72,480
1907	788·25	36,975
1908	1185	6588
1909	1587·8	21,619
1910	671·27	13,150
1911	2286	22,852
1912	1391·6	9479
1913	1966·8	10,932
1914	3287·75	18,680
1915	66	367
1916	96·84	1765
1917	771·40	6171
	41,324·46	573,929

No. 6.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Tin exported from Tasmania from 1880 to 1904 (compiled from Customs Returns only), and Tin Ore produced during the Years 1905 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1880 to 1904 inclusive	76,708·4	7,167,564
1905	3891·5	362,670
1906	4472·75	557,266
1907	4342·75	501,681
1908	4520·8	421,580
1909	4511·2	418,165
1910	3701·01	399,393
1911	3953·05	513,500
1912	3713·825	543,103
1913	4010·41	531,983
1914	2572·713	259,300
1915	2599·234	292,306
1916	2854·636	350,852
1917	2637·337	427,917
	124,589·615	12,747,280

No. 7.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Iron Ore produced from 1897 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1897 to 1903 inclusive	20,442	16,276
1904	6840	2975
1905	6300	2600
1906	2600	1100
1907	3000	1150
1908	3600	1600
1909-1917	—	—
	42,762	25,701

No. 8.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Wolfram produced from 1899 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1899 to 1903 inclusive	57·25	2157
1904	15·5	1147
1905	32·25	2371
1906	19·75	1465
1907	40·75	4411
1908	4·5	338
1909	28·35	2494
1910	67·35	7280
1911	69·96	7769
1912	66·49	6601
1913	68·07	7040
1914	46·873	4327
1915	94·685	11,115
1916	106·265	16,910
1917	172·190	28,714
	890·233	104,139

No. 9.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Coal raised from 1880 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1880 to 1903 inclusive	767,261	659,010
1904	61,109	51,942
1905	51,993	44,194
1906	52,895·75	44,962
1907	58,891	50,057
1908	61,067·75	51,907
1909	65,161·75	56,237
1910	82,445	48,609*
1911	57,067	26,214*
1912	53,560	24,568*
1913	55,043	25,367*
1914	60,794	27,853*
1915	64,536·25	30,418*
1916	55,575	27,736*
1917	63,412	38,673*
	1,611,820	1,207,747

* Value at pit's mouth.

No. 10.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Osmiridium produced during the Years 1910 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Ozs.	£
1910	120·	530
1911	271·88	1188
1912	778·77	5742
1913	1261·65	12,016
1914	1018·83	10,076
1915	247·048	1581
1916	222·150	1899
1917	332·079	4898
	4252·407	38,630

No. 11.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Barytes produced during the Years 1916 and 1917.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1916	83	359
1917	52	234
	135	593

No. 12.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Bismuth produced from 1904 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1904	·3	15
1905	3·5	800
1906	·3	24
1907	·175	27
1908	3·75	462
1909	2·9	930
1910	10·70	4249
1911	14·395	5758
1912	7·59	2646
1913	5·08	1627
1914	5·619	1666
1915	5·5	1203
1916	3·51	1059
1917	4·212	895
	67·531	21,411

No. 13.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Asbestos produced from 1899 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons	£
1899	200	363
1900	128	113
1901	46·5	45
1902-1915.....	—	—
1916	15	30
1917	271	271
	660·5	822

No. 14.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Shale produced during the Years 1910 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1910	364	214
1911	500	250
1912	—	—
1913	130	190
1914	75	75
1915	—	—
1916	1286	1286
1917	—	—
	2355	1955

No. 15.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Iron Pyrites produced during the Years 1915 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1915	12,835·59	8945
1916	14,005·084	13,597
1917	7,685·549	7137
	34,526·223	29,679

No. 16.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Zinc produced during the Year 1917.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1917	48	1968

No. 17.

RETURN showing the Quantity and Value of Scheelite produced during the Year 1917.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£
1917	69	12,130

No. 18.

RETURN showing Quantity and Value of Minerals and Metal raised in Tasmania from 1880 to 1917 inclusive.

Mineral or Metal.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Gold	ozs. 1,847,138·552	7,374,916
Silver-lead Ore	tons 1,076,656·421	6,302,115
Blister Copper.....	" 155,024	13,006,365
Copper Matte	" 6227	133,736
Copper and Copper Ore...	" 41,324·460	573,929
Tin Ore.....	" 124,589·615	12,747,280
Iron Ore	" 42,762	25,701
Coal	" 1,611,820	1,207,747
Wolfram	" 890·233	104,139
Bismuth	" 67·531	21,411
Asbestos	" 660·500	822
Shale	" 2355	1955
Iron Pyrites.....	" 34,526·223	29,679
Osmiridium	ozs. 4252·407	38,630
Barytes.....	tons 135	593
Scheelite	" 69	12,130
Zinc	" 48	1968
Unenumerated prior to 1894...	...	31,988
Total .....	...	£41,615,104

No. 19.

RETURN showing the Amounts paid in Dividends by Mining Companies during the Year ending 31st December, 1917.

Mines.	Dividends.
	£
Copper	80,575
Gold .....	...
Tin	100,537
Silver	11,191
Coal.....	5278
Scheelite	5000
TOTAL	£202,581

No. 20.

RETURN showing the Average Number of Persons engaged in Mining during the Years 1880 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1880.....	1653	1899.....	6622
1881.....	3156	1900.....	7023
1882.....	4098	1901.....	6923
1883.....	3818	1902.....	5934
1884.....	2972	1903.....	6017
1885.....	2783	1904.....	6194
1886.....	2681	1905.....	6581
1887.....	3361	1906.....	7005
1888.....	2989	1907.....	7516
1889.....	3141	1908.....	6466
1890.....	2868	1909.....	6054
1891.....	3219	1910.....	5770
1892.....	3295	1911.....	5247
1893.....	3403	1912.....	5566
1894	3433	1913.....	6107
1895.....	4062	1914.....	4741
1896.....	4350	1915.....	3908
1897.....	4510	1916.....	3864
1898.....	6052	1917.....	4050

No. 21.

RETURN showing the Mining Companies registered during the Year ending 31st December, 1917.

Number of Companies.	Capital.
5	£10,450

In addition to the above, two Agents for Foreign Companies and one Syndicate, under Part V.a of the Mining Companies Act, were registered.

No. 22.

RETURN showing the Average Number of Miners employed during the Year ending 31st December, 1917.

Division.	Number.
Northern and Southern	254
North-Eastern	470
Eastern	488
North-Western.....	649
Western.....	2189
	4050

No. 23.

RETURN showing the Total Amount of Rents, Fees, &c., received by the Mines Department during the Year ending 31st December, 1917.

Head of Revenue.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Rent of Auriferous and Mineral Land.....	13,872 16 6
Fees, ditto ditto	796 10 8
Survey Fees	1340 16 5
TOTAL	£16,010 3 7

No. 24.

RETURN showing the Total Area of Land and Number of Sluice-heads of Water applied for during the Year ending 31st December, 1917.

Mineral.	Number.	Sluiceheads.	Area.
			Acres.
Asbestos .....	...	...	...
Barytes .....	...	...	...
Bismuth .....	...	...	...
Chrysotile .....	...	...	...
Clay	1	...	10
Coal	10	...	1194
Copper	2	...	80
Gold	41	...	818
Guano .....	...	...	...
Iron	1	...	20
Limestone .....	...	...	...
Minerals	62	...	2566
Molybdenite .....	...	...	...
Nickel .....	...	...	...
Osmiridium	1	...	20
Phosphate of Lime .....	...	...	...
Silver-lead Ore	4	...	202
Slate	4	...	717
Scheelite	1	...	10
Tin	188	...	3501
Wolfram .....	...	...	...
Machinery Sites	3	...	21
Mining Easements	15	...	54
Dredging Claims	15	...	180
Water Rights and Dam Sites	95	298	301
	443	298	9694

No. 25.

RETURN showing the Total Number and Area of Leases issued during the Year ending 31st December, 1917.

Mineral.	No. of Leases.	No. of Sluiceheads.	Area.
			Acres.
Asbestos	2	...	100
Barytes	4	...	110
Bismuth .....	...	...	...
Coal	4	...	554
Copper	10	...	526
Chrysotile .....	...	...	...
Gold	48	...	784
Guano .....	...	...	...
Iron .....	...	...	...
Limestone .....	...	...	...
Machinery Sites	1	...	2
Minerals	48	...	2284
Manganese	1	...	63
Nickel	1	...	80
Phosphate Rock	1	...	4
Scheelite	1	...	75
Silver-lead	7	...	437
Tin	96	...	1960
Wolfram	7	...	336
Dredging Claims	9	...	101
Water-rights	49	189	85
Mining Easements	9	...	14
	298	189	7515

No. 26.

RETURN showing the Total Number of Leases in force on 31st December, 1917.

Mineral.	No. of Leases.	No. of Sluiceheads.	Area.
			Acres.
Asbestos	5	...	260
Bismuth	2	...	150
Barytes	6	...	270
Coal	44	...	11,043
Copper	37	...	1495
Clay	1	...	10
Chrysotile	3	...	160
Dredging Claims	30	...	401
Gold	91	...	1761
Iron	3	...	138
Limestone	5	...	607
Mining Easements	105	...	628
Machinery Sites	38	...	175
Minerals	198	...	15,163
Molybdenite	1	...	37
Manganese	1	...	63
Nickel	2	...	121
Osmiridium	2	...	42
Phosphate Rock	1	...	4
Shale	1	...	1488
Silver-lead	34	...	2882
Scheelite	1	...	75
Tin	559	...	14,690
Water-rights	557	2035	2085
Wolfram	20	...	643
Zinc Sulphide .....	...	...	...
	1747	2035	54,391

No. 27.

RETURN showing the Annual Value of Mineral Products for the State of Tasmania from 1880 to 1917 inclusive.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	£		£
1880	554,031	1901	1,763,896
1881	602,723	1902	1,378,406
1882	556,306	1903	1,354,044
1883	560,873	1904	1,379,204
1884	468,302	1905	1,729,129
1885	518,885	1906	2,257,147
1886	489,966	1907	2,277,159
1887	593,256	1908	1,650,027
1888	616,733	1909	1,574,995
1889	504,718	1910	1,432,193
1890	444,210	1911	1,349,497
1891	528,388	1912	1,493,502
1892	526,909	1913	1,415,700
1893	627,909	1914	1,007,038
1894	732,764	1915	1,225,575
1895	575,692	1916	1,521,050
1896	662,058	1917	1,584,290
1897	1,006,140	Unenumerated prior to 1894	31,988
1898	1,071,084		
1899	1,660,622		
1900	1,888,695		£41,615,104

No. 28.

RETURN showing the Number and Area of Leases held under "The Mining Act," in force on 31st December, 1910 to 1917 inclusive.

Nature of Lease.	In force on 31st Dec., 1910.		In force on 31st Dec., 1911.		In force on 31st Dec., 1912.		In force on 31st Dec., 1913.		In force on 31st Dec., 1914.		In force on 31st Dec., 1915.		In force on 31st Dec., 1916.		In force on 31st Dec., 1917.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
For Minerals, Silver, Tin, &c.	1141	44,001	1025	41,311	960	36,157	926	36,271	1129	37,785	907	36,437	872	34,458	876	36,203
For Coal, Slate, Shale, &c.	50	10,608	58	13,049	37	8854	23	5660	26	6405	45	11,522	52	13,742	50	13,138
For Gold	76	1159	73	1220	73	1344	54	988	95	2130	94	2026	85	1692	91	1761
Dredging	35	441	42	647	42	489	30	329	36	403	29	351	30	437	30	401
Claims																
Mining	84	484	99	606	133	606	105	603	110	611	102	553	106	641	105	628
Easements																
Machinery	33	121	37	145	39	149	36	153	43	180	40	183	37	190	38	175
Sites																
Water-rights	511	1094 & 1751	502	1060 & 1845	550	1640 & 2043	546	1909 & 2034	605	2449 & 2160	568	1988 & 2135	572	2302 & 2061	557	2085 & 2035
Mineral and Gold		sluice-heads		sluice-heads		sluice-heads		sluice-heads		sluice-heads		sluice-heads		sluice-heads		sluice-heads

No. 29.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Revenue from Mines, being Rents, Fees, &c. (exclusive of Survey Fees), paid to the Treasury for the Years ending 30th June, from 1882 to 1903, and for Six months ending 31st December, 1903, and for the Years ending 31st December, 1904, to 1917 inclusive.

Year.		Amount.		Year.		Amount.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1882.....		23,077	1 9	1901.....		21,569	5 2
1883.....		15,439	14 5	1902.....		19,471	0 1
1884.....		6981	11 10	1903.....		17,776	14 3
1885.....		11,070	5 7	1903, 1 July to 31 Dec.		14,758	17 1
1886.....		12,523	10 4	1904, Jan. to Dec.		16,631	8 2
1887.....		14,611	11 5	1905.....		20,208	17 0
1888.....		23,502	8 4	1906.....		24,136	12 5
1889.....		17,254	9 0	1907.....		24,794	7 7
1890.....		26,955	4 9	1908.....		20,311	3 0
1891.....		37,829	16 5	1909.....		22,804	1 5
1892.....		17,568	18 4	1910.....		22,221	18 0
1893.....		16,971	9 2	1911.....		20,556	15 10
1894.....		16,732	7 7	1912.....		17,639	19 11
1895.....		15,323	1 9	1913.....		19,410	17 8
1896.....		20,901	13 2	1914.....		14,087	0 6
1897.....		25,631	0 3	1915.....		17,679	3 6
1898.....		33,661	13 9	1916.....		14,678	19 10
1899.....		24,696	10 5	1917.....		14,669	7 2
1900.....		28,380	11 10				

The above Statement does not include Stamp Duties upon Transfer of Leases and Registration of Companies, nor the Tax payable upon Dividends, from which sources large sums are derived.

REPORT OF THE MOUNT CAMERON WATER-RACE BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

Gladstone, 7th February, 1918.

Sir,

WE have the honour to submit the report of the Board for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

Race.—The race throughout is in good order. One or two slight breaks occurred during the wet season, but these were repaired at a cost of £8 4s. 6d. Advantage was taken of the dry season in the early part of the year to have the race cleaned out and the scrub on the banks cut and cleared. The handrail along the bridge at the iron fluming requires to be renewed, and some repairs are necessary to the cross-ties over the flume. These will receive immediate attention.

Syphons.—These are all in excellent condition, and give no cause for anxiety. At the last meeting of the Board the manager was authorised to turn the sections of the pipe columns Nos. 4 and 5 for the purpose of thoroughly cleaning and painting them. Owing, however, to the shortage of labour in the district at a convenient time, the manager has been unable to carry out the work up to the present time.

General.—The channel-keepers' cottages have been renovated at a cost of £89 3s. 8d. The cost has not been charged against the revenue received from the race, but has been paid out of the balance provided by the Public Works Department some years ago for the Mount Cameron Water-race. After paying the cost of construction of the rock cuttings, earth embankments, syphons, &c., a balance remained, and this has now been expended in general repairs to the race, manager's residence, and channel-keepers' cottages.

The work of boring certain parts of the Gladstone tinfield for new deposits, which was undertaken by the Board at your request, has proceeded, but the results obtained have not proved the existence of any rich deposits of alluvial tin. Nineteen applications were received, and 339 bore holes, aggregating 7315 feet, were put down during the year, making a total of 506 bores and 9625 feet.

During the last quarter the drill was hired by the Arba Tin Mining Company for the purpose of testing the tin drifts on the company's leased land.

Revenue.—The revenue for the year amounted to £1532 5s., being an increase of £166 17s. 7d. on the previous year.

Expenditure.—The expenditure amounted to £775 9s. 4d., being an increase of £10 15s. 9d. as compared with the previous year.

The statistics for the year are as follow:—

Average per week of claims supplied, 8.
Greatest number supplied in any one week, 12.
Total number of heads supplied—Under fixed or cash scale, 245½; under royalty or credit scale, 2535.
Total, 2780½.
Tin ore raised for the year:—Fixed scale, 11 tons 18 cwt. 1 qr.; royalty scale, 34 tons 14 cwt. 0 qr. 26 lb.
Total, 46 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lb., being a decrease of 23 tons 3 cwt. 2 qr. 26 lb. on the previous year.
Average number of men employed per week, 8.
Total receipts for the year:—Water sold, fixed scale, £184 13s. 11d.; water sold, royalty scale, £1341 1s. 1d.; rent of cottage, £6 10s.

Expenditure.—Cost of maintenance and management:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and wages	609	13	0
Insurance	6	3	0
Travelling expenses	43	12	10
Stationery and printing	2	5	10
Stores and tools	20	5	6
Race repairs	8	4	6
Cleaning race	85	4	8
Total	£775	9	4

Paid to Public Debts Sinking Fund
for the year ending 30th June, 1917
(including moiety of rents of mineral
land served by the race, £7 1s. 8d.) £386 2 4

Rainfall.—The registered rainfall for the year was as follows:—Main intake, 47 inches 70½ points; Little Mussel Roe intake, 43 inches 61 points.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.
E. L. HALL,
JOHN SIMPSON,
J. O. HUDSON, } Members.
CECIL G. RYAN,
CHARLES BARNES, }

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TASMANIA.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST.

Geological Survey Office,
Launceston, 22nd April, 1918.

Sir,

I BEG to present my report for the year ending 31st December, 1917. Herewith also are the annual reports of Mr. W. D. Reid, Government Assayer, and Mr. A. McIntosh Reid, Acting Assistant Government Geologist.

The following publications have been issued in the course of the year:—

- (1) Mineral Resources, No. 2: Cement Materials at Flowery Gully, by W. H. Twelvetrees. 5th April, 1917.
- (2) Mineral Resources, No. 3: Phosphate Deposits in Tasmania, by W. H. Twelvetrees. 9th May, 1917.
- (3) Mineral Resources, No. 4: Asbestos at Anderson's Creek, by W. H. Twelvetrees. 18th May, 1917.
- (4) Mineral Resources, No. 5: A Deposit of Ochre near Mowbray, by W. H. Twelvetrees. 10th July, 1917.

Phosphate Deposits in Tasmania.

At the instance of the Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry, I prepared a report recording briefly what is known relating to our phosphate deposits. Mineral phosphates occur only in microscopic quantities in some of our igneous rocks, but organic phosphates are found to some extent in the various limestones and in the guano deposits on the islands round our coasts. Among the latter may be mentioned Sea Elephant Rocks, on the east coast of King Island; White

Rock Island, between Freycinet Peninsula and Maria Island; Slopem Island, in Frederick Henry Bay; and some islands in the Furneaux Group. Samples of material have been received containing from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. phosphate of lime, which, however, is insufficient for competition with supplies used by manufacturers from other sources. The guano deposits, moreover, seem to be of limited extent, and hardly warrant much expenditure in examination of the islands on which they occur, but it is desirable to continue to collect information when and wherever possible.

Ochre.

An examination was made during the year of the old Paint Mine Hill, on Russell's Plains, north of Mowbray, where some preliminary operations have been recently carried on with a view to the extraction of ochres and the manufacture of paint therefrom. It was found that a few hundred feet of trenches, &c., had been cut near the summit of the hill, and a considerable body of red and yellow ochres of workable quality exposed. About 20 years ago this proposition was taken in hand, and some shipments made to Melbourne, but for some reason or other continuous work was not initiated, and the deposit has lain dormant ever since. Interest in it was lately revived, and some working tests made of paint manufactured from the raw material. The product was tried by the Launceston Corporation and by building firms in the city and neighbourhood, giving entire satisfaction. It was also reported on favourably by Mr. Flounders, of Adelaide, a technological expert of repute.

All the evidence points to the possession in an unusual degree by these ochres of the necessary properties which are required for the manufacture of paints of the highest quality. Attention, however, has for a time been diverted to deposits of chrome and iron oxides at Anderson's Creek, near Beaconsfield, where preparations are being made for work on an extensive scale. I visited the latter deposit, and found a long cut up the west side of Scott's Hill exposing a body of chromiferous clay of great purity and well situated for economic working. The syndicate which has the enterprise in hand intends concentrating the raw materials on the spot and manufacturing the paints by means of a plant which has been installed on the old Loongana Wharf in Launceston. The erection of the necessary machinery is just approaching completion.

Slate.

An attempt has been made recently to revive work at the old Bangor slate quarries, 4 miles north of Karoola-station. The old enterprise came to an end 30 years ago, when the galvanised iron era began and slate became too dear for roofing. The present high price of iron roofing has led to search for substitutes, and it is thought that now is a favourable time for resuscitating the slate industry.

I made an examination of the old quarries in December, with a view of seeing what prospects investors can look forward to. Two 40-acres sections have been taken up; one section by W. J. Southerwood, at the southern end of the field, and the other at the northern end, by W. J. Hammersley, including T. C. Just's old quarry worked over 40 years ago.

The Bangor property was last worked from a deep shaft and underground workings, which are now filled with water, so that at present it cannot be seen what the faces were looking like when operations were discontinued. As far as can be learned now, approximately 9000 or 10,000 tons of slate were produced altogether during the last three years of work. A good many split slates of not altogether the best quality are still at grass near the shaft and quarry, but it is said that the best grade of the output was disposed of in Victoria, leaving second and third qualities for sale locally. The method of working was expensive, and in the new enterprise some effort should be made to work the deposit, if possible, by open cut, or, at the most, by shallow underground quarries. A good deal of the slate cleaves well; it is free from veins of quartz and troublesome joints, magnetite is absent—which will permit slabs to be used for electric switchboards—and the slate stands weathering quite well. It has to be admitted that much of it is on the soft side, but as cover is gained, it will no doubt improve in this respect. There is apparently a sufficiently large body of it to carry on a substantial enterprise for a lengthy period. The promoters must—(1) Unwater the deep workings to discover the actual quality of the slate in the old faces; (2) ascertain what working faces could be started; (3) endeavour to keep their new work from getting too deep and costly; and (4) give great attention to the grading of their product. The transport route would be by road or tram to Karoola-station, thence by rail to Launceston. This ought to cost within 10s. per ton. It is probable that motor transport would be adopted for the first section of the route, and subsequently tramway easements could be obtained over lands between Bangor and Karoola. Altogether the time seems to have arrived for a serious investigation of the proposition, with a view of re-establishing the industry. As regards markets, prices are somewhat uncertain, and under present war conditions cannot be considered as stable: before the war imported slates of standard size were bought at £14 or £15 per thousand, but double that rate is now quoted. Besides roofing slates, slabs enter largely into the product of modern slate enterprises. Massive blocks not adapted to splitting are used for this purpose. They make good mantelpieces, door steps, cisterns, &c., and are, on account of their cleanliness, particularly well adapted for feeding-troughs on farms. It ought not to be difficult to establish a demand for Bangor slabs.

W. J. Hammersley's section, North Bangor, includes the old quarry of T. C. Just. The slate here is harder than at South Bangor, some of it perhaps a trifle too hard. A good deal of it, however, is of excellent quality. Two enterprises in this district would not be politic, but possibly the Bangor Company might make use of these northern occurrences for some special demands of the market.

Gold at Bangor.

Some gold quartz veins at North Bangor were also examined on this occasion. Formations were inspected on R. McKenna's and G. W. Freeman's lots. Although gold is present (up to 2 dwt. 3 gr. per ton), appearances did not justify the hope of any payable mine being opened up where trial work had been started. This, of course, does not preclude the possibility of new and more promising discoveries.

Oil Shale at Bangor.

Half-way between Bangor and Karoola, on the summit of a hill east of the main-road, on T. Windsor's 68½ acres, is an occurrence of carbonaceous shale, from samples of which crude oil has been extracted by distillation in the laboratory, at the rate of 15 to 19 gallons per ton. The seam is imperfectly exposed in the little excavation that has been made, but some slabs of shale from it are lying at grass near the outcrop. The oil has been determined by Mr. D. Griffin, manager of the

Railton-Latrobe Shale Oil Works, as being of a paraffin base. Considered as an oil shale it is poor in quality; the quantity available has also not been established. Some work is necessary to ascertain whether there is any extent of seam which could be worked. At present it seems possible that it may cut out on the other side of the hill, unless some fault has occurred, throwing it down into the lower country beyond.

North Pieman and Sterling Valley Districts.

These mineral areas have been examined by Mr. A. M. Reid, Assistant Government Geologist, during the year, and are referred to in his annual report herewith.

Mines Department Circulars.

The Mines Department, with a view of affording information to prospectors with reference to minerals concerning which inquiries are constantly being made, has initiated the publication of a series of circulars for free distribution embodying useful knowledge and suggestions. During the year I have prepared for the Department three of these circulars, namely:—

- (1) Bauxite: A Source of Aluminium. August, 1917.
- (2) The Search for Petroleum in Tasmania. October, 1917.
- (3) Prospecting for Mercury in Tasmania. December, 1917.

From the demand experienced for copies of these, they appear to have met a genuine want. It is intended to continue the series, and during the current year there will be fresh issues.

Bauxite.

A great deal of interest has been evinced in the search for bauxite ores which might serve as the foundation of an aluminium-producing industry, utilising current from the State hydro-electric plant.

Bauxite is first concentrated by one of several processes and pure alumina obtained, which in its turn serves for the production of aluminium. The processes of extraction of the metal are thermo-electric. Cheap electric current, such as will be available from the State hydro-electric installation, is an essential for success, and opens up attractive possibilities for this industry in Tasmania, if only deposits of raw material can be discovered. Numerous samples of supposed bauxite have been brought to the Geological Survey laboratory for assay, but so far no useful deposit has been disclosed.

Petroleum.

The inconclusive operations on Bruny Island have not quenched the enthusiasm of many who are still sanguine about the existence of a rock oil field in Tasmania. It was thought desirable to supply some information about petroleum deposits in general, together with suggestions referring particularly to Tasmania. The conclusions put forward in the circular published are that the two most likely areas in the island for the existence of an oil reservoir are the Tertiary beds, of which the Launceston and Longford basin is an example; and the saliferous beds of the Midlands; and that if seepages and gas emanations can be found in these fields, trial bores at structurally suitable spots would be warranted. But it cannot be too clearly emphasised that surface indications are a *sine quâ non* in any drilling scheme. There is nothing exceptional in the condition of sedimentation in Tasmania which would forbid the possibility of a discovery, and the Survey recommends continued search.

Mercury.

Prospectors for cinnabar, the principal ore of mercury, in Tasmania have not always had a definite and correct idea of the appearance of the mineral, nor of its usual mode of occurrence, and the information now issued on these points is calculated to be of use. Several samples have been brought in from time to time, but in no instance have they proved to be what they were supposed. The characters of the ore and hints as to the kind of country to prospect are given in this publication.

North Dundas and X River Tinfields.

Sundry developments having occurred on these fields since Mr. L. K. Ward's visits in 1909 and 1911, the need of a fresh examination of the district was urged upon the Hon. the Minister by some of those interested in the progress of mining there. To meet these requests, Mr. Hartwell Conder, M.A., A.R.S.M., was appointed to report on the present state and prospects of the fields. His report is in the hands of the printer, and will be published as a Geological Survey bulletin. With regard to the future of the tin mining, Mr. Conder lays stress on by-products being obtainable from the pyritic constituent of the ores. The extraction of tin ore from the oxidised lode material, as at present, he regards as a temporary phase; the future life of the field being dependent on the use made of the pyritic ore.

Mineral Maps.

During the year twelve mineral maps were prepared by the Assistant Geologist, showing the localities of economic minerals in the State, and copies of same were forwarded to you. These will be useful for purposes of reference. They comprise localities for asbestos, osmiridium, nickel, copper ore, tungsten, bismuth and antimony ores, monazite, tin ore, silver-lead and zinc ores, zircon, sapphire, diamond, topaz and chrysoberyl, iron ore, molybdenite, rutile, coal, shale and bitumen, and meteoric iron and glass.

Freshwater Point.

In conformity with a request by the Agricultural Department, I visited, in December, with Mr. Ward, the Government Fruit Expert, some orchard land at Freshwater Point, on the Tamar, where some mysterious subsidences had taken place, in order to ascertain the geological reasons for the subsidence and whether any practical remedy was possible. The visit resulted in the conclusion that the phenomenon was due to soakages, which had their source in underground water brought from a distance in an unusually wet season. While a radical remedy is difficult to devise, a partial cure will be found in exhausting the soakages by trenching and otherwise draining. The disturbance is not strictly confined to one orchard, but extends to others further north on the same peninsula.

British Science Guild.

This important institution exists for the purpose of securing the recognition by the Imperial Government of the aid which can be rendered to the national life by the application of science and scientific methods to the problems of industry, and, in fact, to the whole range of human activity. The Guild has approached the Geological Survey as a channel of authoritative information relating to what is being done in this direction in Tasmania, and the Government Geologist will act as its corresponding secretary here. Communications which I have furnished set forth some of the natural resources of Tasmania and give some account of the efforts which are being made by the State Industrial Science Committees, the Hydro-Electric Department, and the Mines Department in the investigation of research problems and industrial science generally. The presentment of the development of the resources of the State from time to time in this manner will, it is hoped, prove a useful means of attracting attention to Tasmania's natural wealth and possibilities.

Museum and Mineral Collections.

Additions continue to be made to our collections of rocks and minerals by private donors and from the Survey work in the field, but with the rigid economy which has become necessary, expenditure on cases has ceased, and extreme difficulty is being experienced with regard to the disposal of specimens. Further ease space is essential for accommodation of exhibits in connection with new industries. Mr. A. M. Reid, since his appointment, has done useful work in rearranging exhibits and numbering the specimens throughout the collections. The display of our collections is a part of our function as a Geological Survey, and their arrangement in a manner which proves advantageous and instructive alike to the prospector and the student is, there is reason to believe, greatly appreciated by the public.

Owing to demands on my time elsewhere, I have not been able to make much progress with the preparation of the museum handbook referred to in my report last year.

An application was received from the Royal College of Science, South Kensington, for a collection of specimens of tin ore and the country-rock illustrative of our deposits in Tasmania, but the Federal authorities intimated that under present shipping conditions permission could not be granted for its despatch.

At the request of the Tasmanian Tourist Department, a collection of ores was made up for the Tasmanian offices in Sydney, where, I understand, they attracted much attention.

Some samples of slate from the Arthur River, 13 miles north of Waratah, were brought in by Mr. Kirkup, who is interested in the deposits in that locality, and as some fossil impressions were noticed in them, a specimen was sent to Mr. F. Chapman, palæontologist to the National Museum, Melbourne, for determination. He kindly replied as follows:—

"There is very little doubt that the impressions are made by an organism allied to some lately described by C. W. Walcott from the middle and upper Cambrian, and referred to chaetopods (fossil annelids). I would like to further examine it and am looking into the literature. I would not hazard the suggestion that the Tasmanian specimens are as old as the American."

Mr. Chapman also determined some crinoid fossils (stone lilies) from apparently Silurian beds in the neighbourhood of the Princess Mine, near Lynchford, as follows:—

"Your specimen of grey sandstone shows impressions of rather deep columnars of a crinoid in which the sutural faces of the joints are excavated. Some crinoid ossicles are also present; also traces of monticuliporoids (polyzoa)."

Determinations of some fossils found by Mr. T. H. Lawson in Tertiary limestone at Marrawah were also carried out by Mr. Chapman, to whom thanks are due for the trouble he has taken in connection with our collections. He writes as follows:—

"I have examined the small collection of fossils from limestone at Marrawah, and append my note on them. They present several points of interest, and I am glad to have seen them."

"*Pleurotomaria* sp. (east).—This specimen is remarkable as it shows some annectant characters between the Moorabool Valley species, *P. tertiaria*, McCoy, and the Table Cape species, *P. bassiana*, Pritchard. It agrees with the first named species in its more obtuse spire, and with the latter in its slightly coneave whorls."

"*Cypraea* sp. (cast).—This form most resembles *C. subidua*, Tate, with the exception that it is shorter and the dorsal surface is not so depressed as in that species. It may be a small specimen of *C. leptorhyncha*, although hardly globose enough for that species."

"*Conus* cf. *complicatus*, Tate (cast).—In the general shape and depressed spire this specimen appears to approach the above species, but as the external ornament is not preserved, the identification must remain doubtful."

"The relationships of this small collection point unmistakably to the Janjukian (Table Cape) series. The condition of the fossil cases resembles that of the Moorabool Valley, near Maude, Victoria."

Tasmanite Shale.

Quite a new locality for Tasmanite oil shale has been reported during the year from the Cam River. Mr. W. Cross, of Lower Mt. Hicks, south of Henrietta Plains, discovered an outcrop on his 79-acres block on the east bank of the river. It is reported as extending across the southern boundary of that block for 5 chains into the 102 acres south and adjoining. It is a good distance east of the Preolenna field, but the two are probably connected by intervening beds of the same age. A particular interest attaches to this discovery, as the shale is the first that has been discovered in the State outside the Mersey area. The quality of the sample received is rather poor, somewhat similar to the poor band in the Mersey seam; but it is possible that by search a better quality may be picked up. Little, however, is known of the occurrence, and without examination the value cannot be well gauged.

Geothermic Degree.

At the instance of the International Congress of Mining, Metallurgy, and Applied Geology, the International Geological Congress, at its 1906 session in Mexico, decided to form a Commission for the study of the variation of this degree in different parts of the world. The Geological Survey of Tasmania has undertaken the necessary work for Tasmania. The New Golden Gate Mine at Mathinna having closed down, the only deep mines available for observations of underground rock temperatures have been the Tasmania Gold Mine at Beaconsfield and the North Lyell Mine on the West Coast. Both these companies entered readily on the task, and the manager carried out the tests in their entirety with a care and thoroughness which have been greatly appreciated.

It is undoubted that with increasing depth below the seasonal surface zone of the earth's crust the rock temperature invariably rises. The phenomena which surround this fact are of the highest interest to the scientific investigator, who has founded on them conclusions with reference to the interior of the earth and the age of certain rock masses. The mining engineer also studies them closely on account of the bearing which the downward increment of heat has on the economic possibility of mining operations at the extreme depths which will confront mine-owners in the future.

The determination of the rate of increase is affected by various conditions which make a difference in the results obtained. The trials in different countries, in different mines, and even in different parts of the same mine, show divergences which can only be accounted for by varying rock conductivities, want of uniformity of conditions in the sites chosen for the tests, and possibility by instrumental defects. The lack of standardisation of methods adopted by different observers must also count for a good deal.

The geothermic degree may be here defined as the depth to which it is necessary to sink in order to raise the rock temperature by one degree. British temperatures have been usually given in degrees Fahrenheit, but in international literature and scientific work in general the Centigrade scale is followed.

Conditions of Tests.

The conditions laid down by the Survey for taking the temperatures were practically those of the Austrian Government regulations. They were as follow:—

1. New ground to be selected for bore holes, quite away from other workings; to be as dry as possible, and to be free from pyrites.
2. The holes to be horizontal and of the standard depth of 6 feet.
3. The thermometer to have its index lowered by immersing the bulb in cold water before it is inserted in the bore hole, and directly after it has been removed and during the reading. The instrument to be carefully pushed in until the bulb reaches the end of the bore hole, and the latter is to be closed with an efficient plug.
4. The thermometer to be inserted 24 hours after the hole has been bored, and to remain in the hole for two days, when the first reading may be made; the reading to be repeated daily until the temperature remains constant.

Tasmania Gold Mine.

The trials at this mine were under the control of Mr. C. F. Heathcote, A.M.I.C.E., the company's superintendent, who has furnished the following report:—

“The country-rock in the neighbourhood of the mine from east to west consists of:—

Sandstone and limestone	
Shale	
Sandstone and limestone	
Limestone	About 400 feet thick
Sandstone	About 600 feet thick
Grits with a few conglomerate beds	About 600 feet thick
Grits and conglomerate	
Conglomerate	
Limestone	
Conglomerate and grit	About 30 feet thick
Shale	
Sandstone and conglomerate	

The age of these strata is considered to be Silurian; the strike is north-west, and the dip about 45 degree to the north-east.

The Tasmania reef is the filling of a fissure crossing the strata at about right angles and dipping south-east at an angle of 72 degrees. It exists only between the two beds of limestone, and the downthrow of the hanging-wall is from 30 to 33 feet.

Pumping operations have drained the area between the two beds of shale, the sandstones to a depth of 1500 feet below collar of shaft (125 feet above sea-level), and the conglomerate to a depth of 1370 feet. The outcrop of the conglomerate forms a long hill, the crest of which rises from 325 to 425 feet above the sea-level. The seepage of surface water is not great, but for every foot of vertical depth from 18 to 22 million gallons of water have to be raised from the bottom level.

Pyrites.—The conglomerates and grits contain a large quantity of pyrites and also contain carbon; they are very siliceous, and the lower beds showing in the mine are very much fractured, with open channels between the beds. In the 30-feet of limestone caves have been found at 700 and 800 feet below surface, filled or partly filled with fine carbon deposit leached from the conglomerates. The decomposition of the pyrites renders the old workings in the conglomerates very hot, and gives rise to considerable efflorescence of sulphate of iron. One level in a period of three years was filled to a depth of from 2 to 3 feet, and another in two years showed a depth of from 18 inches to 2 feet. The efflorescence appears as light-brown cauliflower-like growths, which change to white curled celery growths, and later to massive green sulphate. In one place the conglomerates adjoining the limestone were caved for stope filling, and after 12 months' work the stone, then coming from about 150 feet higher up, was too hot to hold in the hand for any length of time.

Mine Water.—This is slightly alkaline, and contains a large quantity of iron in solution. The hardness by standard solutions as issuing from faces is about 28 parts per 100,000, reduced after two days' exposure in dams to about 23·8. Chlorine, by standard silver nitrate, is 3·5 to 4 parts; while local streams vary from 2·5 to 5·5 parts per 100,000.

Carbon Dioxide.—Large quantities are given off by the country whenever the barometer falls—warm from the upper levels, cold from the lower.

Experiments on underground temperatures were confined to the sandstone beds. The thermometer used was a self-registering standard one made for bore-hole investigations by Casella & Co., London, and supplied by the Geological Survey of Tasmania, whose instructions were strictly followed.

The first trial was made in a footwall crosscut, 690 feet north-east of the lode, but owing to trouble with the gas and want of practice on the part of the observer, the results were of no value.

Table I. gives readings from a borehole in footwall country, near the north-east end of the 1500-foot level, in beds about 100 feet distant from the limestone. Final temperature, 71 degrees Fahr.

Table II. gives results from a borehole in a drive in footwall country about 150 feet from the highest of the conglomerate beds and 100 feet from the reef or lode. Final temperature, 71 degrees Fahr.

Table III. gives results from a borehole in recent prospecting drive, 100 feet from surface and about 1300 feet south-east of Table II. Final temperature, 60 degrees Fahr.

Table I.

1914.	Temperature when placed in Bore-hole.	Temperature when taken out of Bore-hole.	
	Degrees Fahrenheit.	Degrees Fahrenheit.	
Feb. 11	68	—	1500 feet
16	68	76	
23	64	74	
25	64	71	
Mar. 2	68	71	
4	—	71	

Final temperature, 71 degrees F. = 21·7 degrees C.

Table II.

1914.	Temperature when placed in Bore-hole.	Temperature when taken out of Borehole.	
	Degrees Fahrenheit.	Degrees Fahrenheit.	
Mar. 4	69	—	1500 feet
6	68	75	
8	69	71	
14	67	73	
17	67	73	
20	65	71	
23	68	71	
28	—	71	

Final temperature, 71 degrees F. = 21·7 C.

Table III.

Apr. 6	60	—	100 feet
8	59	61	
14	54	63	
16	57	60	
20	59	60	
22	—	60	

Final temperature, 60 degrees F. = 15·6 degrees C.

Average result shows an increase in rock temperature of 11 degrees Fahr. in 1400 feet, or 1 degree per 127 feet vertical depth.

(Sd.) C. F. HEATHCOTE,

A.K.C., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.M., &c."

North Lyell Mine.

A series of readings has been carried out to a depth of 1200 feet in the North Lyell Mine, under similar technical conditions to those observed in the Tasmania Mine trials. The bores put in and the readings obtained were under the supervision of Mr. R. M. Murray, the engineer in charge of the mine. The depositions of ore in this mine consist, as is well known, of bornite lenses in feldspathic schist and quartzite, and the bores which were put in for these trials were in schist. On the 19th February, 1917, Mr. Robert Sticht, the General Manager of the Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Company Limited, forwarded to me the following report by Mr. Murray on the temperature determinations:—

“This work was undertaken at the request of Mr. W. H. Twelvetrees in his letters to Mr. Sawyer on May 30 and July 23, 1914, and was commenced upon receipt of the thermometer supplied by Mr. Twelvetrees; and has been in intermittent progress since then, having been delayed from time to time on account of changes in our technical staff and consequent pressure of work.

Determinations were made as closely in accordance with the instructions supplied by Mr. Twelvetrees as possible; that is to say, the workings which had been most recently opened up were selected, and holes 6 feet deep were specially bored for the purpose, in ground free from fissures and water, and also free from pyrites or other oxidisable minerals.

The highest altitude at which any determination was made was at the 200-foot level, which is 1574 feet above sea-level, and 200 feet below the actual surface. A reliable record was obtained here, all the conditions being favourable, and the rock temperature was found to be 47·8 degrees Fahr.

At the 300-foot, 400-foot, and 600-foot levels, although great trouble was taken, no satisfactory results could be obtained, due to the fact that these levels being practically abandoned, most of the accessible workings are old and unsuitable for the purpose, whilst the newer ones are generally air-ways, and the adjacent rock is heated by the warm upcasts travelling through them. In each case all the readings obtained were unduly high, and I am compelled to reject them all from the investigation as being valueless for the purpose required.

At the 700-foot, 850-foot, 1000-foot, 1100-foot, and 1200-foot levels satisfactory determinations were made under favourable conditions, and these can be taken as being reliable and valuable, although the one at the 1100-foot level is slightly erratic.

The net result shows the increase in temperature between the 200-foot and 1200-foot levels to be 6·1 degrees Fahr., the vertical height between these horizons being 1008 feet, which gives an increase of 1 degree Fahr. for each 165 feet of vertical depth.

The following table gives details of the final observations at each level:—

Level.	Altitude above Sea-level.	Rock Temperature.
Feet.	Feet.	Degrees Fahr.
200	1574	47·8
700	1065	50·2
850	912	51·9
1000	765	52·9
1100	666	52·8
1200	566	53·9 "

General Results.

According to the above trials, the increase was:—

Tasmania Mine: 1 degree Fahr. for each 127 feet of vertical depth.

North Lyell: 1 degree Fahr. for each 165 feet of vertical depth.

Reduced to Centigrade, these depths are as follow:—

Tasmania Mine: 1 degree C. for each 228.6 feet of vertical depth.

North Lyell Mine: 1 degree C. for each 297 feet of vertical depth.

The differences in the temperatures of the two mines may be ascribed partly to the looser nature of the country-rock in the neighbourhood of the Tasmania reef, which might favour the passage of heat from the decomposition of pyrites in the lode; that is to say, to a difference of rock conductivity.

The increment of heat shown by these observations gives a low gradient compared with readings in Australia and other countries. Thus H. C. Jenkins, in his paper on "Rock Temperature and Rate of Increase with Increased Depths in Victoria," presented to the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Hobart, 1902 (pp. 316-317), states increments at Bendigo of 1 degree Fahr. in 77 feet, or 1 degree C. in 138 feet at the depth of 3000 feet; at 3645 feet, 1 degree Fahr. in 77.5, or 1 degree C. in 139 feet; at 3000 feet and 3645 feet, of 1 degree Fahr. for each 80 feet, or 1 degree C. for each 144 feet, calculated from a determined mean surface temperature of 61.4 degrees. These are higher than European rates, which indicate generally a gradient of 1 degree Fahr. for from 50 to 60 feet. L. de Launay, in his "Science Geologique," states that in European latitudes under normal conditions the geothermic degree is usually between 30 and 45 metres.

From the above it will be seen that the progressive increase of temperature in both the Tasmanian mines under consideration is very much less rapid than is the case elsewhere, but there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the observations. The instrument used was the same in both cases; it was a standard self-registering thermometer made especially for boreholes by Casella & Co., London, and Kew-verified. The trials, too, were under the personal supervision of civil engineers of high standing in their profession. The explanation of the apparent anomaly must probably be sought in the high heat-resisting properties, or in other words, the low conductivity of the rocks traversed by the bores. The sandstone rock of the Tasmania Mine bores is certainly a rock with high heat resistance. The bores in the North Lyell Mine were in schist, but transverse to the planes of foliation, which would diminish the conductivity. Making all these allowances, however, the bores must be regarded as giving unexpected results. The low rates of increase are not absolutely unique, for A. Geikie, in his "Text Book of Geology" (vol. I., page 62), quotes Prof. A. Agassiz as reporting the lowest rate yet recorded, from Calumet, Michigan, where it was found to be on an average 1 degree Fahr. for every 223.7 feet.

Library and Office.

The library is in good condition. Unfortunately war conditions interpose difficulties in obtaining regular consignments, and this disadvantage is strongly felt at the present time, when frequent reference to the latest sources of information is more necessary than usual. I have transferred 250 books on geological

subjects (145 bound and 105 unbound) from my private library to the shelves of the Survey, in the hope that they may prove of permanent use to the Department. A list of periodicals in the library has been prepared and forwarded to Dr. Glasson, who is compiling for the State Committee of Science and Industry a catalogue of technical periodical literature in the libraries of the State.

Laboratory.

Your special attention is drawn to the Government Assayer's report herewith, from which the services that the laboratory is rendering to the mining community may be fully gauged.

During the year the correspondence and mail matter amounted to 2267 items (1296 outwards and 971 inwards). Four hundred and sixty publications have been received, comprising 134 interstate and New Zealand; and 326 British and foreign.

Thanks are due to the proprietors of the following papers, kindly supplied for our files:—Launceston "Examiner" and "Daily Telegraph," "Daily Post," "Chemical, Engineering, and Mining Review," "Queensland Government Mining Journal," and others. The Council of the Australasian Institute of Mining Engineers has kindly sent us a set of their Transactions, bringing our volumes up to date.

Mr. Hartwell Conder, M.A., A.R.S.M., was appointed Acting Assistant Government Geologist for special temporary duties, and his engagement terminated at the end of the year. Mr. A. McIntosh Reid was provisionally appointed Acting Assistant Government Geologist from the 17th September, and is still performing the duties of the appointment. No other changes of staff have occurred. Mr. Loftus Hills, M.Sc., Assistant Government Geologist, is still at the war front in France.

I have to express my indebtedness to the officers of the Survey, professional and clerical, for the efficiency and zeal with which they have carried out their duties.

Programme of Work for the Current Year.

Some of the work laid out for the past year has had to be carried forward; on the other hand, additional work not foreseen has been accomplished. The commitments for this year are at present as follow:—

- (1) Examination of limestone beds and cement materials at Gunn's Plains.
- (2) Examinations of deposits of barytes at Alma, Port Sorell, and Benlah.
- (3) West Coast field examinations by Assistant Government Geologist.
- (4) Current work in the laboratory by the Government Assayer.
- (5) Departmental and other reports by the Government Geologist (in hand).

It will be understood that the sequence of the scheduled items is always subject to interruption, and the programme itself to postponement, by reason of unforeseen demands. Apart from this, so much time is now being devoted almost from day to day to satisfying inquiries bearing on economic subjects, that a rigid time-table cannot be observed.

I have, &c.,

W. H. TWELVETREES, Government Geologist.

The Secretary for Mines, Hobart, Tasmania.

REPORT OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST.

Geological Survey Office,
Launceston, 22nd April, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present the following report on the work upon which I have been engaged during the period extending from the 17th September to the 30th December, 1917.

The first work entered upon since my appointment to this office was that of numbering the mineralogical and geological exhibits contained in the Victoria Museum, Launceston. This is a preliminary undertaking to the production of a complete catalogue of the collection.

Twelve locality maps, covering the most important occurrences in Tasmania of minerals of scientific and economic interest, have been prepared in duplicate. These maps have an additional interest in illustrating the distribution of the various ore-deposits and mineral occurrences along certain definite lines of major folding or crustal weakness.

Covering such a short period, the amount of field work completed is necessarily small, and has been confined to:—

- (1) An examination of the ore of the Golden Crest Mine, and a report upon the metallurgical processes involved in the separation and concentration of the metallic contents of economic value; and
- (2) The geological examination of the North Pieman and Huskisson district.

Acting on instructions received, I left Launceston on November 6 for Golconda, and after completing the investigation, returned on the 9th.

A report on the treatment of the ore of the Golden Crest Mine, with some remarks upon the methods adopted for mining

and transportation, was completed on the 12th November, and was published in the press on the 19th of that month. In compliance with the request of the company, supplementary notes on the amalgamation and chlorination processes as applied to this ore were appended. The lode, which is contained in hornblende granite near the contact with sandstone, consists of gold-bearing quartz with the accessory sulphides arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and a little bismuthinite. The greater portion of the gold is contained in the metallic sulphides, and of these arsenopyrite seems to be the most favoured. The oxidised portion of the lode produced quartz containing 7 to 10 dwt. of free gold per ton. To recover this, the ore, after having been crushed in the stamp battery, is passed over amalgamating plates prior to concentration on Wilfley tables. In treating the more sulphidic ore only the lip-plate of the battery will be employed in this connection. The process recommended is, in effect, the concentration of the metallic sulphides on Wilfley tables. The product is a mixed concentrate containing upwards of 5 oz. of gold and 8 oz. silver per ton, 2 to 5 per cent. copper, and from 15 to 24 per cent. arsenic. A concentrate of this kind finds a ready market, and payment is made in respect of each constituent.

On the 17th November, I left Launceston on my journey to the western division for the purpose of making a geological examination of the North Pieman and Huskisson and Sterling Valley areas. At the end of the year the investigation of the former district had been advanced to such a stage that a brief *résumé* of the work may be given.

Geologically, the North Pieman and Huskisson area is the northward continuation of the Read-Rosebery area. The

dominant feature of this and the areas southward, both structurally and petrographically, is the porphyroid group of igneous rocks extending from Mt. Darwin in the south to the northernmost limits of this area, a distance of over 33 miles. Representatives of all the different formations of sedimentary rocks, which have been described as occurring in the neighbouring district of Rosebery, are to be found in the North Pieman and Huskisson area. Furthermore, the ore-deposits of greatest extent and economic value occur here on the same geological horizon and under exactly similar conditions as there. The ore-bodies are contained in calcitic, dolomitic, and argillaceous schists near the junction with members of the porphyroid group, and occur as hydrothermal metasomatic replacement deposits, the mineralisation of which originated from the sub-jacent granitic consolidations of Devonian age. The best illustration of these deposits is to be found in the great pyritic lenticular masses composing the Chester ore-body. The Chester Mine, owned by the Mt. Lyell Mining and Railway Company, and operated by Messrs. Cuming Smith & Co., is the only one in operation in the district at the present time. The production of ore from this mine by the Mt. Lyell Company during the period 1909-1913 amounted to 36,223 tons of first-grade pyrites and 60,545 tons of second grade. Working costs had increased so much, owing to the necessity for removing large quantities of second-grade material to get at the first grade, that active operations were discontinued. The company operating there at present is engaged upon the erection of a concentrating plant designed to treat the ore in mass.

The Pinnacles Mine, situated 2 miles northward of Chester, has lain dormant for several years. Lessees, from time to time carried out much developmental work in the endeavour to discover richer lodes or richer shoots in the known ore-bodies. Some very high-grade zinc-lead sulphide ore was recovered from

the north open-cut workings, but the south open-cut ore-body presents the most promising appearance. In general the ore-bodies are massive and continuous, but the rich shoots of ore contained in them are short and erratic. It is to be regretted that these lodes have not received more attention.

Two miles still further northward, the very large low-grade Silver Falls ore-body is situated. This is a massive serpentinised dolomite, containing blebs of galena sporadically distributed throughout the rock.

Westward, towards the Huskisson River, a large siliceous gossan outcrop containing much barytes and a little galena was discovered on this expedition.

Lapham's zinc-lead sulphide lode at the south end of Bobadil Plain, is one of considerable promise. The zinc-blende is of a very fine quality.

Numerous minor developments have been made in all parts of the field, some of which may reach the productive stage.

The greater part of the North Pieman and Huskisson area has been only superficially prospected. Thorough detailed work on the known mineral-bearing formations will certainly extend the discoveries of deposits of economic value. In view of the natural advantages of location and transportation, it is safe to conclude that many of the deposits already known will shortly be further exploited, and that new discoveries will be made from time to time. Furthermore, should the utilisation of low-grade ores become feasible, very large quantities of zinc-lead and copper ores can be put in the market from this field.

I have, &c.,

A. McINTOSH REID,
Acting Assistant Government Geologist.

The Secretary for Mines, Hobart.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ASSAYER AND DRAFTSMAN.

Geological Survey Laboratory,
Launceston, 20th April, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the work done in the Geological Survey Laboratory for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The number of assays and tests made in accordance with the regulations totalled 2254, being an increase of 560 over the previous year.

Samples have been received for the determination of gold, silver, tin, lead, zinc, copper, bismuth, wolfram, molybdenum, barium, iron, manganese, sulphur, nickel, osmiridium, chromium, antimony, arsenic, titanium, phosphorus, &c. Analyses have been made of coals, slates, clays, &c.

The facilities for having assays made at a nominal fee have been the means of keeping a large number of prospectors in the field and have materially assisted mining syndicates and others to carry on developmental work.

Several applications have been made for the determination of the calorific value of coals: the need of a bomb calorimeter for carrying out such work is increasingly felt.

Following upon the publication of the Mines Department Circular No. 1, "Bauxite: A Source of Aluminium," a large

number of samples has been received from all parts of the State to be tested for alumina. The majority of the samples submitted for examination were ordinary clays and kaolins.

A considerable amount of time has been spent in assisting syndicates and prospectors in the design of ore-dressing plants, &c. Particulars of plants have been supplied with such modifications and changes as experience has shown desirable.

Recent metallurgical and industrial information has been sought by many inquirers. To meet this growing demand, it will be necessary to obtain a considerable amount of technical literature each year.

In addition to the preparation of geological maps for the printer, the plans and sections of the underground workings of the mines in the State have been checked.

During the year the correspondence consisted of 950 letters, reports, &c., in and out.

I have, &c.,

W. D. REID,
Government Assayer and Draftsman.

The Secretary for Mines, Hobart, Tasmania.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES.

Chief Inspector of Mines' Office,
Hobart, Tasmania, 13th May, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the inspection of mines for the year 1917.

The work of inspection has been carried out with the same number of inspectors as the previous year. Inspector-Griffin, who was on leave, has now retired, having reached the age limit. Inspector Vaudeau, who was acting in Inspector Curtain's district temporarily, has now been appointed permanently. With the exception of a very few cases the provisions of the Act have been complied with in a very reasonable manner.

Accidents.—Appended is the usual diagram and statistical tables in connection with accidents. It is again pleasing to find that there is a further reduction in the fatal injuries per thousand men employed, and that the return is the lowest on record. The average number of men employed was 4050, out of which two were fatally injured and 48 seriously injured. The two fatal accidents occurred underground in metal mines. One was due to a fall of ground in a stope. The men were preparing for timber, when a piece of rock fell down the foot-wall, causing injuries which resulted in death. In the other case a man was employed shovelling in a flat stope which was connected with the level above. A rearing had been placed in position to prevent stones falling to the stope in which the men were working. There was no evidence as to where the stone was dislodged, but it would appear that it came from above the rearing. Of the 48 serious accidents, 6 were such as caused fractures; the remainder were not of a very serious character, but necessitated the injured persons being absent from their employment for more than fourteen working days. One accident was caused by igniting fuse with a piece of

gelignite, which is contrary to the provisions of the Act. The injured man placed the piece of gelignite on his spider and was igniting a number of charges; the gelignite exploded, causing injury. The man left the State before action could be taken against him. It was found that the practice was usual in the mine, and steps were taken to have it discontinued.

Prosecutions.—Action was taken against nine persons for breaches of the Act. In eight of the nine cases convictions were obtained, while the other case was dismissed. The majority of the cases were for failing to use water to allay dust while rock-drilling. It is to be regretted that men will persist in rock-drilling without using the sprays which are provided for their benefit. It is well known that the practice of boring dry is very prevalent, and such being the case, it does not appear that the officials in charge of the men are actively co-operating to prevent the evil. Every endeavour has been made to obtain this co-operation, and the men also have been personally appealed to, apparently without obtaining the desired result. If the practice continues it will be necessary to seriously consider the advisability of increasing the fine.

Inspectors' Reports.—Attached are reports from Mr. C. H. Curtain, Inspector for the Northern and Southern Divisions; Mr. J. Harrison, for the Western and North-Western Divisions; and Mr. H. A. Vaudeau, Inspector for the Lyell District.

I desire to tender my thanks to these officers for the manner in which they have carried out their duties during the year.

I have, &c.,

J. O. HUDSON,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

W. H. WALLACE, Esq., Secretary for Mines, Hobart.

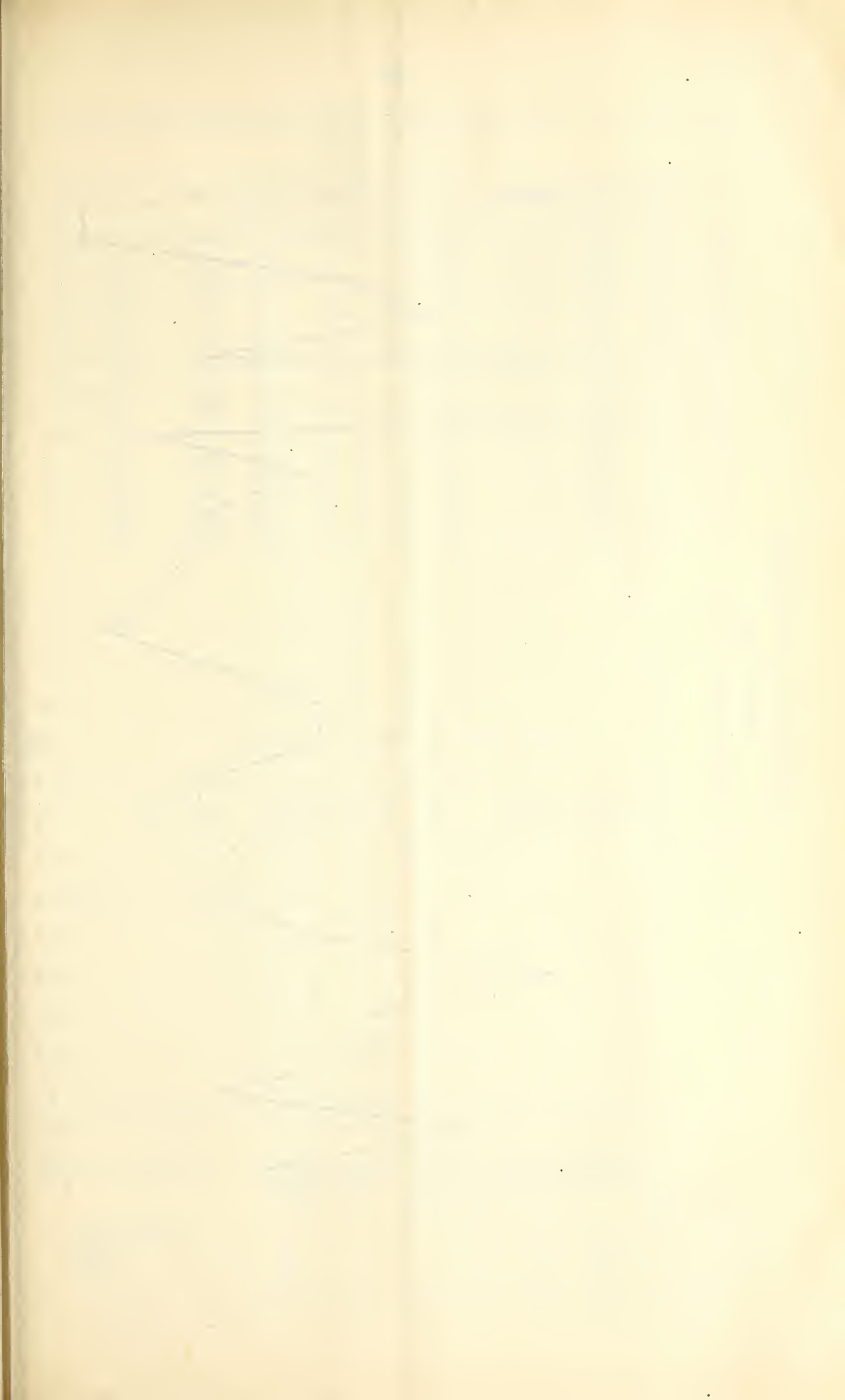
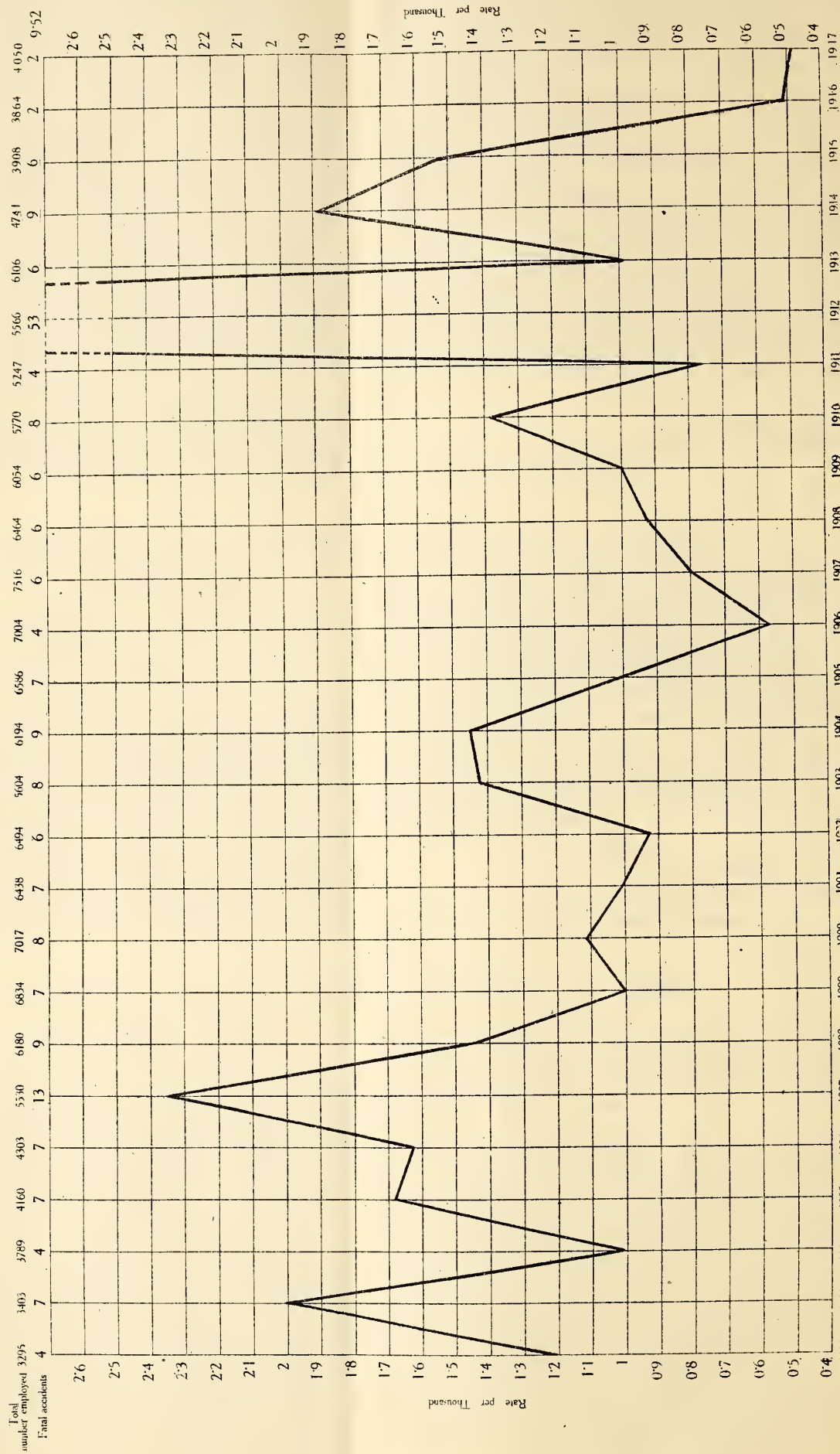


Diagram showing the ratio of Fatal Accidents
in Mines in Tasmania.

Rate per 1000 men employed.



COMPARATIVE Table of Statistics of Accidents in and about the Mines of Tasmania from 1st July, 1892, to 31st December, 1917.

Period.	Number of Miners employed.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons.		Total Killed and Injured.	Average per 1000 Killed and Injured.	Average per 1000.	
			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.
1 July, 1892, to 30 June 1893	3295	28	4	25	29	8·8001	1·214	7·586
" 1893 " 1894	3403	25	7	20	27	7·934	2·057	5·877
" 1894 " 1895	3789	26	4	24	28	7·390	1·058	6·332
" 1895 " 1896	4160	22	7	16	23	5·529	1·682	3·847
" 1896 " 1897	4303	36	7	31	38	8·831	1·627	7·204
" 1897 " 1898	5530	36	13	33	46	8·318	2·351	5·967
" 1898 " 1899	6180	35	9	34	43	6·957	1·456	5·501
" 1899 " 1900	6834	19	7	16	23	3·365	1·024	2·341
" 1900 " 1901	7017	29	8	23	31	4·417	1·140	3·278
" 1901 " 1902	6438	38	7	35	42	6·524	1·088	5·437
" 1902 " 1903	6484	44	6	43	49	7·557	0·925	6·632
" 1903, to 31 Dec., 1903	5604	27	8	20	28	4·977	1·428	3·569
1 Jan., 1904 " 1904	6192	73	9	65	74	11·951	1·454	10·497
" 1905 " 1905	6586	34	7	30	37	5·618	1·063	4·555
" 1906 " 1906	7004	65	4	61	65	9·280	0·571	8·709
" 1907 " 1907	7516	68	6	64	70	9·314	0·798	8·515
" 1908 " 1908	6464	60	6	58	64	9·900	0·928	8·972
" 1909 " 1909	6054	54	6	49	55	9·085	0·991	8·093
" 1910 " 1910	5770	63	8	57	65	11·265	1·386	9·878
" 1911 " 1911	5247	80	4	77	81	15·437	0·762	14·675
" 1912 " 1912	5566	60	53	53	106	19·044	9·522	9·522
" 1913 " 1913	6106	64	6	60	66	10·809	0·982	9·826
" 1914 " 1914	4741	69	9	62	71	14·977	1·896	13·081
" 1915 " 1915	3908	71	6	67	73	18·679	1·535	17·144
" 1916 " 1916	3864	53	2	51	53	13·716	0·517	13·198
" 1917 " 1917	4050	50	2	48	50	12·345	0·493	11·852

ANALYSIS of Statistics for the Western Division.

Division.	Average Number of Men Employed.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons.		Total Number Killed & Injured.	Average per 1000 Killed and Injured.	Average per 1000.	
			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.
Mount Lyell	1779	27	1	26	27	15·177	0·562	14·615
Zeehan, &c.	410	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE showing Rate per Thousand Killed and Injured in the different Divisions for the Year 1917.

Division.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Persons.		Total Number Killed & Injured.	Average per 1000 Killed and Injured.	Average per 1000.	
			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.
Northern and Southern	254	7	—	7	7	27·559	—	27·559
North-Eastern	470	2	—	2	2	4·2·5	—	4·255
Eastern	488	6	—	6	6	12·295	—	12·295
North-Western	649	8	1	7	8	12·326	1·540	10·786
Western	2189	27	1	26	27	12·334	0·457	11·877
Total	4050	50	2	48	50	12·345	0·493	11·852

TABLE showing the Number of Persons Killed and Injured in and about the Mines of Tasmania during the Year 1917.

PLACE OR CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.	INSPECTION DISTRICTS.													
	Northern and Southern Division.		North- Eastern Division.		Eastern Division.		North- Western Division.		Western Division.				TOTAL.	
									Zeehan and other Districts.		Lyell District.			
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
UNDERGROUND—														
Falls of ground	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Shaft Accidents—														
Falling down passes and shafts.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	4
Miscellaneous (underground).														
Haulage.....	1	...	1
Trams, &c.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	8
Sundry accidents.....	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	7
Explosives	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	18
Total Underground	2	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	...	1	12	2	22
ON SURFACE—														
Smelting-works.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8
Machinery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tramways	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10
Falls of persons	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Explosives
Miscellaneous.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	6
Total Surface	5	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	14	...	26
GROSS TOTAL, 1917.....	...	7	...	2	...	6	1	7	...	...	1	26	2	48
Gross Total, 1916	1	2	2	...	9	...	3	...	3	...	33	2	51

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF MINES.

Mr. INSPECTOR CURTAIN (Launceston) reports :—

I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

Accidents.—The marginal references in the tabulated list accompanying this report sufficiently detail each occurrence and its consequences, and there is no necessity to further dwell on any particular case. Suffice it to state that, taking into consideration the varied operations which prevail over the extensive portion of the State under my charge, the casualties have been appreciably low and must compare favourably with any similarly compiled statistics throughout the Commonwealth. This must necessarily reflect credit on both supervision and workmen.

Health of Miners.—Without medical testimony it is somewhat difficult to make a pronouncement. Judging, however, by those cases which have come under my personal observation, their physical appearance would compare favourably with any corresponding number of men engaged in other industrial occupations. Instances of pulmonary trouble are unfortunately in evidence, but it is questionable if the victims would have averted other forms of this insidious malady had they adopted another calling. This is a matter which, sooner or later, must receive attention by a medical examination, before a person (of any age) is permitted to take up mining for a livelihood in consequence of underground conditions being rarely, if ever, congenial for anyone predisposed to consumption. Hence it would be more merciful to stop their entering a mine than to subsequently witness the pitiable wrecks who—rightly or wrongly—attribute their condition to the result of work they were probably unfitted for.

Ventilation.—In the metalliferous mines the ventilation is satisfactory, but at times not so in the larger collieries, principally during hot, calm weather. The managers of the mines involved have had their attention drawn to the fact, and promise the speedy completion of extra connections which, it is believed, will improve the situation. In dealing with this matter it is essential that suitable approved or recognised apparatus should be provided for taking the quality of air in all mines.

Equipment.—Changing-houses are provided on the principal metal mines, but their absence is noticeable in collieries. The representatives of the latter state that men working therein prefer to change at their homes, which, of course, opens opportunity for evading the mining regulations in other directions, which should not be encouraged. Latrines are provided, and are kept clean and disinfected. Reticulated water jets for allaying the dust where rock-drills are in use are provided. Strange to state, however, there are men who at times, particularly in rises, fail to use them, which is most regrettable, and the only hope of successfully combatting this evil is to restrict the work in such places to the use of drills which can be serviceably worked only by the constant use of water.

Ropes and Cages.—These have been periodically inspected and tested by their owners, whose mine records are satisfactory. The replacement of the former is a matter of some moment, as the supply is stated to be much below the demand, and inquiries have already been made as to whether the Department has any stock on hand or the knowledge where the approved wire hoisting ropes are procurable.

Explosive Magazine and Inflammable Oils.—With little exception these continue on lines which were approved of in the past. Contention at times is advanced as to whether two or more quantities of petrol and kerosene may be kept without a licence, provided each is parcelled out or separately stored in quantities that do not exceed 50 gallons of the former and 200 gallons of the latter. As this practice has been resorted to, it is mentioned so that, if necessary, the Act or the regulations may be amended to prevent it.

Inspections.—These have spread over the greater part of the district, and include visits to Hobart, York Plains, Avoca, Ben Lomond, Fingal, Mathinna, Mt. Nicholas, St. Marys, Dalmaine, St. Helens, Lottah, Weldborough, Gladstone, South Mt. Cameron, Pioneer, Moorina, Derby, Branhholm, Warren-tinna, Ringarooma, Scottsdale, Lisle, Golconda, Bangor, Beaconsfield, Longford, Sheffield, Round Hill, Lebrina, Upper Forth, Moina, Wilmot, Latrobe, Melrose, Devonport, Ulverstone, Penguin, and Burnie; also private and municipal quarries.

General.—The prospects throughout are encouraging, and the principal tin mines keep up their regular output, while the

high price of metal has permitted several small or co-operative companies to come into existence and materially swell the output.

Wolfram.—This is well in evidence, chiefly in the Moina and Ben Lomond mines; the lode at Storey's Creek being probably one of the best in the Commonwealth.

Gold-mining.—This has unfortunately languished, but the prospects and returns from the mines at Mathinna, Warren-tinna, and Golconda, and last, but not least, the Hydraulic proposition at Lisle, are most satisfactory.

Silver-lead.—Mining is chiefly confined to operations in and around the Round Hill Mine near Sheffield, where steady and progressive work has continued. Recently attention has been drawn to the old Scamander show, which, with the ruling price of metals, is believed to be payable. At the Copper King Mine, on the Blythe River, small but favourable indications are being prospected by deeper adits, causing a revival of the interest in this locality.

Prospecting continues in the vicinity of the Dial Range and Barn Bluff, but, so far, no discovery of importance has been reported.

LIST of Accidents in Inspector Curtain's District for the Year 1917.

Fatal, 0; non-fatal, 14; total, 14.

Date.	Name of Mine.	Locality.	Cause of Accident.	Name of Sufferer.	Married or Single, and Age.	Nature of Injuries.	Killed.	Injured.	Particulars.
1917.									
Jan. 16	Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.	Risdon	Stood on nail	Algernon W. Brain	Married, 29 years	Left foot punctured	—	1	Whilst carrying a large piece of timber, to build a platform inside the 250 lb. plant, the man stepped on a nail
Feb. 3	Ditto	Ditto	Ingot of lead slipped	Thomas Brown	Married, 31 years	Jarred wrist	—	1	Whilst working on the 250 lb. plant, removing lead from inside the building, and passing an ingot through a window, it slipped back and jarred the man's hand
Mar. 26	New Ruby Flat	Branxholm	Log slipped on bar	John Purcell	Married, 58 years	Lacerated and jarred finger	—	1	Whilst carrying a log of timber, it slipped on the bar, and jammed the man's finger against a sharp piece of rock
Apr. 20	Ditto	Ditto	Slipped on building steps	Harry Rough	Single, 14 years	Cut wrist	—	1	Whilst carrying tea to the workmen the lad slipped
May 7	Ditto	Ditto	Over-balanced and fell	John Rusden	Married, 29 years	Broke left leg	—	1	Whilst assisting to carry a stump-extractor, came in contact with the nozzle-jet, and losing his balance fell with load on top of him
May 21	Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.	Risdon	Horse moved	George Hill	Married, 25 years	Broken finger	—	1	Whilst unloading a case of machinery from a dray, the horse moved, and the skid in use, slipping, jammed the man's finger between the dray and the store's platform
June 1	Mt. Nicholas Coal Co.	Mt. Nicholas	Fall of coal	Arthur Baker	Married, 38 years	Slight concussion & bruised shoulder	—	1	Whilst making preparations for a prop, a small quantity of coal came away from the back and caused the man's injuries
June 6	Briseis T.M. Co.	Derby	Slipped	Stephen Daley Whiting	Married, 42 years	Contused muscle of spinal column	—	1	Whilst assisting to carry a water-pipe, fell and injured himself
July 3	Royal George T.M. Co.	Avoca	Truck and ore chute collided	John Fisher	Married, 44 years	Bruised fingers	—	1	Whilst trucking past a chute a stone in the truck came in contact with the chute, and turning over caused the man's injuries
July 5	S. & M. Syndicate	Moina	Struck by timber	Thomas Lyons	Single, 50 years	Cut and strained thumb-joint	—	1	Injured by a piece of timber thrown down by a workmate
Aug. 24	Mt. Nicholas Coal Co.	Mt. Nicholas	Moving truck	Roy Gatty	Single	Palm of right hand severely torn	—	1	Whilst in the performance of his duty was tripped, and falling on the running-road of the incline-haulage, a full truck of coal passed over his hand, without breaking any bones
Sept. 28	Round Hill S. & L. Mine	Sheffield	Fall of rock	James Richard Jubb	Married, 51 years	Bruised leg	—	1	Following a general firing, a piece of rock that had been tried came away, and slightly injured Jubb
Oct. 5	Mt. Nicholas Coal Co.	Mt. Nicholas	Working pick	Adrian Kearraun	Married	Jarred hand	—	1	Whilst hewing coal, jarred his hand
Dec. 12	Ditto	Ditto	Caught between moving truck and prop	John Reginald Ford	Married, 33 years	Fractured forearm	—	1	Whilst pulling a truck towards him got his elbow caught between it and a side prop

P.S.—All the sufferers mentioned in the foregoing list have returned, or been able to resume their usual occupations.

MR. INSPECTOR HARRISON (Zeehan) reports:—

Accidents.—I beg to state that the accidents were nine in number, one proving fatal. None of the others were of a very serious character.

Safety Appliances.—These are attended to and kept in good working order and condition.

Magazines.—Magazines are 22 in number. They are kept clean and in efficient condition.

Output of Ore.—The limiting of the quantity of ore the purchasers will accept has had a very disastrous effect on the silver-lead returns. It has been especially severe on the mines in the Farrell and Magnet districts.

Tin-mining.—The continued dry weather has caused the closing down of several mines through scarcity of water for dressing purposes.

Osmiridium.—On the Wilson field, north of the Pieman, there has only been an average of 12 men employed during the year, but this number will be increased when the bridge over the Wilson River is re-erected, so that pack-horses can go right out.

Savage River and 19-Mile.—This district is going ahead, and there are now over 100 miners employed, and the reports coming in are of a most encouraging character. The new track now under construction will open up a considerable amount of new country.

Zeehan.—The numerous tribute parties that are scattered over the field are keeping up a decent output, and in most instances doing well.

Heemskirk.—The Heemskirk Tin Syndicate, which was having a good run and doing well, had to close down early in December through want of water, and have done nothing since.

Comstock.—Three parties are sending out regular parcels of iron ore.

Renison Bell.—We have three companies on this field equipped with batteries, namely, the Dreadnought, Central, and Renison Bell; but the continued dry weather has interfered with their output to a considerable extent.

Stanley River and Mt. Ramsay.—The Stanley River and Mt. Ramsay districts have kept up a good steady output of tin oxide during the year. With better facilities for getting ore away and machinery on the ground, this field would go ahead.

Rosebery and Williamsford.—The development work going on by the Mt. Lyell Company on the Tasmanian Copper and Mt. Reid mines is opening up large quantities of highly payable ore. This is especially noticeable in the work done by the diamond-drills in both cases.

Prospecting by other companies is also going on in the district.

Chester.—Mr. A. E. Bruce has reopened this mine and has a number of men employed in erecting machinery, &c.

Tullah.—North Farrell Mine is looking well, but the output has been restricted to 80 tons per fortnight, indeed for a good while there was no sale for the ore. The new power plant, consisting of a 330-h.p. producer gas engine, is nearing completion in erection, and will be put into commission at an early date.

Mt. Bischoff and Whyte River.—The Mt. Bischoff Mine keeps up a good output, the high price of tin allowing the manager to deal with ore that otherwise could not be treated to advantage. A large area of new ground is being opened up down the North Valley-road. The prospects of the mine are better than they have been for some time.

Bischoff Extended.—The mine still opens up well; manager busy duplicating his crushing power and erecting powerful compressing plant for driving rock-drills; a considerable increase in the returns may be expected.

Cleveland Tin Mine had to close down through financial difficulties. Their battery plant was most unsuitable.

Magnet.—Magnet Mine is practically closed down since early in December for want of water for dressing purposes. The new dam, capacity 125 million gallons, is to be completed by the end of March. Manager is also busy erecting a hydro-electric plant, which will generate 530 h.p. when running 500 revolutions per minute. Everything is ready to resume active operations directly water is available either from rain or conservation.

Victorian Magnet.—Mine was shut down for nearly two months, but has resumed driving again.

Heazlewood.—Jasper Copper Mine: Year's results have been somewhat disappointing. The battery system for this class of ore proved most unsuitable, the losses being very heavy.

LIST of Accidents in Inspector Harrison's District for the Year 1917.

Fatal, 1; non-fatal, 8; total, 9.

Date.	Mine.	Locality.	Cause of Accident.	Name of Sufferer.	Married or Single, and Age.	Killed.	Injured.	Particulars.
1917.								
Jan. 13	Bischoff Extended	Waratah	Not stated	R. A. Thomas	Single	—	1	Third finger of right hand crushed by piece of wall
Feb. 5	ditto	ditto	Caught by truck and ore-shoot	H. Frazer	Married	—	1	Lacerated finger while trucking
Mar. 6	ditto	ditto	Slipping off strong-arm	V. Butler	Married	—	1	While trucking, strong-arm slipped and injured elbow
Apr. 16	Mt. Bischoff	ditto	Putting on belt while in motion	Walter Lucas	Married	—	1	Broke his arm while attempting to put on belt in dressing-mill while in motion
Sept. 28	Bischoff Extended	ditto	Fell from leading stope	T. Butler	Married 45 years	—	1	While tipping truck, foot slipped, and became jammed under truck wheel, which injured toes
Oct. 13	ditto	ditto	Fell off a wall	Wm. Morgan	Single	—	1	Collar-bone fractured through falling off wall on surface
Nov. 21	Magnet	Magnet	Fell down a pass	John Denison	Married	—	1	Lost his light after firing, and fell down a pass while in the dark, and broke his left leg while getting out of a shoot
Nov. 23	Bischoff Extended	Waratah	Caught by crab-winch	Les. Smith	Married	—	1	Was attending to a crab-winch, and neglected to use a pawl, his hand slipped off the handle, and while endeavouring to get pawl in position, arm got caught in the cogs, which pulled him forward, bringing face into contact with brake and causing injury to mouth.
Nov. 23	ditto	ditto	Struck on head by a stone	Albert Ivory	Single	1	—	While shovelling ore in a flat open pass, a stone rolled from above, going over or rearing, striking him on the head, and fractured skull

MR. INSPECTOR VAUDEAU (Queenstown) reports:—

I have the honour to submit my report as Inspector for the Lyell Division for the year ending December 31, 1917.

Considering the magnitude of the operations of the principal mines here belonging to the Mt. Lyell M. and R. Co. Ltd., on which all the serious accidents have occurred, they have been light compared with other works of a similar magnitude.

At the North Lyell Mine an Italian lost his life as the result of an accident which occurred in No. 36 stope on the 1100-foot level, owing to a piece of footwall falling out on to his legs. In evidence his mate stated that the deceased and himself had both tried this particular piece of ground which was affected, and that they could not bar it down. Shortly after it came away and pinned him to the floor of stope. The remainder of the accidents (see attached list) necessitated the absence of the men from work for fourteen days or longer. It is pleasing to note that, apart from the fatal accident, there was not another man hurt by any ground falling from the "sides" or backs of any of the workings. On November 26, at the North Lyell Mine, there occurred what might very easily have been a very serious accident. Two men who had lighted two holes left by the same way, and did not protect the entrance from the main shaft to their workings, and two miners walked into them, getting within four or five steps of the face when the first hole went off. They were both thrown down by the concussion, one being peppered about the head and body. Luckily, however, none of his hurts were serious, and he only lost a few days from work. His mate lost no time from duty. Action is being taken against the two men under "The Mines and Works Regulation Act, 1915," for breach of General Rule 20, Clause 13, Sub-clause 3, and Rule 21A. Another accident which, I think, should be a warning to others, happened to a miner on October 31. He had a piece of gelignite on his spider (candlestick) lighting several holes, using it as a torch, which practice is against General Rule 20, Clause 22. This is a very bad practice, and more will be said about it later on. He had lighted all but one hole, when it fell off his spider. In picking it up and dabbing the spider into it again, he burnt his fingers, and he stated it exploded in his hand. He left the district, otherwise action would have been taken against him.

Health of Miners.—The medical testimonies obtained from the three doctors stationed here are as follow:—

Dr. H. G. Hamilton: "I have only treated two cases of miners' phthisis during the past year, both of which originated before coming here, as one of them works in the converters and never was in Mt. Lyell mines, but had worked for years underground at Ararat; the other works in the mine, but has not been here long enough for the disease to have originated here. So far as I have observed, there has been no increase of cases of miners' complaint or disease due to the calling of miner or smelter."

Dr. G. J. Walker: "Among the cases I have seen there is certainly no increase in number of occupational diseases among the workmen of the Lyell district. The number of cases seem to be about stationary. I have seen one case of pulmonary tuberculosis in a miner during 1917. There have been several cases of respiratory disease (asthma, bronchitis, &c.) among the men working at the Reduction Works, but no more than usual."

Dr. J. Love: "In reply to your inquiry as to sickness amongst miners or other workmen on this field during 1917. I have seen the following cases that may be considered of interest from an industrial point of view:—

"1. All pulmonary diseases occurring in miners or other workmen except bronchitis and colds, 20, subdivided as follows:—Previously reported, 7; not previously reported, 6. Total, 13.

"Of the new cases two had been less than six months in the district, and certainly brought the disease with them. The other four had been here 4, 7, 11, and 20 years respectively.

"Asthma, 2; pneumonia, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; pleurisy, 1; pneumothorax of undermentioned origin, 1. Total pulmonary diseases, 20.

"No case of tuberculosis occurring in a miner or workman was observed unless the case of pneumothorax mentioned above was tubercular. I came to the conclusion, however, that it was due to pneumokoniosis, though no other evidence of that disease was demonstrated.

"2. Hernia in workmen, 4.

"3. Disease of eyes not common; injury to the eyes from flying particles of stone or metal was common, but only in two cases resulted in serious impairment to vision.

"4. Anæmia was not observed. Ankylostomiasis was not observed. This is as one would expect, because the mine water is impregnated with sulphate of copper and iron, in which ankylostoma or its eggs are unable to survive.

"5. Accidents of sufficient severity to cause a man to lose work for one or more days, 96. These were varied in character, the most common being crushed hands and fingers."

For the prevention of dust a system of jets is installed in all mines, but owing to the acidity of the water in the mines, &c., the wear and tear is considerable and necessitates a lot of renewals and repair work, but apart from a few occasions, as far as my knowledge goes, the service has been kept fairly good. Owing to the few occurrences the Chief Inspector of Mines wrote to the Mt. Lyell Company stating that action would be taken in all future cases where any negligence on

the part of the company was shown. This led up to the following notice being posted on their Mt. and North Lyell mines:—"Notice to Machine-drillmen.—The attention of the machine-drillmen is directed to the fact that the failure of the water-supply for dust-laying purposes at any machine, due to any cause whatsoever, is no excuse for working the machine dry. Should there be no water available at a machine for any reason whatsoever, the machine must not be worked, but the machineman must immediately notify the shift boss that no water is available, and obtain employment at work other than machine work until water has been made available. Any employee neglecting these instructions is liable to dismissal, and in the case of contractors, a contract party of whom the offender is a member is liable to have their contract cancelled.—(Sgd.) R. M. MURRAY, Engineer-in-Charge. Mine Office, Gormanston, 8th October, 1917."

I also wrote a letter addressed to the men asking for their co-operation in using the water, not only during rock-drilling, but after firing and when shovelling dry material. We are hoping that these will tend to better results. During the year action has been taken against six men, and another case is to be heard on January 24, making a total of seven cases for the year for failing to use water to allay dust while rock-drilling, fines being imposed in each instance, not having any reasonable excuse for not using the water. It is to be regretted that some of the men do not yet take the trouble to use the water, and thus not only injure their own health, but also that of others. At different times I have come across men working drills, with dust round their mouth and nostrils, the circumstances pointing to the fact that they had been boring dry. On all occasions these men are spoken to, and at all times I am endeavouring to get the men to use every care against this evil which is a very serious one in our mines here.

Owing to the accident to a miner through using gelignite as a torch to light his holes, it came out on inquiry that many men in the mines still continue this practice. I had often wondered why there had been so much miners' complaint in this district, and feel sure now that this practice is accountable for a lot of it. The fumes given off (nitrous fumes) from burning nitro-compounds explosives are very injurious and attack the bronchial tubes, &c., and thus cause them to be not only seriously affected but render them much more susceptible to the very fine dust particles in suspension in the air. I believe that with the co-operation and assistance of the shift and level bosses at the various mines a lot of this evil could be put down, also the boring of holes dry. The trouble is that the easiest way is that which a lot of men will use in spite of the fact that it is dangerous and injurious to health, and if caught are liable to fines up to £10 and costs.

Equipment and Safety Appliances.—Taken on the whole, these are in a reasonably satisfactory condition. The examination of the ropes and safety appliances by those responsible on the main shaft and plain haulage of the Mt. Lyell Company's mines being particularly good.

Magazine and Inflammable Oils.—It was found necessary to refuse registration of three inflammable oil premises owing to their position being dangerous in case of fire. The remainder in use are in a satisfactory condition.

Explosives.—During the early part of the year an explosive was introduced at the Mt. Lyell Mine. Permit was given for it to be used in well-ventilated places, but the agents wanted to demonstrate it could be used anywhere, and two men were affected by fumes as the result of it. The matter was very carefully gone into, and a promise given that it would be used only in very well-ventilated places. Since then I have not heard of any complaint in regard to fumes. The usual complaints regarding the weakness of the nitro-compounds (50 per cent.) still continue, but otherwise all satisfactory, as was fuse and detonators.

Ventilation.—The Lyell Blocks Copper Mine and the North Lyell Mine have been again connected at the 1100-foot level, thus improving conditions in the Blocks and at No. 49 stope, North Lyell Mine. Taken on the whole, the ventilation is good; occasionally, when a mullock pass leading into a stope is blocked up, the atmosphere becomes hot and humid, but not above that allowed by the Act.

Change-houses.—Apart from the one at North Lyell Mine, about which a complaint was received and inquired into, and attention to the matter promised, these have been kept in first-class condition. At the Reduction Works, Queenstown (Mt. Lyell M. and R. Co. Ltd.), a commodious one has been built and put in use. It is one of the best—in fact, the best—I have ever seen, and is being well patronised.

Casualty Wards.—These at the main works are kept in good order and everything kept ready for emergencies. During the latter part of the year the officials at and about the Reduction Works have been attending a series of lectures on first aid, given by the local doctors at Queenstown. It would be a good thing if the companies here would join in giving encouragement in the way of prizes, &c., to get the men of the various branches of the works and mines to compete for them at different times. It would probably keep the interest keen and would keep the men in practice, which I find is much needed.

General.—The various mines and works in the district have been thoroughly inspected and kept in close touch with during the year, and I am pleased to say that during the latter part of the term there has been a decided improvement on the part of the officials to meet me in the interests of safety and well-being of the workers.

Appended is a tabulated list of accidents.

LIST of Accidents in Inspector Vaudeau's District for Year 1917.

Fatal, 1; non-fatal, 26; total, 27.

Date of Accident.	Name of Mine.	Locality.	Cause of Accident.	Name of Sufferer.	Married or Single, and Age.	Nature of Injuries.	Killed.	Injured.	Particulars.
1917.									
Jan 19	North Lyell Mine	N. Lyell	Slipped off platform	A. Spiteri	Single, 40 years	Sprained ankle	—	1	Slipped off the platform whilst applying brakes on side-tip truck
Feb. 5	ditto	ditto	Finger caught under shoot	J. Cray	Single, 16 years	Torn finger	—	1	Got finger caught under shoot whilst trucking
Feb. 23	ditto	ditto	Fall of rock	G. Guech	Married, 41 years	Thigh & right leg broken	1	—	While preparing a place for the erection of timber, a piece of ore fell from a height of 8 ft. out of footwall on to his legs, and he died from injury
Mar. 15	Mt. Lyell Mine	Gormans-ton	Truck came back	W. Caldan	Single, 38 years	Crushed finger	—	1	Jammed fingers between a side-tip truck and a plat sheet
Mar. 28	ditto	ditto	Struck by piece of ore from shoot	F. Cravino	Married, 30 years	Scalp wound & concussion of the brain	—	1	Put his head into lip of shoot to see if any ore was hung up, when piece of ore struck him on neck
Apr. 2	Converters	Queens-town	Jammed finger between truck and bar	F. Nightingale	Single, 21 years	Jammed finger	—	1	Got finger caught between truck and bar
Apr. 25	Reduction works	ditto	Jammed finger between rock and truck	A. N. Shaw	Married	Split finger	—	1	Jammed finger between rock and truck
Apr. 28	Mt. Lyell Mine	Gormans-ton	Elbow jammed between truck and shoot door	M. Harrison	Married, 51 years	Bone broken in wrist	—	1	While pushing a truck of ore, it came back on him, and jammed his elbow against the side of the drive
June 1	Reduction Works	Queens-town	Bank came away on to man's legs	H. Hanigan	Married, 38 years	Bruised legs	—	1	While cleaning out by-wash, bank came away, and fell on his legs
July 11	North Lyell Mine	N. Lyell	Lagging slipped on thumb	B. Ewans	Married, 26 years	Fractured thumb	—	1	While loading lagging in a cage, a piece slipped and cut his thumb
July 17	Reduction Works	Queens-town	Rail breaking earlier than expected	S. Biddulph	Single, 35 years	Bruised finger	—	1	Was breaking a steel rail with a "crow." The rail broke quicker than expected and caused bruised finger
July 19	North Lyell Mine	N. Lyell	Truck came back on toes	W. Willaton	Married, 48 years	Crushed toe	—	1	While tipping a truck, it came back on him, and crushed his toe
Aug. 2	Mt. Lyell Mine	Gormans-ton	Timber striking head	M. McLeod	Single, 20 years	Fractured skull	—	1	Boards were being thrown down pass into stope. McLeod was sheltering behind a pass, his head was jolted by a board striking the other end of log, against which his forehead was leaning
Aug. 2	North Lyell Mine	N. Lyell	Truck ran off line	W. Ford	Single, 50 years	Bruised leg	—	1	Tram ran off end of line on to man's legs
Aug. 10	Saw-mill	Mt. Lyell	Jumping off platform	G. Jenner	Married, 38 years	Sprained ankle	—	1	Jumped off platform, stepped on rail, and twisted ankle
Aug. 17	Foundry	Queens-town	Metal splashed on finger	P. Green	Single, 30 years	Burnt finger	—	1	Metal splashed on to man's finger and burnt it
Aug. 18	North Lyell Mine	N. Lyell	Finger caught in bridle of cage	E. Callow	Single, 14 years	Crushed finger	—	1	Got finger caught in bridle of cage
Sept. 4	Mt. Lyell Mine	Gormans-ton	Piece of ore hit finger	L. Gatt	Married, 47 years	Cut finger	—	1	Struck a piece of ore with hand while spauling another lump
Sept. 19	ditto	ditto	Ore slipped against truck	T. Kalin	Single, 47 years	Crushed thumb	—	1	While putting piece ore in truck, ore slipped and jammed thumb between ore and truck
Sept. 25	ditto	ditto	Stone falling down ladderway	B. Tumney	Married, 35 years	Concussion of brain	—	1	Struck on head by piece of ore, which came down manway as he was starting to go up ladders
Sept. 29	Flotation plant	Queens-town	Foot slipped under truck	A. G. Jones	Married, 24 years	Crushed toes	—	1	Slipped on plank, and his foot was caught under the wheels of ore truck
Oct. 18	Mt. Lyell Mine	Gormans-ton	Piece of ore rolled down rill on to man's leg	E. Mapley	Single, 22 years	Crushed leg	—	1	Ore was interfered with, and rolled down rill and caught Mapley's leg
Oct. 31	North Lyell Mine	N. Lyell	Gelignite exploding before time	J. Donaghy	Married, 48 years	Burnt fingers	—	1	Was lighting holes with gelignite; first hole burnt off before the last was spit, and burnt fingers
Nov. 1	ditto	ditto	Earth hit fingers	G. Whitmee	Single, 29 years	Crushed finger	—	1	While filling truck from under ground bin, piece of earth rolled and jammed his fingers badly
Nov. 9	Converters	Queens-town	Hot metal got into man's boot	H. Manion	Single, 25 years	Burnt foot	—	1	Piece of hot metal splashed out of converter into man's boot
Nov. 16	North Mount Lyell	N. Lyell	Slipped, and timber jammed finger	L. Eddy	Single, 26 years	Crushed finger	—	1	Whilst handling a log, jammed finger against it
Nov. 26	Flotation Plant	Queens-town	...	R. Escourt	Married, 46 years	Crushed left thumb	—	1	While driving nail, hammer struck pipe overhead, causing hammer to glide
Nov. 30	Converters	ditto	Slipped, and caught under truck	T. O. Ghana-bury	...	Jammed & cut leg	—	1	While assisting to pull truck on to rails, he slipped, and got caught under truck, and jammed leg



REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES.

Chief Inspector of Magazines and Explosives,
Hobart, Tasmania, 13th May, 1918.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report in connection with "The Explosives Act, 1915," and "The Inflammable Oils Act, 1910," for the year ending December 31, 1917.

The usual table of explosives imported into the State is again omitted, and will not be furnished until the termination of the war. The quality of the explosives imported was very satisfactory, and it is pleasing to record that the year has been free from any accidents which could be attributed to the quality of the explosives. The provisions of the Act are now being complied with in a very reasonable manner. The difficulty experienced at ports where no departmental officer is stationed has been overcome by the assistance and courtesy of the harbour authorities.

Magazine licences were issued to 75 persons, being a decrease of 9 compared with the previous year; 22 permits to convey were issued, being an increase of 1; 102 permits to sell were issued, showing an increase of 5; 11 permits to import were issued, being an increase of 1 compared with the year 1916.

Inflammable Oils.

Eighty-five licences were issued for registered premises, being a decrease of 1; 20 licences to store were issued, being an increase of 8 in comparison with the year 1916. It has been found necessary to refuse licences owing to the storage being in congested centres, where the buildings were of a very inflammable nature and the storage of oils would be a menace to other buildings in the vicinity. In several cases it was found necessary to insist on a better system of ventilation, and also to make provision to prevent outflow.

Prosecutions.

There were two prosecutions—one for the storage of inflammable oils in unregistered premises and one for failing to comply with the regulations dealing with the landing of explosives. In the first case a conviction was recorded and in the latter a fine of £5 was imposed.

Revenue.		£	s.	d.
Magazine rents	...	156	10	7
Licences to store	...	25	0	0
Magazine licences	...	75	0	0
Permits to import	...	22	0	0
Permits to sell	...	25	10	0
Permits to convey	...	5	10	0
Registered premises	...	21	5	0

Total £330 15 7

Accidents.

The following accidents have been reported and inquired into:—

Date.	Locality.	Explosive.	Name of Person.	Injured.	Cause.
1917. Ap. 4	Hobart	Detonator	McDonald	1	A boy found a detonator, struck it with a tomahawk; received cuts on face and hands
Oct. 15	Hobart	Gunpowder	H. Low	1	A boy extracted powder from a cartridge, placed it in a bottle, and applied match; had face severely burnt
Oct. 30	Queens- town	Gelignite	J. Donaghy	1	While lighting fuses with a piece of gelignite, it exploded, causing injury to hand

I have, &c.,

J. O. HUDSON,
Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives.

W. H. WALLACE, Esq., Secretary for Mines, Hobart.

NOTES ON THE DISCOVERY OF A NEW FOSSIL FRUIT FROM THE DEEP-LEAD TIN DRIFTS AT DERBY, TASMANIA.

By R. M. JOHNSTON, I.S.O., F.S.S.

On my last visit to the Briseis Mine workings at Derby, the mining manager, Mr. Lindesay Clark, kindly guided me over the various alluvial tin-bearing sections now being sluiced by powerful hydraulic force.

The formation in which the fine alluvial occurs at successive levels consists of white clayey sediments of an ancient lake-like river course, generally overlaid by a thick layer of olivine-basalt.

Among the successive alluvial tin-bearing layers of the 60 to 70 feet of clays, underlying the basalt, lenticular patches of lignite frequently occur, where, as in the ligneous clays of the auriferous deep-leads of Beaconsfield, they are associated with fossil leaves, twigs, and fruits, now regarded by me as of Eocene age and contemporaneous with the fossil vegetable remains found abundantly intermixed with the marine fossils of the Eocene age at Table Cape.

On the basis of the percentage proportion of extinct to living forms the marine beds at Table Cape are now generally assigned to the earliest Eocene period.

I have always been confident that if the lignites of the Briseis deep-leads were carefully examined after sluicing operations, that fossil fruits would be found. The discovery of such fruits would then enable us to determine with confidence the true relation of these older alluvial tin-drift deposits to similar lignitic clays of the same character underlying the older olivine basalts in areas occupied by the sediments of the numerous old Tertiary lake basins, as at Macquarie Harbour, Mt. Bischoff, "old lake of the Derwent," Launceston Tertiary lake basin, and elsewhere.

The recent discovery by Mr. Lindesay Clark of a large lignified fossil fruit (closely resembling and possibly allied to *Plesiocapparis prisca*, F. von Mueller) occurring in probably the lowest layers of the oldest auriferous deep-leads at Haddon, Victoria, is most important, as it affords satisfactory evidence in determining the relationship and geological horizon of the

deep layer of the stanniferous drift where the fruit was embedded.

The following description of the new species of fossil fruit, together with photographic views of various sections of the same, will be of much interest to palæontologists:—

Carpolithes (Plesiocapparis) Clarkii—nov. sp.

Fruit, lignified, roundly ovate, indehiscent, about 2½ inches long, and 2 inches broad, when freshly removed from the moist lignitic clay.

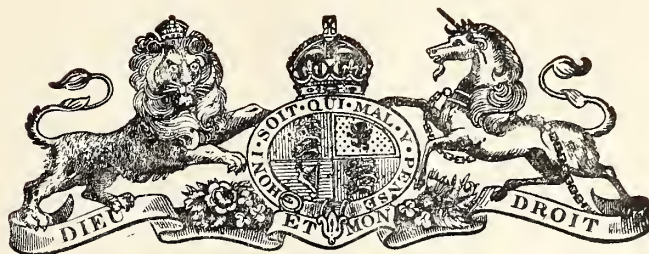
The lignified pericarp is soft and plastic, and may be cleanly sliced with a sharp razor, when freshly removed from the moist lignitic clay in which it had been embedded; but after removal dries quickly, contracts, and becomes hard, distorted, and brittle, exhibiting deep cracks or fractures. The pericarp is, relatively, very thick, measuring five-eighths of an inch or nearly one-third of the total diameter of the fruit. The cavity is depressedly globular, measuring about 1 inch in its vertical diameter and three-quarters of an inch transversely. When the pericarp was opened in the line of one of its principal fractures, the whole cavity appeared to be filled with a series of closely compressed, concavely laminated, wing-like seeds. These wing-like seeds filling the whole cavity are minutely striated longitudinally, and closely enfolded in curved shell-like layers. There were no distinct protuberant portions discernible on the winged seeds such as shown in Figs. 11, P1, Vi. (F. von Mueller's Observations on New Vegetable Fossils of the Auriferous Drifts, Vol. I., Geol. Survey of Victoria)) under the specific name of *Plesiocapparis prisca*, F. von M.

The external surface of the pericarp is microscopically verrucose, and much less pronouncedly rugose as compared with the pericarp surface of *P. prisca*.

The specific name of the new species of fruit from the Briseis Mine is given in honour of its discoverer, Mr. Lindesay Clark, the mining manager.

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(No. 11.)



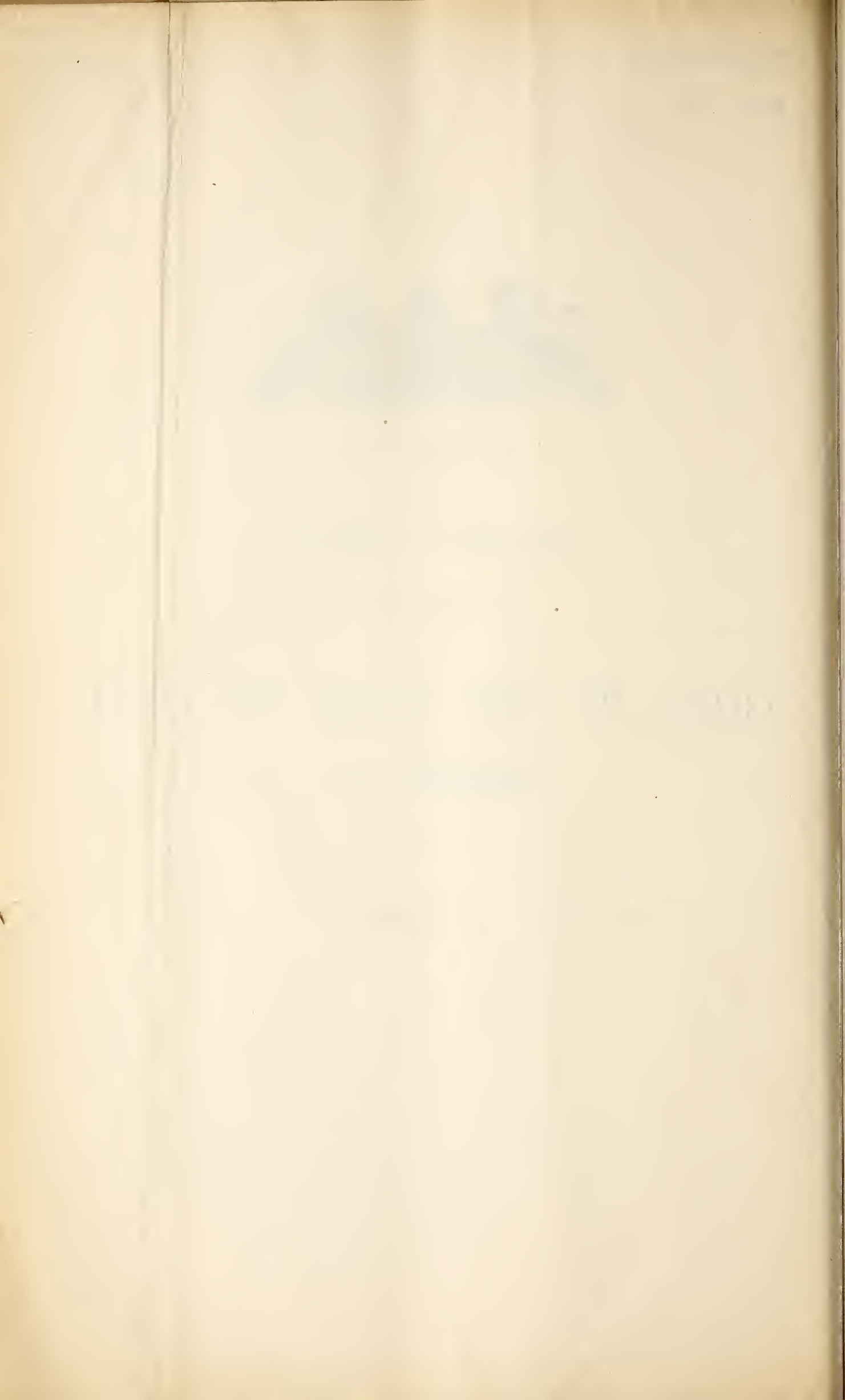
1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

LOANS BY THE STATE TO LOCAL BODIES, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£26.]



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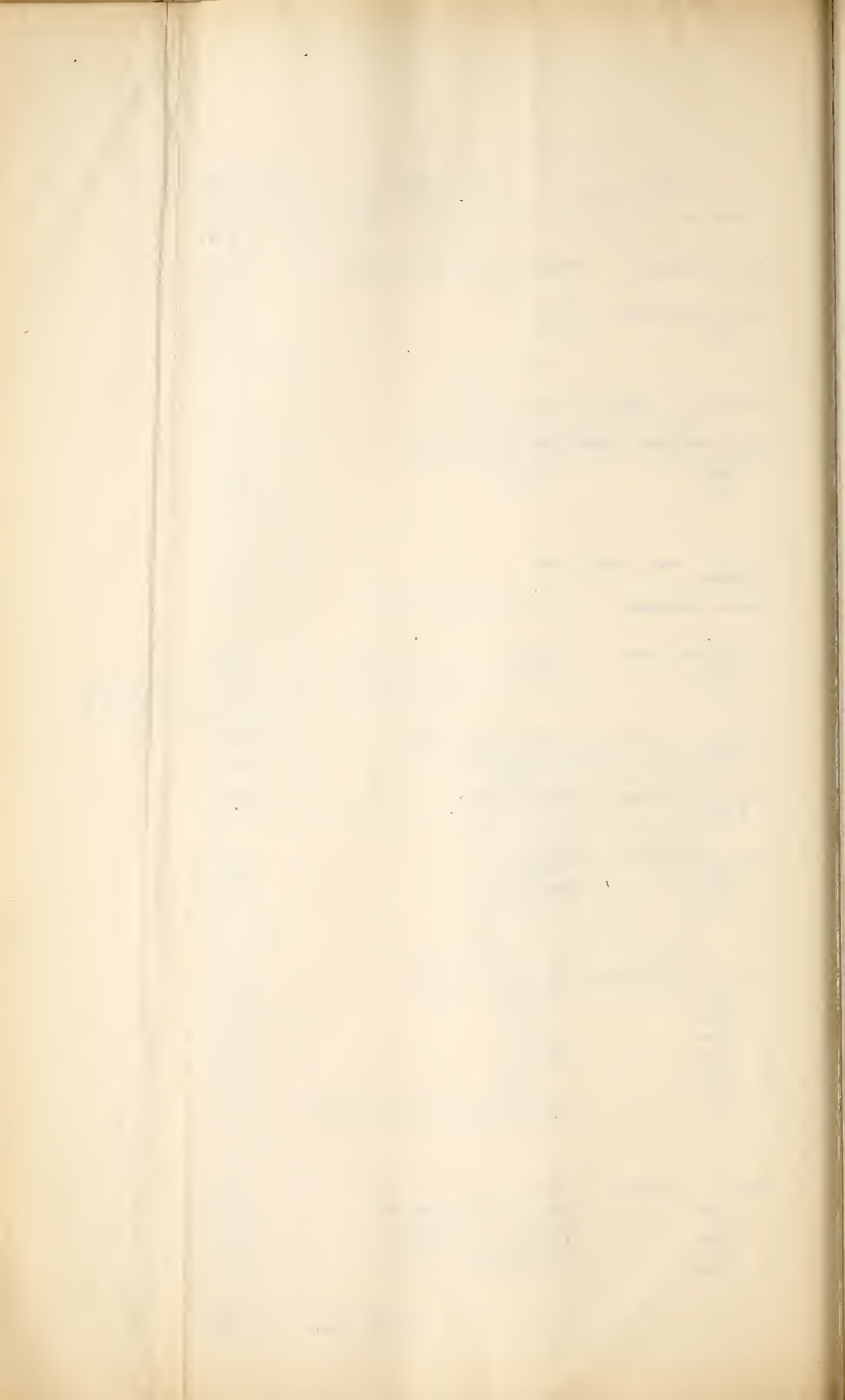
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LOANS BY THE STATE TO LOCAL BODIES. &c.

Local Body	For what Purpose.	Amount Authorized	Act Authorising Loan.	Year.	Act Authorising Raising by State.	Amount of Loan on 30.3.19.	Rate of Interest, including Sinking Fund and Administration Charges.	Int. per cent.	Sinking Fund.	Administration Charges.	Sinking Fund on 30.3.19.	Arrears of Interest at 30.3.19.		To what Period.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	Per cent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Brumby Municipality	Recreation Ground and Public Hall	200 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 39	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	200 0 0	7	5½	1	½	9 12 8				
Bothwell Municipality	Town Hall	1000 0 0	64 Vict. No. 67	1900	64 Vict. No. 75	1000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	217 11 10				
Ditto	Water	1800 0 0	6 Ed. VII. No. 26	1906	6 Ed. VII. No. 40	1400 0 0	7	5½	1	½	271 6 8				
		2800 0 0				2400 0 0					488 18 6				
Beaconsfield Municipality	Water	250 0 0	...	...	...	150 0 0	5	3½	1	½	39 9 6				No Loan raised, there being no Parliamentary authority. Authority O.C.A., 30/12/98—2250 charged to a Sinking Account.
Burnie and Table Cape Marine Board	Breakwater and Wharves	120,000 0 0	1 Geo. V. No. 68	1910	1 Geo. V. No. 44	120,000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	4669 10 4				
Ditto	Ditto	80,000 0 0	7 Geo. V. No. 17	1916	7 Geo. V. No. 60.	40,000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	2351 13 6				
Ditto	Ditto	10,000 0 0	63 Vict. No. 30	1899	63 Vict. No. 49	10,000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	7021 3 10				
		210,000 0 0				170,000 0 0									
Campbell Town Municipality	Water	4000 0 0	8 Ed. VII. No. 48	1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	3400 0 0	7	5½	1	½	345 4 1				
Clarence Municipality	Lindisfarne Recreation Ground	1000 0 0	2 Ed. VII. No. 26	1902	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	1000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	200 13 3				
Cressey Water District	Water	1000 0 0	58 Vict. No. 28	1894	58 Vict. No. 40	1000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	416 4 9	52 0 0	13 0 0	1 Jan., 1918	
Ditto	Ditto	350 0 0	1 Ed. VII. No. 46	1901	1 Ed. VII. No. 52	300 0 0	5	3½	1	½	NH	3 13 8	1 4 6	1 Jan., 1918	
Ditto	Providing and Installing Engine	200 0 0	7 Geo. V. No. 52	1917	7 Geo. V. No. 60	200 0 0	8	5½	2	½					
		1500 0 0				1500 0 0					416 4 9	55 13 8	14 4 6		
Circular Head Marine Board	Stanley Harbour Works	See note	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Ditto	Ditto	8000 0 0	7 Geo. V. No. 36	1917	7 Geo. V. No. 60	6500 0 0	7	5½	1	½	8 6 1				
Dalmyne Collieries Limited	Jetty at Seymour	2000 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 40, Item 1164	1917	5 Geo. V. No. 46	1600 0 0	8	5	2½	½		68 2 3	30 19 1	1 Jan., 1918	One-half of expenditure under Item 336 of 63 Vict. No. 41 is repayable under Act 2 Ed. VII. No. 46; also expenditure against vote of £2000 under Act 4 Ed. VII. No. 15, for which the Marine Board's liability for interest is limited to expenditure of £2750. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum on amounts remaining unpaid is payable by Board under Section 2 of 2 Ed. VII. No. 46, and authority of Hon. Minister of Lands and Works of 12th May, 1903. No repayment of principal has been made by the Board, and interest at 4 per cent. per annum on £15,375 6s. 4d. is being paid by the Board.
Doloraine Municipality	Light	5000 0 0	4 Ed. VII. No. 35	1904	4 Ed. VII. No. 30	5000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	699 6 6				
Ditto	Ditto	2500 0 0	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	750 0 0		3½	1	½					
Ditto	Water	4500 0 0	2 Ed. VII. No. 51	1902	3 Ed. VII. No. 26	4500 0 0	£4000 at 5	5½	1	½	790 8 5				
Ditto	Ditto	700 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 39	1911	2 Geo. V. No. 50	400 0 0	£300 at 7								
		12,700 0 0				10,650 0 0					1489 14 11				
Devonport Municipality	Formby Water Supply	20,000 0 0	55 Vict. Nos. 69 and 83	1891	56 Vict. No. 53	20,000 0 0									
Ditto	Ditto	5000 0 0	2 Ed. VII. No. 25	1902	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	5000 0 0	£23,000 at 5	3½	1	½					
Ditto	Ditto	4000 0 0	7 Ed. VII. No. 11	1907	7 Ed. VII. No. 15	4000 0 0	£10,500 at 7	5½	1	½	9541 5 0				
Ditto	Ditto	2000 0 0	9 Ed. VII. No. 13	1909	9 Ed. VII. No. 59	2000 0 0									
Ditto	Ditto	2500 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 11	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	2500 0 0									
Ditto	Lighting	7000 0 0	2 Ed. VII. No. 40	1902	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	7000 0 0									
Ditto	Ditto	4000 0 0	2 Ed. VII. No. 33	1904	4 Ed. VII. No. 30	4000 0 0	£7000 at 5	3½	1	½	2186 9 7				
Ditto	Ditto	4000 0 0	1 Geo. V. No. 31	1910	1 Geo. V. No. 44	3200 0 0	£9700 at 7	5½	1	½					
Ditto	Ditto	2500 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 38	1915	6 Geo. V. No. 68	2500 0 0					795 16 3				
Ditto	Redemption of Debentures and Erection of Town Hall	3100 0 0	63 Vict. No. 30	1899	63 Vict. No. 49	3100 0 0	5	3½	1	½					
		54,100 0 0				53,300 0 0					12,523 10 10				
Emu Bay Municipality	Burnie Light	8000 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 27	1911	2 Geo. V. No. 50	5700 0 0		5½	1	½	336 2 10				
Ditto	Land, &c., for Institute, Burnie	3000 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 16	1916	6 Geo. V. No. 68	2600 0 0									
Ditto	Streets	5500 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 8	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	5400 0 0		5½	1	½	213 4 11				
Ditto	Drainage and Sewerage, &c	3000 0 0	2 Ed. VII. No. 53	1902	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	3000 0 0		3½	1	½	538 11 10				
Ditto	Burnie Recreation Grounds	12,000 0 0	7 Ed. VII. No. 21	1907	7 Ed. VII. No. 15	12,000 0 0		5½	1	½	1869 16 9				
Ditto	Burnie Water	2500 0 0	9 Ed. VII. No. 54	1909	9 Ed. VII. No. 59	2250 0 0		5½	1	½	184 12 1				
		20,000 0 0	1 Ed. VII. No. 45	1901	1 Ed. VII. No. 52	13,300 0 0		3½	1	½	2133 9 4				
		54,000 0 0				44,250 0 0					4715 17 9				
Carried forward		350,550 0 0				294,950 0 0					27,268 16 2	123 16 11	45 3 7		



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Local Body	For what Purpose.	Amount Authorized	Act Authorising Loan.	Year	Act Authorising Raising by State.	Amount of Loan on 30.6.18.	Rate of Interest, including Sinking Fund and Administration Charges.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Administration Charges.	Sinking Fund on 30.6.18.	Arrears of Interest at 30.6.18		To what Period.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
	<i>Bought forward</i>	350,550 0 0				294,950 0 0					27,258 16 2	123 15 11	45 3 7		
Esperance Municipality	Public Hall at Dover	500 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 31	1911	2 Geo. V. No. 50	500 0 0	7	5½	1	½	27 14 9				
Ditto	Purchase of Property, Geveeston Hall	2000 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 26	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	2000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	95 4 9				
Ditto	Ditto	700 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 15	1914	5 Geo. V. No. 45	700 0 0					122 19 6				
		3200 0 0				3200 0 0									
Evandale Municipality	Water	1500 0 0	58 Vict. No. 28	1894	58 Vict. No. 40	1500 0 0	5	3½	1	½	587 17 9				
Ditto	Ditto	200 0 0	9 Ed. VII. No. 27	1909	9 Ed. VII. No. 59	200 0 0	7	5½	1	½					
Ditto	Ditto	400 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 5	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	400 0 0	7	5½	1	½					
		2100 0 0				2100 0 0									
Fingal Municipality	Water	1400 0 0	4 Ed. VII. No. 19	1904	4 Ed. VII. No. 30	1400 0 0	7	5½	1	½	207 10 11				
Ditto	Cornwall Water	300 0 0	1 Geo. V. No. 36	1910	1 Geo. V. No. 44—£200	300 0 0					16 3 11				
Ditto	St. Marys Water	1200 0 0	1 Geo. V. No. 36	1910	1 Geo. V. No. 44	1200 0 0					78 1 0				
Ditto	Water	1600 0 0	4 Ed. VII. No. 19 & 7 Geo. V. No. 46	1918	7 Geo. V. No. 60	375 0 0					Nil *				* Interest not due till 1/7/1918
		4500 0 0				3275 0 0					301 15 10				
Glamorgan Municipality	Swansea Water	1000 0 0	3 Ed. VII. No. 43	1903	3 Ed. VII. No. 26	1000 0 0	7	5	1	½	162 17 2				
Glenorchy Municipality	Private Streets	1000 0 0	3 Ed. VII. No. 40	1902	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	925 4 5	4	4	...	...	*	18 10 1		1 Jan., 1918	* Sinking Fund managed by Commissioners Public Debts Sinking Fund: £74 15s. 7d. paid to Commissioners 24/21/1909 (Repayable in 30 years), and loan reduced accordingly. £3400 reappropriated by 63 Vict No. 29.
Ditto	Moosh Streets	1600 0 0	3 Ed. VII. No. 24	1902	3 Ed. VII. No. 50	684 11 6	7½	3½	3½	½	405 13 5	48 11 0	37 2 5	Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	1400 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 41	1910	1 Geo. V. No. 44—£7000	15,000 0 0					593 16 9	450 0 0	75 0 0	Ditto	
Ditto	Water	15,000 0 0	1 Geo. V. No. 13 & 6 Geo. V. No. 43	1915	5 Geo. V. No. 45—£5000		7	5½	1	½				Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	12,000 0 0	55 Vict. No. 83	1891	56 Vict. No. 53		7	5½	1	½	2245 18 9	282 10 0	763 5 0	Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	2000 0 0	62 Vict. No. 61	1898	63 Vict. No. 29	12,650 0 0								Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	2100 0 0	5 Ed. VII. No. 6	1905	6 Ed. VII. No. 40						578 16 4	176 5 0	29 7 6	Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto (redemption of debentures)	6000 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 30	1911	2 Geo. V. No. 50	5875 0 0		4½	1½	½				Ditto	
		41,100 0 0				36,734 15 11					3824 5 3	975 16 1	904 14 11		
Gormanston Municipality	Streets	2000 0 0	63 Vict. No. 19	1899	63 Vict. No. 49	2000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	476 10 4				
Ditto	Water	4000 0 0	64 Vict. No. 65	1900	64 Vict. No. 75	4000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	1036 12 11				
Ditto	Ditto	1000 0 0	2 Ed. VII. No. 12	1902	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	750 0 0					1513 3 3				
		7000 0 0				6750 0 0									
Huon Municipality	Public Hall	2500 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 12	1911	2 Geo. V. No. 50	2500 0 0	7	5½	1	½	156 15 11				
Ditto	Ditto	600 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 31	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	600 0 0	7	5½	1	½	22 8 10				
Ditto	Franklin Lighting	4500 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 32	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	4500 0 0	7	5½	1	½	119 19 1				
Ditto	Ditto	1000 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 18	1915	6 Geo. V. No. 68	550 0 0									
		8600 0 0				8330 0 0					299 3 10				
<i>Carried forward</i>		418,050 0 0				356,339 15 11					34,070 18 9	1099 12 0	949 18 6		



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Local Body.	For what Purpose.	Amount Authorised.	Act Authorising Loan.	Year.	Act Authorising Raising by State.	Amount of Loan on 30.6.18.	Rate of Interest, including Sinking Fund and Administration Charges.		Sinking Fund.	Administration Charges.	Sinking Fund on 30.6.18.	Arrears of Interest at 30.6.18.		To what Period.	Remarks.
												Interest.	Sinking Fund.		
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
	<i>Brought forward</i>	418,050 0 0				356,339 15 11					34,070 18 9	1099 12 0	949 18 6		
Hobart Municipality	Streets, formerly Mt. Stuart Town Board	2000 0 0	63 Vict. No. 31	1899	63 Vict. No. 49	2000 0 0	7		5½	1					
Ditto	Slaughterhouses	20,000 0 0	3 Ed. VII. No. 32	1903	3 Ed. VII. No. 26	20,000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto	8000 0 0	8 Ed. VII. No. 24	1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	6450 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Metropolitan Drainage, Section 4	25,000 0 0	6 Ed. VII. No. 43, s. 4	1906	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	12,500 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto, Secs. 4 and 5	10,000 0 0	8 Ed. VII. No. 47, s. 4 & 5	1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	1500 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto, Sec. 3	100,000 0 0	62 Vict. No. 47	1898	63 Vict. No. 29	100,000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto	30,000 0 0	6 Ed. VII. No. 43	1906	6 Ed. VII. No. 40	30,000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto	40,000 0 0	8 Ed. VII. No. 47	1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	40,000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto	15,000 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 32	1911	2 Geo. V. No. 50	15,000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto	4000 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 12	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	2300 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Purchase of Land, Long Beach	3000 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 24	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	3000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Streets, &c., Queenborough	1918 3 0	4 Geo. V. No. 28	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	1858 3 1			5½	1					
Ditto	Water supply, Purchase of Properties, and Streets	75,000 0 0	7 Ed. VII. No. 34	1907	8 Ed. VII. No. 25—£17,000				5½	1					
					5 Geo. V. No. 45—£6150	23,150 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	To redeem Debentures, Queenborough Municipality	3200 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 11	1911	2 Geo. V. No. 50.	2906 16 11			5½	1					
Ditto	For repayment of Debentures in London	31,830 0 0	8 Geo. V. No. 60	1918	2 Geo. V. No. 50	25,000 0 0			5½	1					
		368,948 3 0				285,675 0 0					32,368 7 7				
Hobart Fire Brigade Board	Motor Fire Engine	1200 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 34	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 31	1200 0 0			4½	...					
Ditto	New Fire Station	3000 0 0	1 Geo. V. No. 33	1910	1 Geo. V. No. 44	3000 0 0			4½	2					
		4200 0 0				4200 0 0					767 15 1				
Kentish Municipality	Town Hall and Municipal Offices, &c.	2000 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 37	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	2000 0 0			5½	1					
			4 Geo. V. No. 3	1913							78 15 8				
Kang Island Municipality	Public Hall	2500 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 9	1915	6 Geo. V. No. 68	2300 0 0			5½	1					
						200 0 0					38 16 8				
						2500 0 0									
King Island Marine Board		1500 0 0	7 Geo. V. No. 23	1916	7 Geo. V. No. 60	300 0 0			5½	...					
				1917		510 0 0					Nil				
Lalrohe Municipality	Water	10,000 0 0	55 Vict. No. 83	1891	56 Vict. No. 53	7800 0 0			3½	1					
											3026 5 11				
Leven Municipality	Ulverstone Water	9000 0 0	5 Ed. VII. No. 47	1905	5 Ed. VII. No. 44	9000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto	1000 0 0	7 Ed. VII. No. 40	1907	7 Ed. VII. No. 15	1000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ulverstone Light	6000 0 0	8 Ed. VII. No. 50	1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	6000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto	1500 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 35	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	1500 0 0			5½	1					
		17,500 0 0				17,500 0 0					1842 9 4				
Leven Harbour Trust	Dredging Bar, &c.	15,000 0 0	1 Geo. V. No. 34	1910	1 Geo. V. No. 44	14,012 16 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Harbour Works	19,500 0 0	1 Ed. VII. No. 54	1901	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	17,400 0 0			3	1½					
			2 Ed. VII. No. 17	1902	1 Geo. V. No. 44						14 12 10				
		34,500 0 0				31,412 16 0					552 15 4				
Longford Municipality	Lighting	3000 0 0	3 Ed. VII. No. 44	1903	3 Ed. VII. No. 26	3000 0 0			5½	1					
Ditto	Ditto	1000 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 57	1912	2 Geo. V. No. 50	850 0 0					290 6 6				
		4000 0 0				3850 0 0									
	<i>Carried forward</i>	863,198 3 0				712,087 11 11					73,036 10 10	1952 6 7	1640 10 0		

Repaid 5/7/15, £1500; 11/11/17, £4500
Repaid 5/7/15, £3600; 28/12/17, £2200
Repaid 30/5/17, £2000; 29/6/18, £1000

*Interest not due till 1/7/18

Board to repay £80 p.a.; £240 repaid to date
Repayment of Loan may be made by instalments

Loan to be repaid in instalments, commencing 1918
£10,000 authorised, but £2200 repaid by Act 63 Vict. No. 29.

Total amount received by Local Body under 1 Edw. No. 54 and 2 Ed No. 17, £19,000; £1600 repaid, Sinking Fund periodically applied towards reduction of loan.

766 8 5 671 8 6 Jan. to December, 1917



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Local Body	For what Purpose.	Amount Authorised.	Act Authorising Loan.	Year.	Act Authorising Raising by State.	Amount of Loan on 30.6.18	Rate of Interest, including Sinking Fund and Administration Charges.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Administration Charges.	Sinking Fund on 30.6.18	Amounts of Interest at 30.6.18.	To what Period.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
	<i>Brought forward</i>	863,198 3 0				712,087 11 11					73,036 10 10	1952 6 7	1640 10 0	
Longford Water District Trustees	Water	2600 0 0	55 Viet. No. 83	1891	56 Viet. No. 53	2600 0 0	5	3½	1	½	1005 19 6	52 0 0	13 0 0	Jan to Dec., 1917
Ditto	Ditto	3000 0 0	62 Viet. No. 66	1898	63 Viet. No. 29	1500 0 0 1300 0 0	5 7	3½ 5½	1 1	½ ½	453 11 9	165 10 0	42 0 0	Jan to Dec., 1917
		5600 0 0				5400 0 0					1469 11 2	217 10 0	55 0 0	
Lanncoston Municipality	Water and Light	50,000 0 0	58 Viet. No. 28	1894	58 Viet. No. 40	35,000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	12,879 4 1	...	...	£50,00 authorised, but £15,000 of that amount reappropriated by 63 Viet. No. 29.
Ditto	Carr Villa Cemetery	2500 0 0	64 Viet. No. 33	1904	64 Viet. No. 75	2190 19 11	5	3½	1	½	*	...	...	*Amount advanced £2500, of which £309 0s. 1d., represented by the Sinking Fund, has been repaid.
		52,500 0 0				37,190 19 11								Amount advanced, £700; repaid, £400, and paid to Public Debt Sinking Fund.
Lanncoston Fire Brigade Board	Purchase of Property	700 0 0	9 Ed. VII. No. 24	1909	9 Ed. VII. No. 59	300 0 0	5	4½	...	½	...	...	...	Amount advanced, £700; repaid, £400, and paid to Public Debt Sinking Fund.
Lanncoston Marine Board	Harbour Improvements	5000 0 0	61 Viet. No. 20	1897	62 Viet. No. 52	5000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	3408 9 2			†Amount advanced, £7008, repaid, £1269 0s. 9d.
Ditto	Ditto	4000 0 0	62 Viet. No. 22	1898	63 Viet. No. 49	4000 0 0	5	3½	1	½				†Amount authorised, £400,000; reduced to £369,000 by 6 Geo. V No. 55.
Ditto	Ditto	3500 0 0	2 Ed. VII. No. 22	1902	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	3500 0 0	5	3½	1	½				
Ditto	Ditto	18500 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 34	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	5738 19 3	7	5½	1	½				
Ditto	Tamar Improvements	1360,000 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 55 3 Geo. V. No. 52	1913 1915	4 Geo. V. No. 2	159,921 0 0	7	5½	1	½	4037 3 10			
		381,000 0 0				178,159 19 3					7445 13 0			
Mersey Marine Board	Harbour Improvements	10,000 0 0	64 Viet. No. 67	1900	64 Viet. No. 75	10,000 0 0								
Ditto	Ditto	10,000 0 0	56 Viet. No. 52	1892	56 Viet. No. 53	10,000 0 0								
Ditto	Ditto	5000 0 0	60 Viet. No. 19	1896	62 Viet. No. 52	5000 0 0								
Ditto	Ditto	10,000 0 0	63 Viet. No. 30	1899	63 Viet. No. 49	10,000 0 0	5 on £35,000	3½	1	½	11,519 0 10			
Ditto	Ditto	10,000 0 0	4 Ed. VII. No. 34	1904	4 Geo. V. No. 30	10,000 0 0	7 on £50,000	5½	1	½				
Ditto	Ditto	15,000 0 0	1 Geo. V. No. 42	1910	1 Geo. V. No. 44	15,000 0 0								
Ditto	Ditto	15,000 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 38	1914	5 Geo. V. No. 45	15,000 0 0								
Ditto	Ditto	20,000 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 43	1915	6 Geo. V. No. 68	20,000 0 0								
		95,000 0 0				95,000 0 0								
New Town Municipality	Construction of Drain or Sewer	1500 0 0	2 Ed. VII. No. 27	1902	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	1500 0 0	5 on £2834 10s.	3½	1	½	517 1 10			
Ditto	Ditto	1500 0 0	3 Ed. VII. No. 36	1903	3 Ed. VII. No. 36	1500 0 0	7 on £165 10s.	5½	1	½	89 2 11			
Ditto	Sanitary Jetty and Streets	1800 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 25	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	1800 0 0	7	5½	1	½	46 19 10			
Ditto	Widening Main Roads, &c.	1150 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 21	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	1150 0 0	7	5½	1	½	3 5 4			
Ditto	Ditto	2000 0 0	7 Geo. V. No. 26	1916	7 Geo. V. No. 60	600 0 0	7	5½	1	½	11 14 2			
Ditto	Suburban Sports Ground and Concret- ing Jutland Creek	1070 0 0	Ditto	1916	7 Geo. V. No. 60	870 0 0	8	5½	2	½	668 4 1			
		9020 0 0				7420 0 0								
New Norfolk Municipality	Water	1800 0 0	1 Geo. V. No. 52	1910	1 Geo. V. No. 44	1800 0 0	7	5½	1	½	123 10 6			
North-Western Co-operative Freezing and Can- ning Co. Ltd.	—	10,000 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 57	1913	Amount provided for under 4 Geo. V. No. 23	10,000 0 0	4½	No Sinking Fund			...	203 10 10	...	Whole amount advanced to be repaid before 31/12/1924.
North-Eastern Harbour Trust	Harbour Works	3000 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 25	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	250 0 0					43 2 2			
Ditto	Ditto	250 0 0	7 Geo. V. No. 53	1917	7 Geo. V. No. 60	3000 0 0								
		3250 0 0				3250 0 0								
Penguin Municipality	Water	2000 0 0	8 Ed. VII. No. 13	1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	2000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	205 12 4			
	<i>Carried forward</i>	1,424,068 3 0				1,052,608 11 1					107,380 9 0	2373 7 5	1696 10 0	



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Local Body.	For what Purpose.	Amount Authorized.	Act Authorising Loan.	Year.	Act Authorising Raising by State.	Amount of Loan on 30.6.18.	Rate of Interest, including Sinking Fund and Administration Charges.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Administration Charges.	Sinking Fund on 30.6.18.	Arrears of Interest at 30.6.18.		To what Period.	Remarks.
												Interest.	Sinking Fund.		
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,424,068 3 0				1,052,608 11 1					107,380 9 0	2373 7 5	1696 10 0		
Perth Water District Trustees	Water	2000 0 0	62 Vict. No. 65	1898	63 Vict. No. 29	2000 0 0	5 on £700 7 on £1300	3½	1	½	315 1 5	...	...	...	Loan to be refunded before April, 1921; £38 6s. 2d. repaid
Ditto	Ditto	100 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 19	1915	6 Geo. V. No. 68	61 13 10	4½	No Sinking Fund			...	...	...	...
		2100 0 0				2061 13 10									
Port Cygnet Municipality	Public Hall, Lovett	1700 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 30	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	1700 0 0									
Ditto	Ditto	300 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 30	1913	4 Geo. V. No. 21	300 0 0	7	5½	1	½	79 6 11	69 0 0	11 10 0	31/12/17	
Ditto	Ditto	300 0 0	7 Geo. V. No. 21	1916	7 Geo. V. No. 60	300 0 0									
Ditto	Public Hall, Cradoc	500 0 0	4 Geo. V. No. 30	1913	5 Geo. V. No. 45	500 0 0	7	5½	1	½	13 9 0	15 0 0	2 10 0	Ditto	
Ditto	Lovett Lighting	2000 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 6	1914	5 Geo. V. No. 10	2000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	53 2 11	81 0 0	13 10 0	Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	700 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 25	1915	6 Geo. V. No. 68	700 0 0								Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	2000 0 0	7 Geo. V. No. 22	1916	7 Geo. V. No. 60	2000 0 0	8	5½	2	½	12 16 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto	
Ditto	Lovett Water	4500 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 5	1914	5 Geo. V. No. 10	4500 0 0								Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	1000 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 26	1915	6 Geo. V. No. 68	1000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	124 11 2	165 0 0	27 10 0	Ditto	
		13,000 0 0				13,000 0 0					283 6 0	390 0 0	75 0 0		
Queensdown Municipality	Water, Improving Recreation Ground, and Electric Lighting	2200 0 0	3 Ed. VII. No. 35	1903	3 Ed. VII. No. 26	1200 0 0	5	3½	1	½	374 3 7				* Interest not due till 1/7/18
Ditto	Water and Public Abattoirs	3000 0 0	62 Vict. No. 53	1898	62 Vict. No. 52	1000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	806 19 11				
Ditto	Purchase of Buildings for Public Library	500 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 31	1915	6 Geo. V. No. 68	120 0 0	7	5½	1	½	1 18 6				
Ditto	Water and Buildings	4000 0 0	64 Vict. No. 53	1900	64 Vict. No. 75	4000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	837 5 4				
Ditto	For constructing Drainage Works	3500 0 0	8 Geo. V. No. 27	1918	8 Geo. V. No. 47	450 0 0	7½	5½	1½	½	N/A				
		13,200 0 0				9770 0 0					2020 7 4				
Ross Municipality	Town Hall	1000 0 0	55 Vict. No. 83	1891	56 Vict. No. 53	1000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	416 3 4				
Ditto	Water	1500 0 0	5 Ed. VII. No. 18	1905	5 Ed. VII. No. 44	1400 0 0	7	5½	1	½	189 2 10				
		2500 0 0				2400 0 0					605 6 2				
Ringarooma Municipality	Bransholm Water	2000 0 0	6 Geo. V. No. 32	1916	6 Geo. V. No. 68	2000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	4 7 5	...	...
Richmond Municipality	Town Hall, Colebrook	250 0 0	64 Vict. No. 67	1900	64 Vict. No. 75	236 15 0	5	3½	1	½	52 5 3				
Scottdale Municipality	Water	3000 0 0	59 Vict. No. 55 6 Ed. VII. No. 3	1895 1906	6 Ed. VII. No. 40	3000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	415 10 11				
Ditto	Ditto	1500 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 19	1914	5 Geo. V. No. 45	1500 0 0									
Ditto	Recreation Ground	750 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 17	1914	5 Geo. V. No. 45	750 0 0	7	5½	1	½	18 17 6				
		5250 0 0				5250 0 0					434 8 5				
Sorell Municipality	Water	5000 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 26	1914	5 Geo. V. No. 45	5000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	93 1 7				
		500 0 0	8 Geo. V. No. 35	1917	8 Geo. V. No. 47	250 0 0									
		5500 0 0				5250 0 0									
St. Leonards Municipality	Sewerage	1100 0 0	9 Ed. VII. No. 56	1909	9 Ed. VII. No. 59—£1000 1 Geo. V. No. 44 £100	1100 0 0	7	5½	1	½	98 7 10				
Ditto	Drainage (Newstead)	700 0 0	2 Geo. V. No. 10	1911	2 Geo. V. No. 50	700 0 0	7	5½	1	½	46 6 10				
Ditto	Ditto (Invermay) and Mowbray	1100 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 3	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	1100 0 0	7	5½	1	½	59 2 5				
Ditto	Water	4200 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 28	1914	5 Geo. V. No. 45	4000 0 0	7	5½	1	½	82 18 10				
Ditto	Ditto	1700 0 0	8 Geo. V. No. 34	1917	8 Geo. V. No. 47	1700 0 0	7½	5½	1	½	1 5 2				
		8800 0 0				8800 0 0					288 1 1				
Strehan Municipality	Streets	1000 0 0	61 Vict. No. 18	1897	62 Vict. No. 52	1000 0 0	5	3½	1	½	339 16 11				
Ditto	Abattoirs	750 0 0	1 Ed. VII. No. 5	1901	1 Ed. VII. No. 52	750 0 0	5	3½	1	½	166 15 0				
		1750 0 0				1750 0 0					506 12 11				
	<i>Carried forward</i>	1,478,418 3 0				1,103,126 19 11					111,983 6 7	2763 7 5	1770 10 0		



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Local Body	For what Purpose.	Amount Authorized	Act Authorising Loan.	Year.	Act Authorising Raising by Statute.	Amount of Loan on 30.6.18.	Rate of Interest, including Sinking Fund and Administration Charges.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Administration Charges.	Sinking Fund on 30.6.18.	Arrears of Interest at 30.6.18.			To what Period.	Remarks.
												Interest.	Sinking Fund.			
		£ s. d.				£ s. d.	Per cent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,478,418 3 0				1,103,126 19 11					111,983 6 7	2763 7 5	1770 10 0			
Strahan Marine Board	Dredge	12,000 0 0	7 Ed. VII. No. 10	1907	7 Ed. VII. No. 15	12,000 0 0	6	4	2	1	2621 2 1					
Ditto	Deepening Bar, &c.	60,000 0 0	8 Ed. VII. No. 11	1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 25											
Ditto	Ditto	35,000 0 0	62 Vict. No. 54	1898	63 Vict. No. 29	18,037 11 3	3	3	...	...				
			1 Ed. VII. No. 26	1901	1 Ed. VII. No. 52											
		107,000 0 0				30,037 11 3										
St. Helens Water District Trustees	Water	2500 0 0	58 Vict. No. 28	1894	58 Vict. No. 40	100 0 0	5	3½	1	1	3 11 4	84 0 0	21 0 0	Jan. 1898 to Jan. 1918		Amount advanced £95,000; £4000 provided out of the Consolidated Revenue each year as a contribution to Sinking Fund, and applied towards reduction of Loan; interest now paid on £18,037 11s 3d.
Table Cape Municipality	Wynyard Water	9000 0 0	3 Geo. V. No. 4	1912	3 Geo. V. No. 50	9000 0 0	7	5½	1	1	402 14 6					
Ditto	Wynyard Lighting	6000 0 0	5 Geo. V. No. 37	1914	5 Geo. V. No. 45	6000 0 0	7	5½	1	1	130 10 10					
		15,000 0 0				15,000 0 0					533 5 4					
Westbury Municipality	Westbury and Hagley Water	4000 0 0	64 Vict. No. 47	1900	(64 Vict. No. 75 63 Vict. No. 29 64 Vict. No. 49	4000 0 0	5	3½	1	1	833 10 0					
Ditto	Bracknell Water	650 0 0	6 Ed. VII. No. 28	1905	6 Ed. VII. No. 40	650 0 0	7	5½	1	1	83 10 3					
		4650 0 0				4650 0 0					967 0 3					
Zeehan Municipality	Lighting	5500 0 0	6 Ed. VII. No. 2	1906	6 Ed. VII. No. 40	5500 0 0	7	5½	1	1	1088 10 4					
Ditto	Ditto	3000 0 0	7 Ed. VII. No. 13	1907	7 Ed. VII. No. 15	3000 0 0										
Ditto	Streets and Redemption of Debentures	6000 0 0	61 Vict. No. 19	1897	62 Vict. No. 52	6000 0 0	5	3½	1	1	2806 11 3					
Ditto	Ditto	3000 0 0	63 Vict. No. 21	1899	63 Vict. No. 49	3000 0 0					6 16 5					
Ditto	Extension Electric Lighting	6500 0 0	7 Geo. V. No. 16	1917	7 Geo. V. No. 60	750 0 0	8	5½	2	1						
		24,000 0 0				18,250 0 0					3901 18 0					
Gormaston Cemetery Trust	Public Cemetery	80 0 0	64 Vict. No. 33	1904	64 Vict. No. 75	25 0 0	4	4	...	...		2 16 0	15 0 0	Jan. 1918		Amount advanced £80, of which £55 repaid.
Queentown Cemetery Trust	Public Cemetery	250 0 0	64 Vict. No. 33	1901	64 Vict. No. 75	90 0 0	4	4	...	...						Amount advanced £250, of which £160 repaid.
St. Marys Cemetery Trust	Public Cemetery	50 0 0	64 Vict. No. 33	1898	64 Vict. No. 75	33 11 8	4	4	...	...		9 7 9	33 11 8	Jan. 1918		Amount advanced £50, of which £16 8s. 4d repaid.
Fungal Cemetery Trust	Public Cemetery	50 0 0	64 Vict. No. 33	1898	64 Vict. No. 75	35 0 0	4	4	...	...		17 1 11	45 0 0	Ditto, 1918		Amount advanced £50, of which £15 repaid.
		1,631,998 3 0				1,171,348 2 10					120,010 3 10	2476 13 1	1875 1 8			

D. P. YOUNG, Accountant
Treasury, 30th June, 1918.

P. J. STRUTT, Under-Treasurer

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(No. 12.)

1918

TASMANIA

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

FOR

1917-18

ON

FACTORIES, WAGES BOARDS, SHOPS, &c.

BY

HENRY REYNOLDS

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command

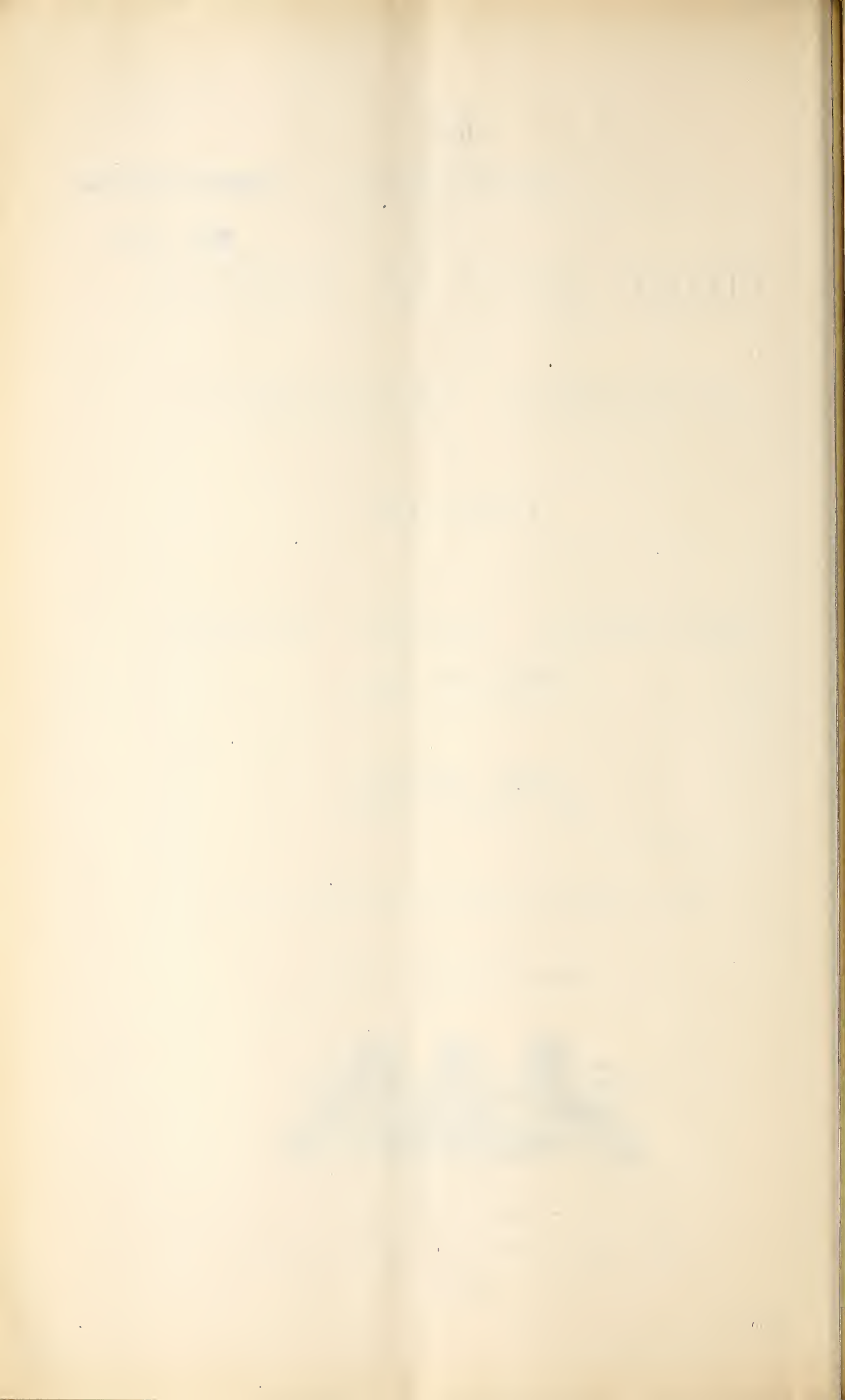
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Tasmania:

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

1918





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NOV 1 1918

ANNUAL REPORT, 1917-18.

Industrial Department,
Hobart, 19th July, 1918.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to present the third annual report of the Industrial Department for the period 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Industrial Department is charged with the administration of "The Factories Act, 1910," with its amendments; "The Wages Boards Act, 1910," with its amendments; and "The Shops Closing Act, 1911," with its amendments.

The work of the Department is yearly increasing, and the administration of the various Acts demands continual activity on the part of the inspectors. I regret to find that many employers and employees regard the non-observance of industrial laws as a very light matter, and it is evident that without the exercise of strict supervision and firm administration the Acts would soon become a dead letter. It was expected that employers generally would recognise that, although industrial legislation is framed largely in the interests of the workers, it also affords a considerable amount of protection to the fair employer. No longer need he fear that his competitor in the trade or industry will have an unfair advantage by paying a low wage, or working his employees longer hours. Wages and hours are now in a large measure regulated by law, and in these factors unhealthy competition has been almost eliminated. While many of the breaches are undoubtedly the result of the action of the employers, it often happens that the employee is equally to blame in that he is quite ready to accept the terms offered by the employer, with the knowledge that he may, if he so desires, recover in a court of law any amount which may be due to him.

During the year the Department was instrumental in securing payment of arrears of wages due to employees amounting to £858 14s. 4½d., being £357 15s. 4½d. in excess of the amount for the previous year.

This affords strong evidence of diligent inspection, and the constant necessity for it. It would, however, be more pleasing to find the laws observed, and no such adjustments necessary.

During the period under review some 2000 inspections were made under the different Acts administered by the Department, and as evidence of the multifarious duties performed by the officers, it may be mentioned that there are 32 trades and industries working under their supervision, involving the inspection of over 900 factories, together with the control of the conditions of employment of assistants in every shop in the State and on all licensed premises.

The Department is at all times ready and anxious to assist employers and others in the solution of problems constantly arising, and aims at administering the provisions of the Act without friction or undue harshness.

The numerical strength of the staff of the Department remained the same as in the preceding year, and I desire to place on record my appreciation of the manner in which they performed their duties. Owing to the contention which often arises in enforcing the provisions of the various Acts, special qualifications are essential to proper administration, and I am pleased to say that the members of the staff have at all times shown clear evidence of aptitude for the work they are called upon to perform.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

During the period under review the conditions of trade have been marked by an air of prosperity, and few workers are out of employment. Owing to the

number of men who have enlisted, the shortage of labour is becoming apparent in several industries, but, generally speaking, the effects of the war have not been felt to any really serious extent, and the outlook is encouraging.

The exceptional facilities now offered by Tasmania to manufacturers and others for the establishment and development of industrial undertakings are attracting much attention, and when the war is over, and we return to normal trade conditions, there is every indication that the State will enter upon a period of unexampled industrial prosperity.

The following is a summary of the conditions of trade in this State for the period 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918. This information was obtained from occupiers of factories and from my knowledge of different trades acquired during inspections covering the period under review.

Section I.—Treating Raw Material.

1. *Abattoirs.*—The volume of trade at the different abattoirs has been normal. The stock generally has been in good condition, and is arriving in about the same numbers as in the previous year.

2. *Tanneries.*—The tanneries have had a very prosperous year, and large stocks are on hand awaiting shipment.

3. *Wool-dumping.*—Normal.

4. *Bark-grinding.*—Consequent on the demand for leather goods the trade has been very brisk, and far exceeds that of the previous twelve months.

Section II.—Oils and Fats.

5. *Soap and Candles.*—These items show an increase for the year. There is a big demand for the finished articles, and orders are being refused owing to the scarcity of raw material.

Section III.—Processes in Stone, Clay, &c.

6. *Bricks and Tiles.*—Owing to the large stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, some of the yards closed temporarily, and this caused a certain amount of depression in the trade. The depression, however, did not prevail long, as some big orders were received, and the kilns have been working full time for some months past.

7. *Pipes, Pottery, and Earthenware.*—There is a slight falling off in the demand for earthenware pipes, especially in the cities, but the country trade has greatly improved. Cement pipes are being largely used at the present time, and these works have been kept busy during the year.

8. *Stone-crushing.*—Normal.

9. *Stone-dressing.*—Monumental and stone masons have been very busy during the year. All local available mechanics were absorbed, and others had to be obtained from the mainland.

Section IV.—Working in Wood.

10. *Joiners and Builders.*—All sash and door factories have been fully employed, mainly on joinery for contractors, and great activity prevails in all branches of the trade.

11. *Sawmills.*—The timber trade has, during the past year, been in a very flourishing condition. Many new mills have started, and large areas of timber country have been opened up. All mills in town and country are making full time, and occupiers of factories state they have some difficulty in obtaining men for sawmilling and bush work.

12. *Wood and Coal Yards.*—There has been a slight falling off in the demand for wood and coal during the year. Householders, no doubt, have economised to some extent owing to the increased cost of fuel.

Another reason advanced for the falling off is the more general use of electricity and consumption of gas for cooking purposes.

13. *Wood Turning and Bending*.—Normal; returns generally being better than in previous years.

Section V.—Metal Works.

14. *Engineering*.—All branches of the trade have been kept busy during the year, and good business is being done. There is plenty of work in hand, and employment could be found for skilled mechanics.

15. *Foundries*.—Iron and brass moulding brisk.

16. *Railway and Tramway Shops*.—Normal conditions prevail. There has been no increase in the output from the various shops during the year.

17. *Tinsmithing and Plumbing*.—These trades have been fairly busy during the year, with full employment for all hands. The difficulty experienced in obtaining material and fittings has hindered the output of a considerable amount of work.

Section VI.—Food and Drink.

18. *Bacon-curing*.—There has been a big demand for bacon and hams, and the factories have had large outputs. The market has been supplied from local sources to a larger extent than in previous years.

19. *Butchers' Small Goods*.—All small goods factories have been busy, and the full number of hands engaged during the year.

20. *Fish-preserving*.—There has been an increase in trade, and a good export trade is being maintained.

21. *Biscuits*.—This trade has been well maintained during the year, with a tendency to increase.

22. *Bakers*.—Normal.

23. *Jam and Fruit Pulping*.—The jam and fruit preserving industries have been very busy during the year, and large numbers of persons have been employed in the several factories. Large orders have been received from the Imperial Government, and fruitgrowers have benefited considerably.

24. *Flourmilling*.—The trade on the whole has been barely maintained during the year. Millers report that the industry has been hindered to some extent on account of restrictions imposed and difficulty in securing freights. They contend that the State has suffered as a result of unfair treatment by the Wheat Board in refusing to allow the shipment overseas of flour made from Tasmanian wheat suitable for biscuit manufacturers to the extent of some hundreds of tons, and further that consumers of offal have been deprived of the equivalent in their local supplies.

25. *Confectionery*.—Manufacturers report an increase of business during the year, consequent on the decrease in imported goods.

26. *Fruit-drying*.—This industry has come to the front during the past year. New factories have started, and other factories have increased their plant. Owing to the shortage of shipping, the overseas export of apples was stopped, and the evaporating factories have dealt with a large amount of the crop; hence the activity in this industry.

27. *Vinegar and Sauces*.—There is a steady trade in these commodities, with an increase over former years.

28. *Aerated Waters and Cordials*.—Trade has been brisk, and all hands have been fully employed. The scarcity of glass has hampered the trade somewhat.

29. *Breweries*.—Trade has been normal, and a good export trade with the mainland is being maintained.

30. *Condiments*.—There is a scarcity of all Eastern goods, but the volume of trade has been normal.

Section VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics.

31. *Woollen Mills*.—All woollen mills in the State have been working to their utmost capacity during the year. Local demands have increased, and large orders have been executed for the Defence Department.

32. *Boot Manufacture*.—The bootmaking factories have been very busy for the past twelve months, and orders are in hand for some time. The great scarcity of skilled male labour is keeping the trade back.

33. *Tailoring Trade*.—The tailoring factories, both order and ready-made, have experienced a prosperous year in spite of the difficulties in obtaining materials and skilled work-people.

34. *Dresses and Millinery*.—These industries have been very busy during the year, and overtime has been worked in some factories. Several new factories were opened, and the volume of trade has been greater than in previous years.

35. *Knitted Goods*.—There has been a big demand for this class of goods, and all hands have been working full time.

36. *Shirts*.—The trade has been busy, with a tendency to rise during the winter months.

37. *Tents, Tarpaulins, &c.*—Trade is normal, but hampered to a certain extent on account of shortage of canvas.

Section VIII.—Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

38. These industries have been very busy during the year, and all staffs have been fully employed.

Section IX.—Vehicles, &c.

39. *Coaches and Waggon*s.—All branches of the trade have been busy during the year, chiefly in repair work and motor-body-building.

40. *Cycles and Motor Cars*.—The trade has been brisk, particularly in country districts.

41. *Saddlery and Leather Trade*.—Trade good; very steady increase in all branches.

Section X.—Shipbuilding.

42. There is considerable activity in this industry. A slipway is being prepared at Devonport on a large scale, and preparations are also being made at other coastal towns for the construction of ships of a small size. At Hobart a vessel is well under construction, and the keel is being laid of a large vessel at another slipway.

Section XI.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.

43. *Bedding and Flocks*.—This industry shows improved conditions of trade, and there is a good demand for local articles.

44. *Furniture*.—Cabinetmaking and upholstery are brisk, and local timbers are being used to a large extent.

45. *Picture Frames*.—Normal.

Section XII.—Chemicals and By-Products.

46. *Chemicals and Drugs*.—Occupiers of these factories report that the trade has been very excited during the year. Difficulty has been experienced in securing supplies, and prices have been high, but on the whole trade has been well maintained.

47. *Fertilisers*.—Normal.

Section XIII.—Timepieces, Jewellery, &c.

48. The jewellery trade reports satisfactory business generally, with the usual increase in volume of trade during the Christmas season.

Section XIV.—Heat, Light, and Power.

49. The total consumption of electricity in the State has been greater than in any previous year, owing to the Electrolytic Zinc Company and the Carbide Works being supplied with large blocks of power. Trade has, however, been restricted, and new business refused, owing to delay in the arrival of the necessary machinery from the manufacturers. The demand on the State Hydro-Electric power-station has increased during the year from 2500 kw. to over 7000 kw.

With the arrival of new machinery, a considerable expansion in trade is certain, as the large factories will then be able to obtain more power, and thus increase their output.

50. *Gas*.—There has been a steady increase in the sale of gas during the year under review, particularly so in regard to cooking, consumption of gas by consumers for this purpose being much greater than in the previous year.

Section XV.—Miscellaneous.

51. *Minor Wares Not Elsewhere Included*.—These trades have, on the whole, been well maintained, but a number of industries have been hampered owing to scarcity of material.

"THE FACTORIES ACT, 1910."

This Act, which governs the conditions of employment of persons in factories, was amended during the year in the direction of giving full control of administration to the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Industrial Department, and also making provision for the appointment of other officers under the Act. This amendment was necessary consequent on the creation of the Industrial Department as a separate department to administer the "Factories Act" and other industrial legislation, such as the "Wages Boards Act" and "Shops Closing Act," which are subordinate to, and read as one with, the "Factories Act," which is deemed the Principal Act. Formerly the Department of Public Health was charged with the administration of these Acts, and the amendment referred to has the effect of now vesting all powers formerly held by the Chief Health Officer in the Chief Inspector of Factories as head of the Industrial Department.

The minimum wage clause in the "Factories Act" was amended by fixing a special rate of remuneration to workers in laundries.

This class of legislation is now beyond the experimental stage, and recognising the benefits that have accrued both to the occupiers of factories and the persons employed therein by the improved conditions prevailing, the time has arrived when the Act might be further amended in the direction of defining a factory as any place where *one or more* persons are employed in any handicraft or in preparing or manufacturing any article for trade or sale, in lieu of four persons as at present. If healthy conditions of employment, and the prescribing of a minimum wage are essential in respect of four persons, why should not the same measure of protection be given to three persons, two persons, or even one person, following similar employment?

"No employer," says Redpath in "The New Industrial Day," "can make his men so behave outside of working hours as to keep themselves in health. Nevertheless, it still remains 'up to him' to prevent their being overstrained, nervously or physically, during the hours of toil, and influence within the shop for healthful conditions and instruction there given in hygiene may react upon the men in their homes. He who appreciates the value of cleanliness in the place where he works, will not be content with a dirty dwelling. If a father learns the value of thorough ventilation in the shop, his children will in this respect be better off."

REGISTRATION OF FACTORIES.

There were 975 factories registered up to 30th June, 1918, an increase of 52 over the number registered in the previous year. This is a very gratifying record, and serves to confirm the opinion expressed in my last report that Tasmania, with the many advantages it possesses in the form of raw material, harbour facilities, and electrical power, is destined to become a very important manufacturing State.

The following return shows the number of factories registered up to 30th June, 1918, and for the two previous years:—

1916.	1917.	1918.
909	923	975

NEW FACTORIES.

Sixty-seven applications for registration of new factories were received during the year, and after minor alterations had been effected to comply with requirements as to new factories, the factories were registered. Two applications were refused, as the premises came under the definition of "underground bakehouses," which were prohibited as from 1st January, 1913.

It is pleasing to record that after a number of years cognizance of the "Factories Act" is being taken by

employers who contemplate building new factory premises, and they use the regulations as a text-book, and do not first put up the building, and then commence to find out if it squares with all requirements.

SANITATION OF FACTORIES.

During the year 172 requisitions were prepared and served on occupiers of factories to effect improvements, all of which were complied with without recourse to legal proceedings. As a result great improvements were effected, but much yet remains to be done to the older class of factory premises, which have never been designed for the purpose for which they are used, in order to bring these out-of-date buildings up to reasonable compliance with the requirements of the Act. In more than one instance where improvements were carried out at the instance of the Department, it is admitted that the employees have benefited from a health point of view, and that a corresponding increase in their efficiency as workers has resulted. The factories on the whole have been kept in a fair state of cleanliness, and no case of overcrowding was reported during the year.

FEES.

The total registration fees received amounted to £442 1s., as against £411 4s. 9d. for the previous year, being an increase of £30 16s. 3d.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

From statistics prepared from returns received from occupiers of factories up to 30th June, 1918, it was ascertained that 8095 persons were employed in factories in the State, as shown hereunder:—

Males	6553
Females	1542
	8095

The comparative totals for 1918, and the six previous years are as follow:—

1912.	1913.	1914.	1915	1916.	1917.	1918.
7841	7996	8109	7787	7194	7766	8095

NEW REGULATIONS.

During the year it was found necessary to frame new regulations under the "Factories Act," which will admit of the more effective administration of this measure, and these are now in operation.

The new regulations provide, *inter alia*:—

- (1) That every occupier shall affix and keep affixed a notice in some conspicuous place in each workroom, stating its clear cubical contents, and the number of persons the room will hold.
- (2) That all internal walls and ceiling surfaces of a factory shall be kept clean and free from dust and dirt.
- (3) For requirements to prevent inhalation of dust and lead fumes in printing factories
- (4) For a complete specification of the construction of privies and urinals.
- (5) Prescribing the necessary forms to be used under the Act.

PROSECUTIONS.

It is pleasing to record that it was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings under the "Factories Act" during the year.

SCHEDULE I.

COMPILED from Trade Record Sheets returned by Occupiers for the Year January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917, and showing Tasmanian Factories in Analysed Sections, together with the Number of Employees, their Ages, Wages, and Average Earnings in each Section.

Class of Factory.	No. of Factories.	Employers engaged in the Trade.	Ages (Male Employees).							Ages (Female Employees).							Total Male Employees.	Total Female Employees.	Weekly Wages paid to Female Employees.	Hours of Work per Week.	Total Weekly Earnings of Male Employees.			Maximum Weekly Wage.	Minimum Weekly Wage.				
			Ages (Male Employees).							Ages (Female Employees).											Total Weekly Earnings of Male Employees.								
			14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years and over.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.					20 years.	21 years and over.	Wages.			Piecework.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
SECTION 1.—Treating Raw Material.																													
1. Abattoirs	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Tanneries	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Woolscouring	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bark Mills	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	2	1	3	4	3	2	...	2	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECTION 2.—Oils and Fats.																													
5. Soap and candles	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECTION 3.—Processes in Stone, Clay, &c.																													
7. Bricks and tiles	9	7	1	2	3	2	3	...	1	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Pottery and earthenware	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Stone-crushing	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Stone-dressing	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24	13	5	2	4	3	4	2	1	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECTION 4.—Working in Wood.																													
11. Cooperage	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Joiners and Builders	62	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sawmills	147	89	8	19	29	26	23	15	12	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Wood and Coal Yards	60	54	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Wood-turning	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Wood-bending	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	275	175	9	25	40	39	39	30	22	999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECTION 5.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.																													
18. Engineering	23	23	1	1	11	8	2	8	7	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Foundries	7	6	...	4	19	7	5	5	2	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Railway and Tramway Shops	5	...	...	4	8	6	4	4	4	2	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Tinsmith and Plumbing	12	6	...	4	3	7	4	5	4	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Other Metal Works	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48	96	3	14	42	30	15	23	16	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FACTORIES, 1917—continued.

Class of Factory.	No. of Factories.	Employers engaged in the Trade.	Ages (Male Employees).								Ages (Female Employees).								Total Male Employees.	Total Female Employees.	Weekly Wages paid to Female Employees.	Hours of Work per Week.	Total Weekly Earnings of Male Employees.				Maximum Weekly Wage.	Minimum Weekly Wage.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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			14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years and over.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years and over.					£	s.	d.	£			s.	d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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SCHEDULE II.
DETAILS of Class 66 (N.E.I.) in Schedule I.

Trade.	Employer in Trade.	Ages (Male).								Ages (Female).							Total Male Workers.	Total Female Workers.	Female Employees. Weekly Wages. £ s. d.	Hours of Work per Week.	Male Employees.	
		14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years and over.												Weekly Wages. £ s. d.	Piecework. £ s. d.
		...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years and over.					
1 Bag-repairing	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	48	3 15 0	...
2 Bone Mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	48 to 51	9 12 0	...
3 Ditto	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	48 to 51	4 13 0	...
4 Butter	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	48	7 10 0	...
5 Ditto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	48	9 2 0	...
6 Dentist .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	39	11 10 0	...
7 Furrier .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	48	3 0 0	...
8 General Merchants	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	48	56 12 6	...
9 Ditto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	9 1 0	...
10 Ditto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	48	18 9 0	...
11 Grain Cleaning and Grinding	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	48	3 0 0	...
12 Hop-packing .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	48	5 3 0	...
13 Venetian Blinds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	48	10 2 6	...
14 Wood-Wool .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	48	7 1 6	...
15 Wool and Produce .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	48	13 10 0	...
...	5	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	54	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	61	4 1 0	...	172 1 6	...

SCHEDULE III

SUMMARY of Schedule I., giving *Sections of Trades with Average Wages, &c., for the Year January 1 to December 31, 1917.*

Name and Number of Section.	Number of Factories.	Employers Personally Engaged.	No. of Employees.		Total Wages.		Average Wage.	Wages for Piecework.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Treating raw material	9	2	83	...	213 4 6	...	2 11 4	...
2. Oils and fats	2	1	13	2	35 16 6	1 13 6	2 10 0	...
3. Processes in stone, clay, &c....	24	13	148	...	394 13 0	...	2 13 3	...
4. Working in wood	275	175	1143	...	3348 2 11	...	2 18 7	2 0 0
5. Metal works, machinery, &c.	48	36	642	...	1673 14 9	...	2 12 1	2 7 0
6. Connected with food and drink	310	210	1180	173	2509 1 0	194 5 0	1 19 11	17 11 6
7. Clothing and textile fabrics ...	112	79	331	905	1065 0 3	865 18 0	1 11 2	212 19 6
8. Books, printing, &c.	22	21	346	61	951 18 5	63 7 9	2 9 10	36 6 9
11. Vehicles, saddlery	65	39	274	11	737 13 0	21 10 0	2 13 3	1 10 0
12. Ship and boat building	5	5	14	...	35 19 6	...	2 11 4	...
13. Furniture, bedding, &c.	31	26	238	13	535 5 8	18 1 6	2 4 1	...
14. Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers...	8	2	18	3	45 2 0	1 16 0	2 4 8	...
16. Timepieces, jewellery	3	2	29	...	64 2 0	...	2 4 2	...
17. Heat, light, and power	18	...	224	...	685 10 11	...	3 1 2	...
19. Minor wares (not elsewhere included)	20	5	69	45	202 9 0	17 11 6	1 18 7	...
	952	616	4752	1213	12,497 13 5	1184 3 3	2 8 2	272 14 9

SCHEDULE IV.

SHOWING the Factories registered in each Municipality from January 1 to June 30, 1918, analysed into Factors, exhibiting Number of Employers, Employees (Male and Female), Power used, and Fees received.

	No. of Factories.	Employers in Trade.			Employees in Trade.			Horse-power of Motive-power used.				Fees received.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Steam.	Electricity.	Others.	Total.	
1. Beaconsfield	7	4	...	4	11	...	11	21	...	...	21	£ s. d.
2. Bothwell	2	1	...	1	11	...	11	..	...	Water 10,300	10,300	2 0 0
3. Brighton	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1 3 6
4. Bruny	2	1	...	1	33	...	33	74	...	...	74	0 5 0
5. Campbell Town	4	9	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	Oil ... 3½	3½	1 11 0
6. Circular Head.....	17	13	...	13	95	...	95	140	...	Oil ... 4½	144½	1 5 0
7. Clarence	6	5	...	5	10	...	10	10	...	Oil ... 6	16	8 18 0
8. Deloraine	22	18	...	18	39	10	49	124	11	{ Water 57 Gas... 56 Oil ... 5½ }	253½	1 10 0
9. Devonport	38	23	5	28	112	34	146	318	350½	...	668½	7 12 6
10. Emu Bay	36	19	...	19	140	20	160	122	235½	{ Oil ... 108½ Gas... 12½ Water 187 }	665½	8 17 0
11. Esperance.....	19	5	...	5	249	10	259	301	...	Oil ... 8	309	10 9 6
12. Evandale	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	12	...	...	12	14 17 6
13. Fingal	6	2	...	2	13	...	13	18	...	...	18	0 12 6
14. Flinders	1	...	...	...	11	6	17	...	...	Oil ... 1½	1½	1 10 0
15. George Town	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 1 0
16. Glamorgan	2	2	...	2	9	...	9	8	...	Oil ... 4	12	0 5 0
17. Glenorchy	9	4	...	4	74	...	74	52½	205	Oil ... 7½	265	1 0 0
18. Gormanston.....	5	1	...	1	6	1	7	...	...	Oil ... 4½	4½	5 18 0
19. Green Ponds	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1 7 6
20. Hamilton...	5	6	...	6	14	...	14	58	...	...	58	0 2 6
21. Hobart	283	152	8	160	2473	819	3292	2998	2020½	{ Oil ... 14 Gas... 46 Oil ... 24½ Water 32 }	5078½	1 15 0
22. Huon	33	24	...	24	120	26	146	222½	1	...	280	151 7 0
23. Kentish	12	12	...	12	23	4	27	46	...	Oil ... 10	56	19 8 0
24. Kingborough	13	11	...	11	102	9	111	60	3500	Oil ... 14	3574	4 2 6
25. King Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4 0
26. Latrobe	16	12	...	12	25	25	50	78	27	{ Water 75 Oil ... 3 Gas... 86½ Water 1890 }	183	...
27. Launceston	216	127	11	138	1476	481	1957	868	2787½	...	5632½	3 17 6
28. Leven	11	6	...	6	34	6	40	61	21½	Water 10	92½	100 10 0
29. Lilydale	17	8	...	8	77	1	78	126	...	Oil ... 9½	135½	4 3 6
30. Longford	5	3	...	3	11	...	11	...	...	Oil ... 8½	8½	7 15 0
31. New Norfolk	17	13	...	13	76	...	76	130	61	...	191	1 0 0
32. New Town	11	4	...	4	64	...	64	14	153½	...	167½	6 14 6
33. Oatlands	4	3	...	3	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	3 19 6
34. Penguin	7	5	...	5	22	...	22	40	...	{ Water 1½ Oil ... 4 }	45½	0 10 0
35. Portland	2	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2 18 6
36. Port Cygnet.....	22	12	...	12	85	20	105	119½	...	Oil ... 54	173½	0 5 0
37. Queenstown	13	7	1	8	16	9	25	...	16	Oil ... 3	19	10 7 0
39. Ringarooma	13	9	...	9	53	...	53	96	...	Water ½	96½	2 7 6
40. Richmond	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4 8 6
41. Ross	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	0 7 6
42. St. Leonards...	5	7	...	7	30	...	30	44	55	...	99	0 2 6
43. Scottsdale	18	12	...	12	93	19	112	113	...	Oil ... 9½	122½	2 10 0
44. Sorell	8	6	...	6	43	...	43	61	...	...	61	7 13 6
45. Spring Bay	1	...	...	...	20	...	20	35	...	...	35	3 8 6
46. Strahan.....	4	2	...	2	19	1	20	24	...	Oil ... 1½	25½	1 1 0
47. Table Cape	17	10	...	10	49	4	53	129	43½	{ Oil ... 1½ Gas... 85 Water 30 }	288½	1 12 6
48. Tasman.....	9	6	1	7	133	2	135	334	...	...	334	6 5 0
49. Waratah	6	3	...	3	21	...	21	37	...	Oil ... 1	38	7 11 0
50. Westbury	4	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	Water 65	75	2 5 0
51. Zeehan	16	6	...	6	60	7	67	42	13	Gas... 16	71	1 5 0
Totals	975	577	26	603	5976	1516	7492	6946½	9501½	{ Oil 312 Wtr. 12,648 Gas 302 }	29,699½	442 1 0

SCHEDULE V.

SHOWING the Factories registered (whole State) between January 1 and June 30, 1918, with an Analysis (compiled from Returns by Occupiers) exhibiting the Trades registered, and details of Employees, Fees, and Power used.

Trade.	Factories.	Total No. of Persons in Trade.	Total Fees Paid.	Total Horse-power in use.				Total Horse-power used.
				Steam.	Electricity.	Oil and Gas.	Water.	
			£ s. d.					
1. Abattoirs	1	7	0 10 0	20	...	...	...	20
2. Bakers	175	447	27 4 0	25	162½	10½	5	202½
3. Butchers	67	161	20 0 0	82½	169¾	29¾	1½	283½
4. Baconcurers.....	5	26	2 10 0	59	55	...	...	114
5. Barkmills.....	2	8	1 0 0	23	...	...	...	23
6. Brickmakers	12	153	8 7 6	84	326	...	35	445
7. Butter and ice	3	11	1 2 6	20	36	...	...	56
8. Bootmakers	12	253	10 14 0	...	72½	...	...	72½
9. Boiling-down works .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Broommakers	1	3	0 2 6	...	3	...	...	3
11. Bedding and flock	3	15	0 15 0	20	30	...	...	50
12. Breweries	7	112	5 12 6	70	128¾	...	...	198¾
13. Biscuits.....	2	67	3 3 0	8	21	...	...	29
14. Cordials and aerated waters.	19	87	6 2 0	4	53¾	7	1½	66½
15. Coach and waggons.....	30	178	9 14 6	20	54¾	25½	...	101
16. Cycle and motors	29	179	9 14 0	...	92¾	6	...	98¾
17. Chaffmills.....	1	7	0 10 0	7	...	...	...	7
18. Chemical works	3	14	1 2 6	...	6	...	...	6
19. Condiments	3	8	0 7 6	...	10½	gas, 1	...	11½
20. Confectioners	6	32	1 10 0	...	10	...	...	10
21. Coopers	1	4	0 2 6	...	3	...	...	3
22. Dressmakers	43	441	22 0 0	...	7½	...	...	7½
23. Engineers	27	288	17 3 6	37	219¾	89¾	...	346¾
24. Eucalyptus distillery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Electric light and power ...	19	111	9 17 0	2060	1364½	291	12,402	16,117½
26. Flourmills	11	91	5 19 6	72	449	3	109	633
27. Foundries	3	35	2 4 6	10	9	...	...	19
28. Fruit, pulp, and preserving (jam) ..	10	785	14 2 0	595	276	...	...	871
29. Fruit-drying	12	253	14 13 0	91½	17½	19	...	128
30. Fish and meat-preserving...	3	13	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
31. Fertilizers	7	17	2 0 0	28	36½	...	...	64½
32. Furniture	22	306	15 17 0	12	266¼	9	...	287¼
33. Gristing-mills	1	1	0 2 6	...	...	...	1	1
34. Grain-cleaning	2	5	0 12 6	...	7½	oil, 8	...	15½
35. Gas	2	99	4 4 0	24	½	6½	...	31
36. Hats and caps	2	5	0 12 6	1	½	...	...	1¾
37. Joiners and builders ...	46	305	16 9 0	261	414¾	10½	...	686¼
38. Jewellery	3	19	0 5 0	...	6	...	...	6
39. Laundries	15	66	3 17 0	6	10½	...	...	16½
40. N.E.I.	27	294	13 6 6	12	3625½	1½	...	3639
41. Other metal works	2	19	1 3 6	...	12	...	...	12
42. Printers	21	506	20 10 6	40	234½	{ gas, 36½ } { oil, 11½ }	...	322½
43. Picklemakers	2	8	1 0 0	9	...	...	...	9
44. Picture-framers	2	4	0 5 0	...	4	...	...	4
45. Potteries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46. Railway and tramshops....	5	353	7 17 0	900	486½	17½	...	1404
47. Sawmills	147	1127	85 18 0	1845¾	118	...	8	1971¾
48. Saddlers	7	77	3 19 6	4	3	1½	...	8½
49. Stone-crushing	6	43	3 11 0	75	50	...	...	125
50. Stone-dressing	6	48	3 10 6	...	195	...	...	195
51. Ship and boat building	7	53	4 5 6	68	18	4	...	90
52. Soap and candles	2	18	1 3 6	10	2	...	...	12
53. Shirtmakers	3	95	5 5 0	...	13	...	...	13
54. Threshing.....	1	2	0 10 0	8	...	...	...	8
55. Tinsmithing	10	97	5 5 6	...	25	...	...	25
56. Tanneries	3	51	2 14 6	6	110	...	...	116
57. Tents	2	8	0 5 0	...	...	...	...	...
58. Tailors	41	382	18 0 0	...	4½	...	...	4½
59. Woodyard (and coal)	56	105	12 12 6	123½	229	21½	...	374
60. Wood-turning and bending...	5	12	1 7 6	37	8	...	...	45
61. Woodwool manufacturing...	2	9	1 0 0	20	...	...	...	20
62. Wool merchants	5	31	1 18 6	26	44	3	...	73
63. Woollen-mills	3	141	6 3 6	122	...	...	85	207
Totals	975	8095	442 1 0	6946¼	9501¼	614	12,648	29,709½

SCHEDULE VI.

COMPARATIVE Table showing the Number of Persons in each Class for the Six Months' Periods January 1 to June 30 in the Years 1912-1918.

Class of Factory.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
I. Treating raw material	99	88	162	141	194	147	97
II. Oils and fats	27	26	10	16	18	25	18
III. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.,.....	188	217	163	200	292	208	244
IV. Working in wood	1763	2026	1874	1539	1466	1263	1553
V. Metal works, machinery, &c.	739	806	835	757	744	688	792
VI. Connected with food and drink, &c. ...	1800	1553	1728	1730	1463	2145	2090
VII. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ...	1599	1467	1624	1571	1508	1369	1325
VIII. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	518	578	526	482	430	645	506
XI. Vehicles and fittings, saddlery, harness, &c.....	407	432	407	396	345	410	434
XII. Ship and boat building, &c.	49	57	37	42	23	33	53
XIII. Furniture, bedding, &c.	344	380	373	349	304	356	325
XIV. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	28	27	53	85	38	27	31
XV. Jewellery and platedware, &c.....	37	31	27	35	37	23	19
XVI. Heat, light, and power	89	103	125	166	172	234	210
XVII. Heat, light, and power	154	205	165	278	160	193	398
XIX. Minor wares, n.e.i.							
Total.....	7841	7996	8109	7787	7194	7766	8095

SCHEDULE VII.

FACTORIES Classified according to the Number of Persons Employed in each Trade for period January 1 to June 30, 1918.

Trade.	Number of Persons Employed.								Total Number of Persons Employed.
	Number of Factories.	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	Over 100.	
Abattoirs	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Bakers	175	141	18	11	4	1	...	...	447
Butchers	67	56	5	6	...	...	...	...	161
Baconcurers	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	26
Barkmills	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Brickmakers	12	2	...	5	2	3	...	...	153
Butter and ice	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
Bootmakers	12	2	3	2	2	1	2	...	253
Boiling-down works .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broommakers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bedding and flock	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	15
Breweries	7	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	112
Biscuits	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	67
Cordials and aerated waters	19	14	...	3	1	1	...	...	87
Coach and waggons	30	6	9	13	...	2	...	...	178
Cycle and motors	29	14	3	8	2	2	...	...	179
Chaffmills	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Chemical works	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	14
Condiments	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Confectioners	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	32
Coopers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dressmakers	43	11	8	14	3	7	...	...	441
Engineers	27	10	1	7	3	6	...	...	288
Eucalyptus distillery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electric light and power	19	8	2	9	...	...	...	...	111
Flourmills	11	7	1	2	...	...	1	...	91
Foundries	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	35
Fruit, pulp, and preserving (jam)	10	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	785
Fruit-drying	12	...	...	2	6	4	...	2	253
Fish and meat-preserving	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	13
Fertilisers	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	17
Furniture	22	6	2	5	6	1	1	1	306
Gristing-mills	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grain-cleaning	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gas	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	99
Hats and caps	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Joiners	46	19	8	11	5	3	...	...	305
Jewellery	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	19
Laundries	15	11	2	1	...	1	...	...	66
N.E.I.	27	9	5	8	2	...	3	...	294
Other metal works	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	19
Printers	21	2	1	8	3	4	2	1	506
Picklemakers	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Picture-frames	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Potteries .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway and tramshops	5	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	353
Sawmills	147	47	12	65	10	13	...	...	1127
Saddlers	7	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	77
Stone-crushing	6	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	43
Stone-dressing	6	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	48
Ship and boat building	7	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	53
Soap and candles	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	18
Shirtmakers	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	95
Threshing	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tinsmithing	10	1	2	5	1	1	...	...	97
Tanneries	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	51
Tents	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
Tailors	41	7	8	18	5	2	1	...	382
Woodyard (and coal)	56	51	2	3	...	...	...	...	105
Wood-turning and bending	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	12
Woodwool manufacturing	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
Wool merchants	5	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	31
Woollen mills	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	141
TOTALS	975	473	104	241	71	67	14	5	8095

SCHEDULE VIII.

TABULATED Comparative Statement showing the Amount of Fees paid by Factories in each Municipality for the following Years:—

Municipality.	1912 Fees.	1913 Fees.	1914 Fees.	1915 Fees.	1916 Fees.	1917. Fees.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Beaconsfield...	0 15 0	2 17 6	1 12 6	2 2 6	2 2 6†	2 0 0§
2. Bothwell ...	0 12 6	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 12 6	1 3 6
3. Brighton ...	0 12 6	1 2 6	0 12 6	0 5 0	0 15 0	0 5 0
4. Bruni* ...	3 13 0	3 12 0	2 12 0	1 0 0	2 1 0†	1 10 0§
5. Campbell Town ...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 15 0
6. Circular Head ...	3 11 0	4 14 6	7 1 6	6 8 0	6 0 6	6 10 6
7. Clarence ...	2 12 6	3 2 6	2 15 0	2 6 3	2 17 6	2 7 6
8. Deloraine... ..	3 17 6	4 10 0	4 12 6	5 0 0	5 12 6	6 12 6
9. Devonport ...	12 2 6	10 14 0	10 3 0	9 8 0	8 19 6	9 14 6
10. Emu Bay ...	11 8 6	12 15 6	11 19 0	13 19 6	9 10 6	9 9 6
11. Esperance ...	25 12 6	22 10 6	24 17 6	22 2 3	19 18 0	14 1 6
12. Eyandale ...	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
13. Fingal ...	0 17 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 10 0
14. Flinders ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6
15. George Town ...	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
16. Glamorgan ...	1 5 0	0 17 6	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 2 6
17. Glenorchy ...	5 7 0	4 17 0	5 18 0	6 0 3	5 16 6†	6 1 9§
18. Gormanston ...	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 15 0	0 12 6	1 5 0
19. Green Ponds ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	...	0 12 6	0 2 6	0 12 6§
20. Hamilton ...	...	1 0 0	1 10 0	7 10 0	1 10 0	1 17 6
21. Hobart ...	143 8 0	151 15 6	159 19 9	157 5 9	148 19 6	149 16 9
22. Huon ...	18 0 0	15 15 6	15 4 6	14 10 6	15 8 0	17 15 6
23. Kentish* ...	2 0 0	2 2 6	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 17 6†	2 7 6§
24. Kingborough* ...	6 1 0	7 3 6	5 7 6	5 12 6	5 12 6	5 12 6
25. King Island ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 18 9
26. Latrobe* ...	4 0 0	3 17 6	3 17 6	3 17 6	4 7 6	3 18 9
27. Launceston ...	103 3 0	108 8 0	108 16 6	102 4 3	103 16 3†	102 9 9§
28. Leven ...	5 10 0	4 18 6	4 17 3	4 13 6	4 8 6	4 1 0
29. Lilydale* ...	11 0 0	8 16 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	4 15 0†	8 5 0§
30. Longford ...	2 17 6	2 5 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 17 6	1 2 6
31. New Norfolk ...	6 4 6	7 2 0	6 3 6	6 11 0	6 18 6	5 12 3
32. New Town ...	7 17 6	6 11 6	4 3 0	4 18 0	4 15 9†	4 8 3§
33. Oatlands ...	0 12 6	1 2 6	0 12 6	0 15 0	0 12 6	0 10 0§
34. Penguin ...	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 7 6	2 6 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
35. Portland ...	1 3 6	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
36. Port Cygnet ...	9 3 6	7 2 6	9 9 6	4 18 6	9 4 6	8 14 6
37. Queenstown ...	2 13 9	3 17 6	4 10 0	3 2 6	3 5 0	3 1 3
38. Queenborough ...	2 12 6	3 15 0	†	†	†	†
39. Ringarooma ...	4 2 6	4 17 6	4 18 6	5 3 6	4 1 0	4 16 0
40. Richmond ...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
41. Ross ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
42. St. Leonards ...	5 14 6	4 12 0	3 5 6	2 16 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
43. Scottsdale ...	4 17 6	5 17 0	5 14 6	4 12 6	6 5 0	7 8 6
44. Sorell ...	1 15 0	2 8 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	3 19 6	3 6 0
45. Spring Bay* ...	2 12 0	2 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 11 0	1 1 0
46. Strahan* ...	3 13 6	2 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	2 2 6	1 12 6§
47. Table Cape ...	6 10 0	6 2 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	7 6 0	5 15 0
48. Tasman ...	4 8 0	4 4 6	6 3 0	7 13 6	5 14 0	5 0 6
49. Waratah ...	2 0 0	2 16 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	2 10 0	1 17 6
50. Westbury ...	1 10 0	1 5 0	2 6 0	1 5 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
51. Zeehan ...	7 2 0	7 5 6	6 13 0	4 19 6	4 3 5	4 6 0
TOTALS ...	£447 11 9	£453 7 0	£453 10 0	£432 19 3	£431 9 6	£427 9 9

* No local inspections for 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915.

† Absorbed in the Hobart Municipality.

‡ No local inspections for 1916.

§ No local inspections for 1917

SCHEDULE IX.

THE following Details show the Defects for the Rectification of which Orders were issued during the Year, with comparative figures for the two previous years :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
1. Premises in need of cleansing	—	6	12
2. Whitewashing interior of factories	7	41	47
3. Insufficient privy accommodation	3	24	16
4. No pure drinking-water in factories	1	1	2
5. Insufficient natural ventilation	3	11	6
6. Undue accumulation of refuse	—	1	5
7. Insufficiently provided with appliances for the extinction of fire	10	33	27
8. Premises in need of repair	—	5	5
9. Defective sanitary conveniences	—	1	3
10. No lavatory basin and supply of water	—	1	4
11. Unclean sanitary conveniences	3	3	3
12. Defective fire-escape stairway	1	1	1
13. No meal-room for employees	—	1	1
14. Insufficient natural lighting	—	1	1
15. Yards insufficiently graded and drained	—	2	10
16. No lining of ceilings of factories	—	1	4
17. Privies insufficiently screened	—	1	1
18. Overcrowding of factories	—	1	—
19. No urinal accommodation	—	6	1
20. Privies not in suitable positions	—	1	1
21. No hand-rail to staircase	—	2	2
22. Painting interior of factories	—	3	2
23. Washing interior of factories	—	3	—
24. No respirators for use of employees	—	2	—
25. No dressing-room for females	—	1	—
26. Doors not opening outwards	—	—	2
27. No means to prevent inhalation of dust by workers	—	—	1
28. Passage-way obstructed	—	—	4
29. Manure receptacle not at prescribed distance ...	—	—	4
30. Privy not at prescribed distance	—	—	7
	28	153	172

“THE WAGES BOARDS ACT”

“The Wages Boards Act” came into force on 31st March, 1911, and the success that has attended its operations has justified its enactment by the Legislature.

Since its inception the Act has three times been amended, and I am of the opinion that further amendments are necessary in the direction of increasing the powers of the Boards, and thus enlarging the scope of the machinery already established. The objects and duties of a Board, as defined by Sections 20 and 22 of the Act, are very restricted, and these restrictions unquestionably hamper the complete attainment of the objects for which the system was established. Thus handicapped by limited powers, a board, notwithstanding its anxiety to determine matters of vital importance to an industry, but which do not come within its powers of determination, is compelled to leave such matters to be decided by mutual bargainings. This state of affairs is not in the best interests of industrial peace.

I have received from the Chairman of Wages Boards a communication emphasising the need for the amendment of the Act in the direction indicated. He states:—

“It is a frequent occurrence for members of a Board to be unanimous that their determination should contain some condition as to which it appears at least doubtful whether thereby the statutory limits would be transgressed. Two alternative courses are then possible. Either the Board decides to insert the provision in the interests of industrial amity, and trust all parties to observe the spirit of the clause in question, or at the worst to leave its legality to be determined by litigation; or, on the other hand, the Board, scrupulous of its limitations, and fearing to jeopardise the whole determination, omits the provision, and leaves the trade unregulated as to the particular matter.

“It is obvious that if a Board is only allowed to regulate some of the conditions of employment, while as to all else the employers and employees are left to the old system of free contract, the rate of wages which the Board fixes, though nominally the same for all employees, is actually a variable quantity, in that some employees may (as to matters beyond the powers of the Board) be working under more or less stringent conditions than others.

“I would suggest that some broad, general directions be given which would leave to the Boards ample powers to prescribe for all matters in connection with each calling which may appear desirable in the interests of industrial peace.”

The difficulties arising through the overlapping of the Federal and State industrial laws are very real, and it is sincerely hoped that success will attend the movement on foot to delegate to the Federal authorities the control of those industries which are purely national in their character, and leave to the States the control of other industries which are governed entirely by conditions within their own particular State and are quite independent of similar industries in other States.

I regret to record the non-observance of the requirements of the various Wages Boards determinations. Where breaches occur, employers and employees frequently plead ignorance as the cause of the irregularity, but in view of the fact that the Act has been in operation over seven years, those affected by it should by now be reasonably well acquainted with its provisions. Unless a stricter recognition of the requirements of the Act is shown in the future, I shall have no alternative but to recommend that proceedings be instituted in all cases where the Act is violated.

APPRENTICESHIP LICENCES

“The Wages Boards Act, 1917,” amended the definition of “apprentice” so as to include any person who, unable by reason of his age to complete his term of apprenticeship before reaching the age of 21 years, had obtained a licence from the Minister to be indentured. The necessity for the amendment is shown by the fact that for the period under review twenty-six licences were granted to persons who otherwise would have been deprived of an opportunity of learning a trade. Particulars of licences granted will be found in Schedule I. of this report.

IMPROVERS.

The number of licences issued to improvers during the past year amounted to 22, being two less than in the previous year, as set out in Schedule II.

AGED, SLOW, AND INFIRM WORKERS.

The number of licences issued under this heading for the period under review was 30, the same as in the previous year. Great care is taken in issuing these licences, and an applicant must first satisfy the Department that he is suffering from some physical or mental defect, which is the cause of his inability to obtain work at the full rate prescribed by the determination.

These licences are subject to revocation at any time if the reasons for which they were granted no longer exist. Particulars of the licences granted are shown in Schedule III.

DETERMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the Boards which have amended an existing determination during the year under review:—

Bricklayers, Stonemasons, and Stonecutters.
Butchers.
Bakers.
Carters and Drivers.
Furniture Workers.
Grocers.
Shipping Trade.
Timber Workers.
Produce Merchants.
Wholesale Grocers.

EPITOME OF DETERMINATIONS AMENDED DURING THE YEAR.

Bricklayers, Stonemasons, and Stonecutters.—This Board made a determination on 19th February, 1912, prescribing a rate of wage of 1s. 4½d. per hour, with a special rate of 1s. 6d. per hour for Hobart. The determination remained in force until 16th November, 1917, when an amended determination became operative, increasing the rate for bricklayers to 1s. 7d. per hour, and for stonemasons to 1s. 6d. per hour.

Butchers.—The original determination of this board was issued on the 8th April, 1912, and was first amended on 4th April 1914. The amended determination remained in force until 12th January, 1918, when a new determination became operative. An increase in wages of 5s. per week was made to adult employees, but no alteration was made in the existing rates for apprentices. The hours of labour were reduced from 55 hours per week, as set out in the original determination, to 54 hours per week.

Bakers.—This Board first issued a determination on 25th January, 1912, which since then has been three times amended. The amendment made during the past

year provided for a weekly increase in wages to foremen of 4s., single hands 12s. 6d., second and third hands 7s. 6d. No change was made in rates for apprentices or juvenile workers.

Carters and Drivers.—The previous determination made by this Board fixed a rate of £2 7s. per week of 56 hours. On 30th June, 1917, an award by the Federal Arbitration Court came into force which only affected those persons in this State who were cited as respondents. Application was made to have the State Board called together for the purpose of amending the determination, so as to make the rate of wage uniform throughout the State. To prevent any unfair competition in the trade, the request was granted, and the Board met and determined a rate of wage in conformity with the Federal Arbitration Court award. The new determination came into operation on 15th June, 1918. Previously the determination applied only to the cities of Hobart and Launceston, but the amended determination is now applicable to the whole of the State.

The maximum number of hours per week was reduced from 56 to 50.

Furniture Workers.—This Board met during the year and amended the determination which had been in force since 17th March, 1916. The amended determination provided for an increase of 8s. per week to cabinet-makers, and a proportionate increase in other branches of the trade. The rates for apprentices were increased by sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per week.

Grocers.—The original determination of this Board came into force on 25th May, 1914, and remained in operation until 3rd September, 1917, when an amended determination became operative, increasing the rates for assistants employed at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Ulverstone, and Wynyard from 52s. to 60s. per week, and for West Coast districts from 60s. to

65s. per week. The rates for other parts of the State were increased from 47s. to 55s. per week. No provision was made in the determination for persons other than improvers or apprentices who were under the age of 21 years, and to complete the classification of all persons employed in the trade, the Board met on 19th March, 1918, and amended the determination in this direction.

Shipping Trade.—This Board issued its initial determination on 29th March, 1915, prescribing rates of wages for masters, engineers, firemen, deckhands, stewards, and cooks. On 17th April, 1918, an amended determination came into force, providing for an increase to masters and engineers of 3s. per week, and to firemen and deckhands of 9s. per week. No alteration was made in the existing rates for stewards and cooks. The hours of labour were reduced from 56 to 52 per week.

Timber Trade.—All workers in this industry received an increase in wages as from 28th October, 1917, on which date an amended determination came into force. The general provisions of the amended determination prescribe the total hours of employment per week as 48, and give an increase of 9s. per week to adult labourers and a proportionate increase to other workers.

Produce Merchants.—This Board was appointed in respect of storemen in wool, grain, skin, artificial manures, and agricultural implement stores. A determination was made on 4th May, 1916, and remained in force until 19th July 1918, when the amended determination became operative, prescribing a rate of wages ranging from 57s. 6d. to 80s. per week. The hours of labour remain at 48 per week.

Wholesale Grocers.—This Board met during the year and amended the determination by increasing the rates for employees by 9s. per week. The awarded rates range from 59s. to 74s. per week of 48 hours.

RATES of Wages Paid and Number of Hours Worked in Trades working under a Wages Board Determination.

Trade.	Class of Employees.	Wages Paid per Week.	Number of Hours per Week.
Aerated Waters	Adults	45s.	48
	Youths	11s. to 35s.	48
	Adults, male	60s.	48
Boot	Adults, female	28s.	48
	Apprentices, male	7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.	48
	Apprentices, female	8s. to 24s.	48
Brickmakers	Youths, 15 to 17 years	10s. to 16s.	48
	Youths, 17 and over	60s.	48
	Adults	54s. to 63s.	48
Bricklayers	Youths	28s. to 33s.	48
	Adults	76s.	48
	Apprentices	10s. to 30s.	48
Butchers	First shopman	65s.	54
	Branch shopman	62s. 6d.	54
	Smallgoodsman	65s.	54
Bakers	General butcher	57s. 6d.	54
	Orderman	47s. 6d.	54
	Youths	20s. to 42s.	54
Carters	Foreman	70s.	48
	Single hand	65s.	48
	Second hand	60s.	48
Cabdrivers	Third hand	52s. 6d.	48
	Apprentices	10s. to 35s.	48
	Youths	9s. to 27s.	48
Carpentering	Adults	61s. to 80s.	48 to 50
	Youths	28s. to 42s.	48 to 50
	Drivers, adults	42s.	84
Coachbuilders	Conductors, adults	30s.	72
	Youths	20s.	60
	Carpenters and joiners	72s.	48
Cycle	Apprentices	8s. 6d. to 27s.	48
	Journeymen	60s.	48
	Apprentices and youths	7s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	48
Engineers (Mechanical)	Mechanics	52s. to 65s.	48
	Apprentices	10s. to 37s. 6d.	48
	Youths	12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.	48
Engineers (Electrical)	Mechanics	69s.	48
	Apprentices	10s. to 30s.	48
	Mechanics	54s. to 100s.	48
Furniture	Apprentices	10s. to 30s.	48
	Cabinetmakers	68s.	48
	Apprentices	10s. to 35s.	48
Flourmillers	Adults	48s. to 65s.	48
	Apprentices	10s. to 30s.	48
	Youths	17s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.	48
Grocers	Journeymen	55s. to 70s.	51½
	Apprentices	10s. to 45s.	51½
	Adults	15s. to 80s.	58
Hotels, Cafés, &c.	Journeymen	66s.	48
	Apprentices	10s. to 30s.	48
	Adults	55s. to 80s.	49 hrs. 10 mins.
Ironmoulders	Juniors	7s. 6d. to 30s.	49 hrs. 10 mins.
	Adults	48s. to 60s.	48
	Youths	15s. to 35s.	48
Ironmongers	Journeymen	54s. to 72s.	48
	Apprentices and youths	7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.	48
	Journeymen	66s.	48
Jam	Apprentices	10s. to 30s.	48
	Adults	55s. to 80s.	48
	Juniors	7s. 6d. to 30s.	48
Plumbers	Adults	48s. to 60s.	48
	Youths	15s. to 35s.	48
	Journeymen	54s. to 72s.	48
Painters	Apprentices and youths	7s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.	48
	Journeymen	66s.	48
	Apprentices	10s. to 30s.	48
Plasterers	Adults	68s.	48
	Journeymen	10s. to 35s.	48
	Apprentices	50s. to 72s.	48
Quarrymen	Adults	50s. to 85s.	48
	Apprentices	9s. to 38s.	48
	Youths	13s. to 38s.	48
Printing	Adults	39s. to 63s. and keep	52
	Youths	10s. to 25s. and keep	52
	Adults	55s. 6d. to 81s.	48
Shipping	Apprentices	10s. to 35s.	48
	Youths	24s. to 36s.	48
	Adults	56s. to 75s.	70
Timber	Tailors	60s. to 70s.	48
	Apprentices	5s. to 27s.	48
	Adults	57s. 6d. to 80s.	48
Threshing Machines	Youths	15s. to 40s.	48
	Adults, males	42s. 6d. to 60s.	48
	Youths	9s. to 27s. 6d.	48
Tailors	Adults, females	22s. 6d.	48
	Girls	8s. to 25s.	48
	Adults	66s.	48
Produce	Apprentices	7s. 6d. to 55s.	48
	Adults	59s. to 74s.	48
	Youths	15s. to 40s.	48
Textile	Adults	15s. to 40s.	48
	Youths	15s. to 40s.	48
	Adults	15s. to 40s.	48
Leather Workers	Apprentices	7s. 6d. to 55s.	48
	Adults	59s. to 74s.	48
	Youths	15s. to 40s.	48
Wholesale Grocers	Adults	15s. to 40s.	48
	Youths	15s. to 40s.	48
	Adults	15s. to 40s.	48

SCHEDULE I.

LICENCES issued to Apprentices who are Unable to Complete Their Term before attaining the Age of 21 Years.

Trade.	Number Granted.
Engineering	11
Cycle	2
Baking	2
Painting	1
Coachbuilding	3
Furniture	2
Printing	1
Leather	1
Grocery	3
TOTAL	26

SCHEDULE II.

IMPROVERS' LICENCES.

Trade.	Number Granted.
Carpentering	5
Engineering	5
Coachbuilding	3
Grocery	6
Furniture	1
Tailoring	1
Boot	1
TOTAL	22

SCHEDULE III.

LICENCES issued under Section 28 of "The Wages Boards Act, 1910."

Trade.	Reasons Granted.				Number Granted.
	Age.	Slowness.	Infirmity.		
Printing	2	1	3	...	6
Coachbuilding	—	1	2	...	3
Carting	—	2	3	...	5
Leather	—	1	—	...	1
Boot	—	1	—	...	1
Grocery	—	—	1	...	1
Timber	—	—	2	...	2
Engineering	—	—	2	...	2
Baking	1	—	—	...	1
Carpentering	—	—	3	...	3
Jam	1	—	—	...	1
Furniture	1	—	—	...	1
Butchering	1	—	—	...	1
Cycle	—	—	1	...	1
Painting	—	—	1	...	1
TOTAL	6	6	18	...	30

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SCHEDULE IV.

RETURN of Expenditure ("Expenses, Industrial Acts") under "The Wages Boards Act, 1910,"
for the Year ended 30th June, 1917.

	Board.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Details.			Total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	Bricklayers	Members' fees and allowances	12	8	0	18	10	0
		Rail fares	5	17	0			
		Miscellaneous	0	5	0			
2	Butchers	Members' fees and allowances	21	12	0	30	2	0
		Rail fares	7	16	0			
		Miscellaneous	0	14	0			
3	Bakers	Members' fees and allowances	25	0	0	33	11	4
		Rail fares	8	1	4			
		Miscellaneous	0	10	0			
4	Carters and Drivers	Members' fees and allowances	29	18	0	48	13	6
		Rail fares	18	5	6			
		Miscellaneous	0	10	0			
5	Furniture Workers...	Members' fees and allowances	7	8	0	9	7	0
		Rail fares	1	19	0			
6	Grocers...	Members' fees and allowances	25	14	0	58	16	4
		Rail fares	17	17	4			
		Chairman's fee	15	15	0			
7	Intra-State Shipping Trade...	Members' fees and allowances	14	16	0	21	2	0
		Rail fares	5	6	0			
		Witness' fee	0	5	0			
		Miscellaneous	0	15	0			
8	Timber Workers...	Members' fees and allowances	93	10	0	122	16	3
		Rail fares	19	17	9			
		Miscellaneous	9	8	6			
9	Produce	Members' fees and allowances	14	2	0	24	8	0
		Rail fares	9	11	0			
		Miscellaneous	0	15	0			
10	Wholesale Grocers	Members' fees and allowances	15	4	0	24	1	0
		Rail fares	8	12	0			
		Miscellaneous	0	5	0			

SCHEDULE V.

TABULATED Statement showing the Date of Appointment of each Board, Dates of Determinations, &c.

No.	Trade and Board.	Gazette Resolution for Appointment of Board.	Gazette Appointment of Members.	Name of Chairman.	Date Chairman's Appointment Gazetted.	Determination Gazetted.	Date Determination came into Force.
1	Brickmakers	19.9.11	27.4.15	E. W. Turner	2.4.18	4.4.16	24.4.16
2	Carters	19.9.11	27.4.15	E. W. Turner	18.9.17	8.5.18	15.6.18
3	Cabdrivers...	16.3.15	27.4.15	N. Waterworth	29.6.15	27.7.15	1.12.15
4	Aerated Waters	16.3.15	27.4.15	N. Waterworth	29.6.15	2.8.15	6.9.15
5	Carpenters...	19.9.11	25.5.15	N. Waterworth	29.6.15	31.10.16	15.12.16
6	Furniture Workers...	28.11.11	1.6.15	E. W. Turner	11.12.17	19.2.18	8.3.18
7	Painters	19.9.11	27.4.15	Geo. G. French	20.7.15	26.12.16	6.1.17
8	Bricklayers	19.9.11	13.7.15	E. W. Turner	7.8.17	30.10.17	16.11.17
9	Plasterers	5.12.11	24.8.15	E. W. Turner	28.5.18	27.8.12	27.9.12
10	Ironmoulders	5.12.11	28.9.15	N. Waterworth	16.10.15	15.6.16	17.7.16
11	Tailors	2.11.15	11.1.16	R. J. Meagher	15.2.16	10.4.16	13.5.16
12	Engineering Trades...	30.1.12	24.1.16	E. W. Turner	11.7.18	18.7.16	28.7.16
13	Flourmillers	11.1.16	22.2.16	E. W. Turner	20.6.18	28.3.16	3.4.16
14	Hotel Workers	27.2.12	21.3.16	J. J. Breen	18.4.16	28.1.13	7.2.13
15	Threshers	27.2.12	21.3.16	J. J. Breen	18.4.16	25.3.13	31.3.13
16	Wholesale Grocers	18.1.16	21.3.16	E. W. Turner	2.4.18	18.6.18	29.6.18
17	Textile Workers	18.5.15	21.3.16	N. Waterworth	9.5.16	6.6.16	26.6.16
18	Produce Merchants...	18.1.16	21.3.16	E. W. Turner	16.4.18	2.7.18	19.7.18
19	Leather Workers...	1.2.16	4.4.16	W. A. Guesdon	23.5.16	6.3.17	24.3.17
20	Coachbuilders...	30.1.12	13.6.16	R. J. Meagher	18.7.16	3.12.12	27.12.12
21	Grocers	21.1.13	8.8.16	E. W. Turner	12.7.17	9.4.18	22.4.18
22	Quarrymen	21.1.13	6.3.17	E. W. Turner	16.4.18	2.8.15	3.9.15
23	Ironmongers	21.1.13	24.10.16	E. W. Turner	28.5.18	26.8.13	20.9.13
24	Plumbers	13.1.14	2.10.17	E. W. Turner	2.4.18	25.8.14	2.10.14
25	Printers	18.6.17	30.10.17	E. W. Turner	28.8.17	3.7.17	16.7.17
26	Cycle Trade	13.1.14	27.11.17	R. J. Meagher	14.8.14	18.7.16	4.9.16
27	Shipping Trades...	31.1.14	18.12.17	E. W. Turner	17.1.18	26.3.18	17.4.18
28	Boot Trade	28.3.11	11.7.18	E. W. Turner	20.6.18	6.7.15	1.8.15
29	Timber Trade...	19.9.11	*	E. W. Turner	7.8.17	9.10.17	29.10.17
30	Butchers	19.9.11	*	E. W. Turner	8.9.17	18.12.17	12.1.18
31	Bakers	19.9.11	*	E. W. Turner	18.9.17	11.12.17	30.12.17
32	Jam Workers...	19.9.11	*	N. Waterworth	4.5.15	23.8.15	27.9.15

* Boards being reconstituted.

SCHEDULE VI.

ARREARS of Wages Secured by the Department for the Period 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

Determination under which Payment was secured.	Amount.	Number of Employees Benefiting.
	£ s. d.	
Aerated Water	1 16 0	1
Boot Trade	4 8 0	1
Butchers	46 14 4	13
Bakers	50 5 8	18
Bricklayers	7 0 0	5
Carters and Drivers	1 10 0	1
Carpenters and Joiners	41 5 6	7
Coachbuilders	3 2 2	1
Cycle Trade	0 7 6	1
Dressmaking	5 4 5	36
Engineers	84 17 8	13
Furniture Trade	49 17 5	17
Grocery Trade	223 12 5½	23
Hotel Trade	74 15 2½	31
Ironmongers	14 5 0	3
Jam-workers	10 6 7	4
Produce Trade	30 6 0	4
Printing Trade	34 1 4	14
Shipping Trade	17 10 0	1
Tailoring Trade	16 17 10	9
Timber Trade	127 2 4½	36
Textile Trade	8 1 5	4
Wholesale Grocers	5 7 6	2
	£358 14 4½	245

“THE SHOPS CLOSING ACT.”

This Act, which is intricate in its provisions, is consequently very difficult to administer. It was passed primarily to afford more necessary leisure to shop assistants, and in this direction particularly has been distinctly beneficial.

Its provisions upon the whole are faithfully observed by the larger shopkeepers, and breaches of it are infrequent, and are decreasing as the public become better aware of its provisions, in consequence largely, I think, of active administration by this Department.

MIXED TRADES SHOPS.

As the result of a recent decision by the Supreme Court, every shop, provided it carries some exempt goods, however small the quantity, is allowed to remain open for the sale of such goods, provided the shopkeeper screens off from public view all non-exempt goods. Practically, therefore, every shop in Tasmania may be a mixed trade shop, and many of these shops conduct a considerable amount of business in non-exempt goods after the hours when shops which have like goods for sale are compelled by the Act to close. Evasions of the Act are caused in some instances by the customer tempting the shopkeeper to supply him after closing hours with goods he may require, and if the shopkeeper expresses his intention to keep the law, he is immediately threatened by a withdrawal of the customer's business, and the intimation that the goods can be obtained elsewhere. Thus the shopkeeper is strongly tempted to commit a breach of the Act, the alternative to him appearing to be loss of present business and a future customer. For this reason, I am of the opinion that shops where any non-exempt goods are sold should be required to close at the same time as other shops dealing in the same class of goods. A large number of shopkeepers would, I feel sure, not be unsympathetic with such an amendment of the Act, and would gladly welcome the relief they would clearly derive from such an amendment.

SMALL SHOPS.

As the Act is at present, the Department is bound to register any person as the keeper of a small shop, provided that person employs no paid assistant. This has led to the registration of a class of shopkeepers as small shopkeepers who, I am sure, were never intended by the framers of the Act to be so registered, and has

called into existence a considerable amount of unfair competition.

These provisions require to be amended so that the undesirable results above referred to may be avoided in the future.

It frequently occurs that some small shopkeepers who employ domestic help in the household avail themselves of their services in the shop, and excuse themselves for so doing upon the grounds that such person is not a paid assistant.

I would suggest that an amendment of the definition of a “small shop” be made so that the word “paid” shall include any person assisting in the shop who is wholly or partially supported by such shopkeeper.

The total number of small shops registered for the year ended the 30th June, 1918, was 407, as against 414 for the previous year, being a decrease of 7.

HOLIDAYS.

It does not seem to be generally known that not only does the “Shops Closing Act.” make provisions regulating the hours when shops shall be closed, but also prescribes that certain assistants in different callings shall be allowed a half-holiday on one day of the week. It was found necessary during the year to draw the attention of some employers to the requirements of the Act in this particular, but on the whole this provision has been well observed.

PROSECUTIONS.

	Informations.	Convictions.	Dismissals.
1916-17	9	5	4
1917-18	5	2	3
Decrease	4	3	1

My thanks are due to the Commissioner of Police and his officers for the assistance I have received from them during the year under review.

I have, &c.,

H. REYNOLDS,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

8,946
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1918

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PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

PREPARED BY

THE TREASURER

FOR

THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918

AND THE

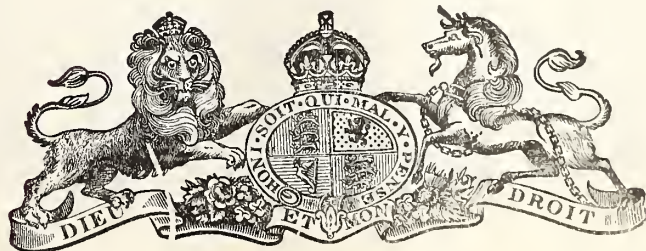
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

(UNDER THE AUDIT ACT, 1918)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command



Tasmania:

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

1918

TASMANIA.—No. 1. TREASURY BALANCES—30 JUNE, 1918.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1917.			TRANSACTIONS DURING YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1918.			BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1918.		
	Dr.		Cr.	Dr.		Cr.	Dr.		Cr.
	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£
<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund, 1916-17</i>	112,512	0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance transferred to 1917-18 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	112,512 0 5	..	..	..	..
<i>Consolidated Revenue Fund, 1917-18—</i>									
Balance transferred from 1916-17 . . . . .	..	..	..	112,512 0 5	..	..	..	..	..
Receipts . . . . .	..	..	..	1,459,748 9 10	..	1,503,047 4 9	69,213 5 6	..	..
Disbursements . . . . .	..	..	..	790,731 15 4	..	325,017 2 0	15,137,355 2 9	..	..
Public Debt	14,671,640 9 5	..	..	405,092 2 0	..	870,806 15 4	..	15,137,355 2 9	15,137,355 2 9
Inscribed Stock, Debenture and Treasury Bill Account . . . . .	..	..	..	75 0 0	..	..	..	1000 0 0	1000 0 0
Outstanding overdue Public Debt Account . . . . .	..	..	..	322,690 11 9	..	322,690 11 9	..	1290 0 0	1290 0 0
Public Debt Redemption Account . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,078 19 10	1,078 19 10	..	..	..
Outstanding Receipts of 1916-17	1078 19 10	..	..	818 11 7	..	..	818 11 7	..	..
Outstanding Receipts of 1917-18 . . . . .	..	..	..	42,698 10 8	..	..	..	..	..
Outstanding Expenditure of 1916-17 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	51,597 3 1	..	51,597 3 1	51,597 3 1
Outstanding Expenditure of 1917-18 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advances—									
To Heads of Departments	23,922 16 0	..	..	30,533 7 6	..	31,975 13 6	22,480 10 0	..	..
Fire Brigade Boards	770 18 1	..	..	400 0 0	..	489 9 4	681 8 9	..	..
Deposit Accounts—									
Tasmanian Permanent Executors & Trustees Association Limited . . . . .	..	..	5000 0 0	212 10 0	..	212 10 0	..	5000 0 0	5000 0 0
Perpetual Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company, Limited . . . . .	..	..	5050 0 0	287 10 0	..	237 10 0	..	5000 0 0	5000 0 0
Citizens' Life Assurance Company of New South Wales . . . . .	..	..	7000 0 0	..	..	..	..	7000 0 0	7000 0 0
National Executors and Trustees Company of Tasmania . . . . .	..	..	5000 0 0	2425 17 6	..	2425 17 6	..	5000 0 0	5000 0 0
Australian Provincial Assurance Association Limited . . . . .	..	..	5000 0 0	225 0 0	..	225 0 0	..	5000 0 0	5000 0 0
City Mutual Life Assurance Company . . . . .	..	..	10,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York . . . . .	..	..	5000 0 0	162 10 0	..	162 10 0	..	5000 0 0	5000 0 0
Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's Limited) . . . . .	..	..	14,000 0 0	4567 10 0	..	..	..	9432 10 0	9432 10 0
Lotteries Amendment Act, 1917 . . . . .	..	..	758 1 8	25 12 4	..	158 7 4	..	890 16 8	890 16 8
Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited . . . . .	..	..	5000 0 0	225 0 0	..	225 0 0	..	5000 0 0	5000 0 0

Assurance Fund, Real Property Act	20,133	5	8	17	19	5	1143	4	7	21,258	10	10
Suppression of Public Betting and Gaming Act	10,000	0	0	2419	7	0	1876	14	0	10,000	0	0
Contracts for Public Works	2338	17	0	150	17	2	9583	4	2	1796	4	0
Hydro-Electric Contracts	539	15	0	14	2	7	192,269	1	5	388	17	10
Hobart Corporation Loan .....	..	..	..	15	0	0	497	3	4	..	..	..
Launceston Corporation Loan	240	12	7	185,857	0	6	7	10	0	6652	13	6
Agent-General's Sundry Accounts	7	10	0	30	10	0	201	19	9	1247	6	3
Loveday-Cole Will Trust	750	2	11	366	9	9	5	0	0	292	0	0
The Testamentary and Trust Fund	30	10	0	333	19	11	183	0	0	30	0	0
Girvin's Estate	456	10	0	363	7	1	1081	14	9	2144	2	4
Tasmanian Railways Contracts	25	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contracts for Stores, &c.	1425	14	8	161,000	0	0	78,973	12	10	..	..	..
Board of Trade, London .....	..	..	..	422	8	8	85,214	17	11	..	..	..
Belgian Relief Fund, &c. ....	..	..	..	916	0	1	3166	10	2	73,333	1	5
Expense and other Special Accounts—	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,068	16	9	..	..	..
Commonwealth of Australia, Loan to the State of	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	2	..	..	..
Tasmania .....	..	..	..	20	0	0	5438	11	1	..	..	..
Sale of unallotted Tasmanian Inscribed Stock issued to	..	..	..	4493	15	0	430	13	3	916	0	1
Tasmanian Main Line Railway Company	67,091	16	4	..	..	..	379	0	8	..	..	..
Tasmanian Railways Stock Account .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	9	9	..	..	..
Dredges "Agnew" and "Davenport" Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	14	10	..	..	..
Gaol Suspense Account	1804	7	1	3166	10	2	40	0	0	..	..	..
Sundry Public Works Suspense Account	5535	5	2	10,068	16	9	168	0	0	1735	14	0
Relief to Sufferers from Bush Fires .....	..	..	..	8	5	2	1827	10	10	3715	19	6
Anchor Tin Mine Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	20	0	0	6745	16	6	..	..	..
Friendly Societies' War Claims Account .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	338	11	6	..	..	..
Hydro-Electric Hire Purchase Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	0	8	92	1	9
Mount Cameron Water-race Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	16	0	..	..	..
Government of Ceylon	24	10	0	61	9	9	164	11	11	27	3	9
Union of South Africa	63	16	3	234	14	10	40	0	0	133	19	2
Government of British Guiana	16	13	4	40	0	0	40	0	0	16	13	4
Government of Mauritius	70	0	0	168	0	0	168	0	0	70	0	0
Government of Nigeria	25	6	8	202	13	4	126	13	4	101	6	8
Government of Victoria .....	..	..	..	25	0	0	25	0	0	..	..	..
Government of Hong Kong .....	..	..	..	275	1	10	220	1	10	55	0	0
Income Tax Suspense Account	143	11	10	720	18	10	789	5	4	143	11	10
Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Act Fund .....	..	..	..	3650	11	9	3650	11	9	..	..	..
Hydro-Electric District Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	1284	12	9	1284	12	9	..	..	..
Agricultural Live Stock Trading Account .....	..	..	..	361	12	7	5000	0	0	6450	14	2
Railway Accident near Campania Suspense Account	11,089	1	7	0	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Works Supervision Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	2603	15	5	2603	15	5	..	..	..
Survey Advance Account .....	..	..	..	3494	6	1	3769	6	9	..	..	..
Pensions, &c., Fund	305	11	2	12,555	15	5	9603	10	7	580	11	10
Imperial Government Suspense Account	2861	12	1	12,555	15	5	9603	10	7	5813	16	11
Stationery and Stores Suspense Account	29,424	5	4	32,925	16	7	23,848	11	3	38,501	10	8
Tasmanian Smelting Company Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	10,477	12	8	..	..	..	10,477	12	8
Carried forward	14,928,200	16	11	3,707,815	13	7	3,743,613	0	1	15,371,526	10	5

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1917.			TRANSACTIONS DURING YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1918.			BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1918.		
	Bt.		Cr.	Bt.		Cr.	Bt.		Cr.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	14,928,200	16 11	14,821,974 13 10	3,707,815	13 7	3,743,613 0 1	15,371,526	10 5	15,301,097 13 10
<i>Suspense and other Special' Accounts—continued.</i>									
Fruit Industry Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	2361 18 5	..	250 0 0	..	..	250 0 0
Main Roads Maintenance Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	4853 16 0	..	2369 10 5	..	..	7 12 0
Advances on Ores, Zeehan Field Suspense Account ..	150 0 0	..	..	..	..	4743 14 5	110 1 7	..	..
Beaconsfield Town Board Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	113 7 3	..	..	150 0 0	..	..
Surplus Revenue, 1906-7, Trust Fund .....	..	3 13 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education Department Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	..	..	2 12 6	..	..	6 5 8
Ditto—School Books and Material Suspense Account .....	..	151 19 7	..	3287 8 7	..	3099 6 7	36 2 5	..	..
Assisting Immigrants—Suspense Account .....	..	..	..	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	..	..	..
<i>Daily Mail, &c., War Fund Suspense Account</i> .....	..	270 13 5	..	36 10 0	..	..	..	..	234 3 5
Public Service Superannuation Fund .....	..	4 0 9	..	1819 15 5	..	1823 0 9	..	..	7 6 1
State Advances Trust Account	104,405 13 3	..	..	12,881 14 7	..	9850 6 7	107,437 1 3	..	..
Potato Diseases Fund Account .....	..	686 9 1	..	1574 3 7	..	1018 2 7	..	..	130 8 1
Prillinger Public Cemetery Trust .....	..	3 6 8	..	3 6 8	..	..	..	..	..
Printing Special Publications Suspense Account	257 17 3	..	..	..	..	15 10 10	242 6 5	..	..
Hobart Technical School Suspense Account .....	..	446 2 2	..	367 12 1	..	432 16 9	..	..	511 6 10
Launceston Technical School Suspense Account .....	..	387 5 6	..	152 3 0	..	202 15 2	..	..	437 17 8
Launceston Marine Board Suspense Account .....	..	2569 19 4	..	32 11 6	..	45 3 6	..	..	2582 11 4
Mount Lyell Disaster Relief Fund Suspense Account	..	13,286 1 1	..	2000 0 0	..	656 18 5	..	..	11,942 19 6
Aid to Mining Trust Fund .....	..	711 17 2	..	240 6 5	..	..	..	..	471 10 9
Seed Grain Purchase Act, 1914	5639 11 9	..	..	166 15 7	..	1358 19 4	4447 8 0	..	..
Special Appropriation, 1913-14, Trust Fund .....	..	10,651 6 9	..	3953 9 9	..	122 0 0	..	..	6819 17 0
Special Appropriation, 1914-15, Trust Fund .....	..	2027 7 4	..	1703 4 5	..	532 10 0	..	..	856 12 11
Special Appropriation, 1915-16, Trust Fund .....	..	36 4 10	..	36 4 10	..	..	..	..	..
Special Appropriation, 1916-17, Trust Fund .....	..	1808 14 6	..	923 12 10	..	1147 2 4	..	..	2032 4 0
Marrawah Tramway Suspense Account .....	..	2418 12 1	..	2534 9 1	..	2781 9 7	..	..	2665 12 7
Wheat Suspense Account	639 7 2	..	..	21,514 10 2	..	22,979 11 3	..	..	825 13 11
Cape Barren Island Reserve Fund	9 7 4	..	..	207 10 4	..	271 0 8	..	..	54 3 0
Marine War Risks Insurance Suspense Account	48 11 5	..	..	6 18 4	..	10 4 7	45 5 2	..	..
<i>Reserves—</i>									
For Roads, Bridges, Jetties, &c., under Waste Lands Acts, 1863 and 1867 .....	..	78 16 1	..	..	..	26 17 4	..	..	78 16 1
Ditto, under Waste Lands Act, 1870, Sect. 29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 17 4
Ditto, under Waste Lands Act, 1881, 45 Vict. No. 5, Sect. 17 .....	..	1909 17 0	..	9 16 0	..	..	..	..	1900 1 0
Ditto, under Crown Lands Act, 54 Vict. No. 8 ..	..	4314 16 4	..	4341 13 8	..	3177 11 4	..	..	3150 14 0
Ditto, under Crown Lands Act, 3 Ed. VII. No. 39 ..	..	24,500 2 0	..	24,500 2 0	..	24,467 18 6	..	..	24,467 18 6
Residence Areas .....	..	5941 6 6	..	147 0 0	..	411 13 4	..	..	6205 19 10
Sinking Fund under the Marine Board of Strahan Loan Acts, 62 Vict. No. 54 and 1 Ed. VII. No. 26 ..	..	1922 10 1	..	4000 0 0	..	4000 0 0	..	..	2133 9 4
Sinking Fund under Burnie Water Act, 1 Ed. VII. No. 45 ..	..	..	..	..	..	210 19 3	..	..	..

Leven Harbour Trust Loan Sinking Fund, 1 Ed. VII. No. 54 and 2 Ed. VII. No. 17	14 18 10	..	..	14 18 10
Marine Board, Launceston, Sinking Fund under Act 4 Ed. VII. No. 2	2143 5 3	..	295 8 9	2438 14 0
Marine Board, Launceston, Sinking Fund, under Act 53 Vict. No. 34, No. 1	390 1 6	..	65 2 0	455 3 6
Marine Board, Launceston, Sinking Fund, under Acts 53 Vict. No. 34 and 8 Ed. VII. No. 31, No. 2	169 15 7	..	50 8 1	220 3 8
Glenorchy Municipality (Moonah Streets) Sinking Fund	355 17 11	..	49 15 6	405 13 5
Hobart Fire Brigade Board Sinking Fund, 1 Geo. V. No. 33	353 17 1	..	74 13 8	428 10 9
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 34	249 6 0	..	89 18 4	339 4 4
Stanley-Balfour Railway Sinking Fund	800 0 0	..	..	800 0 0
Sinking Fund for redemption of Debentures issued under State Savings Bank Transfer Act, 1912	33,159 18 0	..	9076 1 1	42,235 19 1
Hobart Sewerage Act, 1913, 4 Geo. V. No. 17, Sinking Fund	914 0 4	..	251 7 6	1165 7 10
Sinking Funds under Local Bodies Loans Act— Emu Bay Municipality—Wivenhoe Recreation Ground Ditto	16 0 0	..	16 0 0	32 0 0
Penguin Municipality	3 0 0	..	6 0 0	9 0 0
Queenborough Municipality (£1450)	16 16 9	..	2 0 0	18 16 9
Ditto (£1225)	227 7 6	..	37 17 5	265 4 11
Kentish Municipality, No. 1	159 19 10	..	31 17 4	191 17 2
Ditto, No. 2, Moira Hall	165 6 1	0 5 6	19 3 9	184 4 4
Erriba Hall	53 11 7	..	12 4 8	65 16 3
Richmond Municipality	30 14 0	..	10 14 0	41 8 0
Leven Municipality, No. 3	45 2 4	..	7 16 4	52 18 8
Ditto	59 18 4	..	9 13 7	69 11 11
Ditto	49 14 3	..	10 17 5	60 11 8
Ditto	57 1 4	..	7 19 9	65 1 1
Ditto	51 12 10	..	8 12 1	60 4 11
Westbury Municipality	30 14 0	..	10 14 0	41 8 0
New Town Municipality, No. 1	394 19 7	..	65 14 3	460 13 10
Ditto	220 5 2	..	117 10 2	337 15 4
Table Cape Municipality, No. 2	14 14 9	..	2 0 0	16 14 9
Ditto	14 17 7	..	2 8 11	17 6 6
Ditto	53 0 1	..	12 4 10	65 4 11
Ditto	10 8 9	..	2 8 6	12 17 3
Ditto	10 8 9	..	2 8 6	12 17 3
Ditto	8 2 9	..	2 4 8	10 7 5
Circular Head Municipality—Stanley Town Hall	133 18 3	..	25 4 0	159 2 3
Ditto	66 18 3	..	12 11 8	79 9 11
Sinking Funds under Local Public Works Loans Act— Beaconsfield	36 13 7	..	2 15 11	39 9 6
Bothwell, Water, 6 Ed. VII. No. 26	246 14 0	..	24 12 8	271 6 8
Ditto, Town Hall	200 9 11	..	17 1 11	217 11 10
Bruny, 3 Geo. V. No. 39	7 5 10	..	2 6 10	9 12 8
Campbell Town, 8 Ed. VII. No. 48	298 4 4	..	46 19 9	345 4 1
Clarence, Lindisfarne	184 3 5	..	16 9 10	200 13 3
Carried forward	15,039,351 5 1	3,801,655 19 7	3,840,190 3 9	15,483,994 15 3
				15,420,816 1 2

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1917.			TRANSACTIONS DURING YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1918.			BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1918.		
	Dr.		Cr.	Dr.		Cr.	Dr.		Cr.
	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.	£
<i>Brought forward</i>	15,039,351	5 1	14,937,638	3,801,655	19 7	3,840,190	15,483,994	15 3	15,420,816
Sinking Funds under Local Public Works Loans Act— <i>continued.</i>									
Cressy Water District		395 17	..		20 7	..		416 4
Circular Head Marine Board		8 6	..		8 6
Deloraine, Light		615 4	..		84 1	..		699 6
Ditto, Water		710 16	..		79 11	..		790 8
Devonport, Water (Formby)		8850 19	..		690 5	..		9541 5
Ditto, 63 Vict. No. 30		738 17	..		56 19	..		795 16
Ditto, 2 Ed. VII. No. 40, 4 Ed. VII. No. 33, and 1 Geo. V. No. 31		1935 15	..		250 14	..		2186 9
Emu Bay, 7 Ed. VII. No. 21		1140 7	..		169 9	..		1309 16
Ditto, 9 Ed. VII. No. 54 (Burnie Recreation)		155 6	..		29 5	..		184 12
Ditto, 2 Ed. VII. No. 53		491 3	..		47 8	..		538 11
Ditto, 2 Geo. V. No. 27 (Burnie Light)		242 13	..		93 9	..		336 2
Ditto, 3 Geo. V. No. 8 (Purchase of Land, &c.)	..		151 18	..		61 6	..		213 4
Esperance, 2 Geo. V. No. 31		21 14	..		6 0	..		27 14
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 26		65 3	..		30 1	..		95 4
Evandale Water District		544 18	..		42 19	..		587 17
Fingal, Water		185 1	..		22 9	..		207 10
Ditto, St. Marys, Water, 1 Geo. V. No. 36		63 5	..		14 15	..		78 1
Ditto, Cornwall, Water, ditto		12 12	..		3 11	..		16 3
Glamorgan, Water, Swansea		146 3	..		16 13	..		162 17
Glenorchy, Water, 55 Vict. No. 83, &c.		2093 5	..		152 13	..		2245 18
Ditto, ditto, 1 Geo. V. No. 13		498 0	..		95 16	..		593 16
Ditto, to redeem Debentures, 2 Geo. V. No. 30		507 9	..		71 7	..		578 16
Gormanston, 63 Vict. No. 19		440 18	..		35 11	..		476 10
Ditto, 64 Vict. No. 65 and 2 Ed. VII. No. 12		948 8	..		88 4	..		1036 12
Huon, Public Hall, 2 Geo. V. No. 12		126 5	..		30 10	..		156 15
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 31		15 14	..		6 14	..		22 8
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 32		65 16	..		54 2	..		119 19
Kentish, 3 Geo. V. No. 37 and 4 Geo. V. No. 3		56 2	..		22 13	..		78 15
King Island, 6 Geo. V. No. 9		13 1	..		25 15	..		38 16
Latrobe, Water		2848 4	..		178 1	..		3026 5
Leven, Light, Ulverstone		412 10	..		92 18	..		505 8
Ditto, Water, ditto		1186 2	..		150 18	..		1337 0
Leven Harbour Trust, 1 Geo. V. No. 34		393 13	..		144 3	..		537 16
Longford, Light		234 0	..		56 5	..		290 6
Ditto, Water District		1355 16	..		103 14	..		1459 11
New Norfolk		101 1	..		22 8	..		123 10
New Town, Drainage, 2 Ed. VII. No. 27		467 1	..		50 0	..		517 1
Ditto, 3 Geo. V. No. 25		67 19	..		21 3	..		89 2
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 33		33 18	..		13 1	..		46 19
Ditto, 7 Geo. V. No. 26, Main Road Widening		3 5	..		3 5
Ditto, ditto, Sports Ground and Jutland Creek		11 14	..		11 14
North-Eastern Harbour Trust, 4 Geo. V. No. 25		10 14	..		32 7	..		43 2

Penguin, 8 Ed. VII. No. 13.....	177 18 11	..	27 13 5	205 12 4
Perth Water Trust	283 1 4	..	32 0 1	315 1 5
Port Cygnet, 5 Geo. V. No. 5, Lovett Water	92 11 1	..	32 0 1	124 11 2
Ditto, 3 Geo. V. No. 30 & 4 Geo. V. No. 30.....	75 15 8	..	17 0 3	92 15 11
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 6, Lovett Lighting	37 15 8	..	15 7 3	53 2 11
Ditto, 7 Geo. V. No. 2, ditto .....	..	..	12 16 0	12 16 0
Queenstown, 62 Vict. No. 53	750 10 9	..	56 9 2	806 19 11
Ditto, 64 Vict. No. 53.....	770 1 2	..	67 4 2	837 5 4
Ditto, 3 Ed. V. No. 35	337 13 4	..	36 10 3	374 3 7
Ditto, 6 Geo. V. No. 31	0 13 10	..	1 4 8	1 18 6
Queenborough, 2 Geo. V. No. 11	140 0 0	..	35 2 11	175 2 11
Richmond, Town Hall	48 3 11	..	4 1 4	52 5 3
Ross, Water, 5 Ed. VII. No. 18	167 17 7	..	21 5 3	189 2 10
Ditto, 55 Vict. No. 83 and 60 Vict. No. 26.....	401 1 6	..	23 16 2	424 17 8
Ringarooma, 6 Geo. V. No. 32 (Braxholm Water) ..	..	..	4 7 5	4 7 5
Scottsdale, 59 Vict. No. 55, 6 Ed. VII. No. 3, and 5 Geo. V. No. 19	356 14 10	..	58 16 1	415 10 11
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 17	10 16 9	..	8 0 9	18 17 6
St. Leonards, 9 Ed. VII. No. 56, 2 Geo. V. No. 10, and 3 Geo. V. No. 3.....	167 10 2	..	36 6 11	203 17 1
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 28	89 8 0	..	43 10 10	82 18 10
Ditto, 8 Geo. V. No. 34 (St. Leonards) .....	..	..	1 5 2	1 5 2
St. Helens Water District	3 8 8	..	0 2 8	3 11 4
Strahan, 61 Vict. No. 18	318 14 3	..	21 2 8	339 16 11
Ditto, 1 Ed. VII. No. 5	153 18 11	..	12 17 1	166 16 0
Sorell, 5 Geo. V. No. 26.....	40 19 11	..	52 1 8	93 1 7
Table Cape, Wynyard, Water, 3 Geo. V. No. 4	299 7 5	..	103 7 1	402 14 6
Ditto, Wynyard Light, 5 Geo. V. No. 37.	67 11 8	..	62 19 2	130 10 10
Westbury, Water, Bracknell.....	73 16 11	..	9 13 4	83 10 3
Ditto, ditto, Westbury and Hagley	814 16 5	..	68 13 7	883 10 0
Zeehan, Light, 6 Ed. VII. No. 2	962 4 4	..	126 6 0	1088 10 4
Ditto, 61 Vict. No. 19	2624 7 1	..	182 4 2	2806 11 3
Ditto, 7 Geo. V. No. 16 (Zeehan).....	..	..	6 16 5	6 16 5
Corporation of Hobart, Water, 7 Ed. VII. No. 34 ..	1577 8 1	..	299 12 6	1877 0 7
Ditto, 3 Ed. VII. No. 32	2749 8 11	..	382 14 0	3132 2 11
Ditto, Mt. Stuart Town Board.....	265 1 11	..	31 7 3	296 9 2
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 24	60 8 5	..	32 17 4	93 5 9
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 28.....	37 8 1	..	20 7 1	57 15 2
Corporation of Launceston	12,102 13 2	..	776 10 11	12,879 4 1
Marine Board, Launceston, 61 Vict. No. 20, &c.	3113 11 1	..	294 18 1	3408 9 2
Ditto, Launceston, 3 Geo. V. No. 52	2475 17 4	..	1561 6 6	4037 3 10
Ditto, Mersey.....	10,587 2 4	..	931 18 6	11,519 0 10
Ditto, Strahan	2282 12 7	..	338 9 9	2621 2 4
Ditto, Burnie and Table Cape	3199 17 2	..	1469 13 2	4669 10 4
Ditto, Table Cape	2174 15 9	..	176 17 9	2351 13 6
Metropolitan Drainage Board (6 Ed. VII. No. 43, Sec. 3).....	21,058 9 7	..	2723 15 0	23,782 4 7
Ditto, ditto, 6 Ed. VII. No. 43, Sec. 4	2624 17 5	..	329 9 1	2454 6 6
Carried forward	15,039,509 2 10	3,801,655 19 7	3,853,932 11 3	15,536,429 4 8
	15,039,351 5 1		15,483,994 15 3	

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.

	BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1917.			TRANSACTIONS DURING YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1918.			BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1918.		
	Dr.		Cr.	Dr.		Cr.	Dr.		Cr.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	15,039,351	5	1	15,039,509	2	10	3,801,655	19	7
Loan Accounts—									
Closer Settlements Fund	90,030	5	2	22,733	12	8	93,986	10	1
Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	95,972	10	1
Roads under Waste Lands Act, 1870, Sect. 28, Crown Lands Act, 1890, Sect. 113, and Crown Lands Act, 1903, Sects. 171 and 172 .....	..	..	..	36,083	8	9	3987	3	2
Roads under Crown Lands Act, 1890, Sect. 114, and Crown Lands Act, 1903, Section 173	4569	1	5	..	..	..	384	4	3
Education Act, 49 Vict. No. 15 .....	..	..	..	3215	17	5	13,337	8	4
Local Public Works Loans Act, 54 Vict. No. 30 .....	..	..	..	1,276,578	18	10	..	..	..
Loans to Local Bodies under Local Public Works Loans Act	1,037,306	18	8	..	..	..	72,132	16	0
Public Works Execution Act, 60 Vict. No. 45 .....	..	..	..	5	3	10	5	3	10
Public Works Execution Act, 62 Vict. No. 59 .....	..	..	..	4	15	0	4	15	0
Public Works Execution Act, 63 Vict. No. 41 .....	..	..	..	13	9	9	13	9	9
Discount and Expense of Floating Loan under Acts 5 Geo. V. No. 46, 6 Geo. V. No. 69, and 7 Geo. V. No. 61	17,000	0	0	3000	0	0	14,364	5	11
Cemeteries Amendment Act, 64 Vict. No. 33 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loans to Trustees under Cemeteries Amendment Act, 64 Vict. No. 33	2408	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Works Execution Act, 64 Vict. No. 38 .....	..	..	..	418	5	4	418	5	4
Railway Survey Act, 64 Vict. No. 39 .....	..	..	..	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Public Works Execution Act, 64 Vict. No. 63 .....	..	..	..	319	6	9	317	5	11
Loans to Marine Board of Strahan under Acts 62 Vict. No. 54 and 1 Ed. VII. No. 26	22,037	11	3	..	..	..	4000	0	0
Strahan Marine Board Loan Act, 1 Ed. VII. No. 26 .....	..	..	..	22,037	11	3	..	..	..
Burnie Water Act, 1 Ed. VII. No. 45 .....	..	..	..	20,000	0	0	..	..	..
Loan to Town Board of Burnie under Act 1 Ed. VII. No. 45	13,300	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leven Harbour Trust Acts, 1 Ed. VII. No. 54 and 2 Ed. VII. No. 17 .....	..	..	..	19,500	0	0	..	..	..
Public Works Execution Act, 1 Ed. VII. No. 49	17,400	0	0	3097	16	2	1095	6	11
Loan to Leven Harbour Trust, 2 Ed. VII. No. 17 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Works Execution Act, 2 Ed. VII. No. 43 .....	..	..	..	576	0	4	95	4	6
Public Works Execution Act, 3 Ed. VII. No. 27 .....	..	..	..	52	7	6	23	12	10
Public Works Execution Act, 4 Ed. VII. No. 15 .....	..	..	..	173	16	11	55	10	5
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Ed. VII. No. 42 .....	..	..	..	454	17	2	125	18	11
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Ed. VII. No. 23 .....	..	..	..	226	8	0	62	3	9
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Ed. VII. No. 31 .....	..	..	..	5237	16	7	3728	16	5
Loan to Tasmanian Smelting Coy., 8 Ed. VII. No. 3	20,000	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Tasmanian Smelting Company's Loan Act, 8 Ed. VII. No. 3 .....	..	..	..	20,000	0	0	..	..	..
Public Works Execution Act, 8 Ed. VII. No. 14 .....	..	..	..	1258	0	4	381	13	5
Derwent Valley Railway Extension Act, 8 Ed. VII. No. 28 .....	..	..	..	4	11	6	4	11	6

Scottsdale-Branxholm Railway Construction Act, 8 Ed. VII. No. 45	..	4166 19 3	4166 19 3	..	..	..	20,000 0 0
Hobart Corporation Loan Act, 9 Ed. VII. No. 20	5000 0 0	..	..	2020 0 0	2980 0 0	..	..
Loan to Anchor Tin Mine Limited, 9 Ed. VII. No. 22	..	..	..	..	..	5000 0 0	..
Anchor Tin Mine Limited Loan Act, 9 Ed. VII. No. 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loan to Launceston Fire Brigade Board, 9 Ed. VII. No. 23	350 0 0	..	..	50 0 0	300 0 0	..	..
Launceston Fire Brigade Loan Act, 9 Ed. VII. No. 23	..	700 0 0	..	..	..	700 0 0	..
Loan to Glenorchy Municipality, Act 9 Ed. VII. No. 24	2284 11 6	..	..	..	2284 11 6	..	..
Glenorchy Municipality Loan Act, 9 Ed. VII. No. 24 & 3 Geo. V. No. 41	..	..	..	..	..	3000 0 0	..
Public Works Execution Act, 9 Ed. VII. No. 51	..	3000 0 0	..	..	..	6504 14 8	..
Hobart Fire Brigade Loan Act, 1 Geo. V. No. 33	..	7057 12 0	581 9 7	28 12 3	..	3000 0 0	..
Loan to Hobart Fire Brigade Board, Act 1 Geo. V. No. 33	3000 0 0	..	..	..	3000 0 0	..	..
Burnie-Flowerdale Railway Construction Act, 1 Geo. V. No. 58, & Extension Act, 3 Geo. V. No. 9.	..	6853 5 5	24 9 0	50 0 0	..	6878 16 5	..
Public Works Execution Act, 1 Geo. V. No. 51	..	16,326 14 7	5889 17 6	2533 9 7	..	12,970 6 8	..
Public Works Execution Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 3	..	2474 15 1	262 17 9	..	..	2211 17 4	..
Derwent Valley Further Extension Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 25	..	0 9 7	..	1 9 2	..	0 9 7	..
Public Works Execution Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 38	..	28,209 10 10	9536 15 9	..	..	18,674 4 3	..
Railton-Wilmot Railway Construction Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 60	..	10,880 3 7	2677 15 0	..	..	8202 8 7	..
Public Works Execution Act, 3 Geo. V. No. 6	..	2884 6 10	251 2 8	..	..	2633 4 2	..
Public Works Execution Act, 3 Geo. V. No. 44	..	11,927 8 8	1312 3 5	1037 7 0	..	11,652 12 3	..
Public Works Execution Act, 4 Geo. V. No. 14	..	35,816 6 11	2574 0 3	73 11 9	..	33,315 18 5	..
Loan to Hobart Fire Brigade Board, Act 4 Geo. V. No. 34	1200 0 0	..	..	..	1200 0 0	..	..
Hobart Fire Brigade Board Loan Act, 4 Geo. V. No. 34	..	1290 0 0	..	..	..	1200 0 0	..
Public Works Execution Act, 4 Geo. V. No. 50	..	1000 0 0	..	..	..	1000 0 0	..
Hydro-Electric Purchase Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 4	..	134,271 18 11	153,184 12 10	13,283 3 7	5629 10 4	1383 3 0	..
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 8	..	2016 11 0	633 8 0	..	..	8835 11 6	..
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 13	..	11,899 0 8	3141 3 8	77 14 6	..	..	..
Branxholm-Moorina Railway Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 22	..	1 19 7	2 10 0	0 10 5	..	..	..
Stanley-Trowutta Railway Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 30	..	29,647 13 10	23,166 17 11	5859 1 11	..	12,379 17 10	..
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 40	..	67,092 10 3	25,024 13 9	9214 3 7	..	51,282 0 1	..
The Acquisition of the Hobart Gas Company's Electrical Undertaking, 6 Geo. V. No. 17	8000 0 0	..	..	..	8000 0 0	..	..
Loan to Trustees of Perth Water District, 6 Geo. V. No. 19	73 0 0	..	..	11 6 2	61 13 10	100 0 0	..
Perth Water Trust Loan Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 19	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	16,283,311 8 1	16,895,068 13 11	4,353,583 12 3	4,263,358 13 3	16,808,661 10 10	17,330,193 17 8	..

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1917.			TRANSACTIONS DURING YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1918.			BALANCES ON 30 JUNE, 1918.		
	Dr.		Cr.	Dr.		Cr.	Dr.		Cr.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	16,283,311	8	1	16,895,068	13	11	16,808,661	10	10
Don Heads-Melrose Tramway Extension, 6 Geo. V. No. 27	10,250	0	0	..	..	..	10,250	0	0
Loan to King Island Marine Board, 7 Geo. V. No. 23 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	810	0	0
King Island Marine Board Loan Act .....	..	..	..	160,763	5	8	..	..	..
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 52	36,195	8	0	..	..	1500	..	..	1500
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 59	12,173	12	5	..	..	578	..	..	093
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 25 .....	..	..	..	..	..	46,701	..	..	741
Wallsend Colliery Tramway Purchase Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 27	4500	0	0	..	..	105,484	..	..	321
Hydro-Electric Claims Settlement Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 58	1500	0	0	..	..	..	4500	0	0
Public Works Execution Act (No. 2, 1917), 7 Geo. V. No. 56	55,860	2	2	1977	8	7	1500	0	0
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 59 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Hydro-Electric Works Execution Act, 8 Geo. V. No. 38 .....	..	..	..	125	8	7	52,484	3	9
Public Works Execution Act, 8 Geo. V. No. 52 .....	..	..	..	62,751	14	10	..	..	..
Trust Funds Investments	120,901	5	0	7765	12	3	7585	3	9
Fixed Deposits Commonwealth Bank, London	208,000	0	0	35,371	7	5	..	..	..
Agent-General's Public Account	3493	12	2	126,524	2	7	127,391	14	2
London County and Westminster Bank	166,986	7	3	325,000	0	0	334,000	0	0
Commonwealth Bank, London	2432	7	4	797,477	9	5	76,483	3	3
The Treasurer—Cash at Commonwealth Bank, Tasmania	152,175	5	9	165,053	8	2	1958	13	2
				55	1	0	514	2	4
				2,485,187	16	6	96,751	18	8
	17,057,809	8	2	8,449,707	17	4	17,522,890	9	11
				17,057,809	8	2			

Treasury, Hobart.

N. E. LEWIS, Treasurer.

Having examined the Treasurer's Journal and Ledger, Consolidated Revenue, for the year ended 30 June, 1918, and compared the foregoing Statement with those books, I now certify that this Balance-sheet is correct.

Audit Department, 1st October, 1918.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General.

SUMMARY OF BALANCES AT 30th JUNE, 1918.

	DR.			CR.			NET.					
							DR.			CR.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund... ..	69,213	5	6	...			69,213	5	6	...		
Public Debt	15,137,355	2	9	...			15,137,355	2	9	...		
Inscribed Stock, Debenture and Treasury Bill Account ... ..	...			15,137,355	2	9	...			15,137,355	2	9
Outstanding Overdue Public Debt Account ... ..	...			1000	0	0	...			1000	0	0
Public Debt Redemption Account... ..	...			1290	0	0	...			1290	0	0
Outstanding Receipts and Expenditure of 1917-18	818	11	7	51,597	3	1	...			50,778	11	6
Advance Accounts	23,161	18	9	...			23,161	18	9	...		
Deposit Accounts	309	6	0	101,133	1	5	...			100,823	15	5
Suspense and other Special Accounts	145,699	9	5	28,849	17	5	116,849	12	0	...		
State Advances Trust Fund	107,437	1	3	...			107,437	1	3	...		
Special Appropriation Trust Fund... ..	...			9708	13	11	...			9708	13	11
Reserves under Waste Lands and Crown Lands Acts and Residence Areas ... ..	...			35,830	6	9	...			35,830	6	9
Sinking Funds under Local Bodies Loans Act ... ..	...			2330	13	1	...			2330	13	1
Sinking Fund under Local Public Works Loans Act ... ..	...			116,697	1	6	...			116,697	1	6
Sinking Funds under Special Acts	...			50,637	4	9	...			50,637	4	9
Loan Accounts	1,401,796	3	1	1,986,461	5	3	...			584,665	2	2
Trust Funds Investments	127,391	14	2	...			127,391	14	2	...		
Fixed Deposits, Commonwealth Bank, London	334,000	0	0	...			334,000	0	0	...		
Agent-General's Public Account	76,483	3	3	...			76,483	3	3	...		
London County and Westminster Bank	1958	13	2	...			1958	13	2	...		
Commonwealth Bank, London	514	2	4	...			514	2	4	...		
The Treasurer, Cash at Commonwealth Bank, Tasmania... ..	96,751	18	8	...			96,751	18	8	...		
	17,522,890	9	11	17,522,890	9	11	16,091,116	11	10	16,091,116	11	10

*ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 30th June, 1918,
during the Month of*

Dr.—RECEIPTS.	Gross Receipts.	Repayments.	Net Receipts.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To CASH BALANCE ON 30 JUNE, 1917 .....	...	...	...	...	152,175 5 9
PAYMENTS TO STATE BY COMMONWEALTH (PER CAPITA) .....	...	...	...	250,260 0 0	
TAXATION—					
Land Tax	84,715 6 11	14 0 7	84,701 6 4		
Income Tax	260,026 13 8	157 7 7	259,869 6 1		
Stamp Duties	96,039 13 5	73 11 0	95,966 2 5		
Bank Notes—Duty on	249 0 0	...	249 0 0		
Deceased Persons' Estates Duties	51,208 4 7	520 1 5	50,688 3 2		
Amusement Duty	8092 13 9	17 18 8	8074 15 1		
Percentage on Totalisator Receipts	11,790 17 6	...	11,790 17 6		
Motor Tax	7322 19 1	1 8 4	7321 10 9		
Licences—					
Publicans' and other Licences under Licensing Act	9536 10 0	0 5 0	9536 5 0		
Clubs—Registration of	125 0 0	...	125 0 0		
Wholesale	537 10 0	...	537 10 0		
Packet	50 0 0	...	50 0 0		
Billiard and Bagatelle	1086 0 0	...	1086 0 0		
Auctioneers'	1336 0 0	...	1336 0 0		
Pawnbrokers'	40 0 0	...	40 0 0		
Other Licences	2012 7 0	1 0 0	2011 7 0		
<i>Total from Taxation</i>	534,168 15 11	785 12 7	...	533,383 3 4	
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES—					
Railways	357,640 6 7	...	357,640 6 7		
Stock Act Receipts	85 10 6	...	85 10 6		
Commonwealth of Australia—For Services of State Officers	1106 1 6	...	1106 1 6		
Mental Diseases Hospital—Maintenance of Paying Patients, &c.	6119 11 10	...	6119 11 10		
Gaol, Hobart—Sales, &c.	944 2 0	...	944 2 0		
New Town Infirmary and Consumptive Home—Maintenance, &c.	2095 1 2	...	2095 1 2		
Home for Invalids, Launceston	487 19 7	...	487 19 7		
Government Printer	19,992 18 9	...	19,992 18 9		
Hydro-Electric Department	38,950 3 1	794 2 7	38,156 0 6		
Education Department	39 7 5	...	39 7 5		
Agricultural and Stock Department	727 3 0	112 4 0	614 19 0		
Agricultural and Stock Department— Receipts from sale of Grass-seed and Wire to Sufferers from Bush Fires, 1914	151 0 9	...	151 0 9		
State Farm, Deloraine	670 7 4	...	670 7 4		
Agricultural and Stock Department— Fees under "Stock Brands Act"	383 13 3	24 10 0	359 3 3		
Commission for Payment of Imperial Pen- sions and other charges	361 16 9	...	361 16 9		
Fees, Denison Canal	283 18 9	...	283 18 9		
Recorder of Titles	5479 4 6	30 19 0	5448 5 6		
Sheriff	54 18 0	1 1 0	53 17 0		
Registrar-General	221 17 0	...	221 17 0		
Inspector of Machinery	1273 4 6	...	1273 4 6		
Surveys	6404 13 6	684 12 4	5720 1 2		
For Grant Deeds and Diagrams	552 14 5	...	552 14 5		
Police Department	43 15 2	...	43 15 2		
Crown Solicitor	284 5 9	0 5 0	284 0 9		
Under Merchant Ships Officers' Exami- nation Act	25 0 0	...	25 0 0		
For Steamship Certificates	93 0 6	...	93 0 6		
Public Service Board	7 10 0	...	7 10 0		
Registrar of Supreme Court	0 8 9	...	0 8 9		
Industrial Department	462 12 6	209 15 0	252 17 6		
Stallion Registration Act, 1916	486 13 6	55 0 0	431 13 6		
Public Trustee	2408 13 1	...	2408 13 1		
Miscellaneous	308 2 0	...	308 2 0		
<i>Total Public Works and Services</i> ...	448,145 15 5	1912 8 11	...	446,233 6 6	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	...	...	...	1,229,876 9 10	152,175 5 9

including Transactions of Consolidated Revenue on account of that Year,
July, 1918.

Cr.—PAYMENTS.

EXPENDITURE AGAINST CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Governor's Establishment	3830	2	9			
Ministerial	3817	0	3			
Agent-General in England	1939	6	3			
Legislature—						
Legislative Council	1436	9	4			
House of Assembly	2159	3	5			
General—Reimbursement of Expenses of Members of Parliament	8087	2	0			
Electoral	2898	19	11			
Special Services	4237	10	9			
Chief Secretary's and Premier's Office	3566	14	8			
Audit Department	4962	12	2			
Statistical and Registration Department	3064	4	6			
Inspection of Machinery	2386	12	4			
Public Service Board	1139	12	1			
Public Buildings	4787	5	8			
Administration of Charitable Department	7782	12	0			
Destitute and Neglected Children Department	5054	15	1			
Grants to Charitable Institutions	320	0	0			
Grants to Medical Institutions	34,312	1	10			
New Town Infirmary and Consumptive Home	8819	3	3			
Home for Invalids, Launceston	1058	10	9			
Hospital, Mental Diseases	38,635	0	8			
Public Health Department	4746	7	8			
Industrial Department	1993	15	11			
Education Department	130,159	12	10			
Tasmanian University	7350	0	0			
Miscellaneous—Chief Secretary	8185	12	9			
Treasury	4902	17	9			
Office of Taxes	8645	0	3			
Printing Department	18,234	6	10			
Department of Stores	3329	11	11			
Department of Mines and Magazines and Explosives	7508	18	1			
Miscellaneous—Treasurer	2455	17	6			
Attorney-General	502	3	7			
Parliamentary Draftsman	675	0	6			
Solicitor-General	1871	4	6			
The Judges	4781	4	10			
Supreme Court, Registry of Deeds, Probate Duties, and Stamp Duties	2259	16	0			
Lands' Titles	4272	13	1			
Sheriff and Court of Requests	1293	12	0			
Courts of Requests and Court of Bankruptcy, Launceston	749	2	1			
Magistracy—Southern Division	1548	17	1			
Northern Division	478	10	3			
North-Western Division	419	8	4			
Western Division—District of Macquarie	238	4	7			
Generally	224	16	3			
Police Department	49,447	14	2			
Gaol, Hobart	5757	19	7			
Gaol, Launceston	656	1	7			
Gaols, General Service	204	13	4			
Miscellaneous—Attorney-General	3095	4	4			
Department of Railways	284,029	15	11			
Department of Lands and Surveys	8796	2	8			
Department of Public Works	3201	15	0			
Agricultural and Stock Department	11,386	6	9			
Hydro-Electric Department	20,977	7	5			
Miscellaneous—Minister of Lands and Works	41,461	11	4			
Miscellaneous—General	18,097	10	0			
Pensions, &c.	14,560	3	4			
Interest	549,689	19	11			
Sinking Funds	87,264	10	3			

Carried forward

1,459,748 9 10

Dr.—RECEIPTS.	Gross Receipts.	Repayments.	Net Receipts.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	...	...	...	1,229,876 9 10	152,175 5 9
PUBLIC INVESTMENTS—					
Interest on Public Account, Loans to Local Bodies, &c.	74,820 11 8	56 15 1	74,763 16 7		
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth.....	12,493 19 0	...	12,493 19 0		
<i>Total Public Investments</i>	87,314 10 8	56 15 1	...	87,257 15 7	
LAND SALES AND RENTALS—					
Sale of Crown Land	56,515 19 9	92 11 0	56,423 8 9		
Rent of Crown Lands.....	8817 15 1	129 19 2	8687 15 11		
Rent of Auriferous and Mineral Lands...	15,612 12 10	194 9 3	15,418 3 7		
Fees in connection with ditto	1135 19 0	27 2 6	1108 16 6		
Rent of Government Property	2164 16 4	...	2164 16 4		
Rent of Police Quarters.....	173 8 1	...	173 8 1		
Storage of Explosives, &c.	351 0 10	0 15 0	350 5 10		
Sale of Government Property	440 0 10	39 14 6	400 6 4		
Fees received by Surveyor-General	6662 3 7	198 0 4	6464 3 3		
<i>Total Land Sales and Rentals</i>	91,873 16 4	682 11 9	...	91,191 4 7	
OTHER SOURCES.					
Fines and Fees	1308 13 0	6 0 0	1302 13 0		
Miscellaneous	3493 3 1	52 9 7	3380 13 6		
Refunds by Commonwealth—Railway Fares for Carriage of Military Forces on Tasmanian Government Railways ...	38 8 3	...	38 8 3		
<i>Total other Sources</i>	4780 4 4	58 9 7	...	4721 14 9	
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, SPECIAL GRANT TO TASMANIA	90,000 0 0	...	...	90,000 0 0	
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED REVENUE OF YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1918......	...	...	...	1,503,047 4 9	

SPECIAL RECEIPTS.				
Public Debt Redemption Account.....		...	4000 0 0	
Debentures—				
7 Geo. V. No. 61	161,000 0 0			
9 "	28,200 0 0			
Local Inscribed Stock—				
4 Ed. VII. No. 30.....	560 7 5			
5 " 43.....	25,647 0 5			
5 " 44.....	6437 0 0			
6 " 39.....	32,858 9 0			
6 " 40.....	7656 0 0			
7 " 15.....	15,000 0 0			
7 " 16.....	11,537 14 4			
8 " 25.....	15,610 0 0			
8 " 29.....	3070 0 0			
9 " 59.....	1271 19 2			
9 " 60.....	6965 9 10			
9 " 61.....	22,129 15 0			
1 Geo. V. No. 43.....	5500 0 0			
1 " 44.....	2091 5 8			
2 " 48.....	11,500 0 0			
2 " 50.....	41,230 10 11			
4 " 22.....	9025 0 0			
6 " 68.....	10,152 11 3			
6 " 69.....	115,570 12 7			
7 " 60.....	137,357 5 11			
8 " 47.....	5950 0 0			
Advances to Heads of Departments—Repayments	31,975 13 6		676,321 1 6	
Ditto Fire Brigade Boards, ditto	489 9 4			
Deposit Accounts—			32,465 2 10	
Australian Provincial Assurance Association	225 0 0			
Agent-General—Sundry Accounts	192,269 1 5			
Trust Funds Investment Account	120,033 13 5			
Tasmanian Permanent Executors and Trustees Association Limited	212 10 0			
Perpetual Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company Limited	237 10 0			
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.....	162 10 0			
Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited	225 0 0			
National Executors and Trustees Company of Tasmania Limited	2425 17 6			
<i>Carried forward.</i>	315,791 2 4		2,215,833 9 1	152,175 5 9

Cr.—PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....		...			1,459,748	9	10			
SPECIAL DISBURSEMENTS.										
Local Inscribed Stock redeemed, 4 Ed. VII. No. 30		560	7	5						
5 Ed. VII. No. 43		29,647	0	5						
5 Ed. VII. No. 44		6437	0	0						
6 Ed. VII. No. 39		32,858	9	0						
6 Ed. VII. No. 40		7656	0	0						
7 Ed. VII. No. 15		15,000	0	0						
7 Ed. VII. No. 16		11,537	14	4						
8 Ed. VII. No. 25		15,610	0	0						
8 Ed. VII. No. 29		3070	0	0						
9 Ed. VII. No. 59		1271	19	2						
9 Ed. VII. No. 60		7040	9	10						
9 Ed. VII. No. 61		22,129	15	0						
1 Geo. V. No. 43		5500	0	0						
1 Geo. V. No. 44		2091	5	8						
2 Geo. V. No. 48		11,500	0	0						
2 Geo. V. No. 50		41,230	10	11						
4 Geo. V. No. 22		9025	0	0						
6 Geo. V. No. 68		1000	0	0						
6 Geo. V. No. 69		71,062	14	1						
{ 3 Geo. V. No. 48		28,200	0	0						
{ 4 Geo. V. No. 10										
7 Geo. V. No. 60		8937	5	11						
					331,365	11	9			
Advances to Heads of Departments		30,533	7	6						
Ditto Fire Brigade Boards		400	0	0						
Deposit Accounts—					30,933	7	6			
Fixed Deposits.....		325,000	0	0						
Tasmanian Permanent Executors and Trustees Association Limited.....		212	10	0						
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York		162	10	0						
Australasian Provincial Assurance Association Ltd.		225	0	0						
Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Company Limited.....		225	0	0						
Perpetual Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company		287	10	0						
National Executors and Trustees Company of Tasmania		2425	17	6						
Hydro-Electric Contracts		150	17	2						
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act		17	19	5						
Contracts for Public Works.....		2419	7	0						
Trust Funds Investment Account		126,524	2	7						
Hobart Corporation Loan.....		9583	4	2						
Launceston Corporation Loan.....		14	2	7						
Carried forward		467,248	0	5	1,822,047	9	1			

Dr.—RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>				315,791	2	4	2,215,833	9	1	152,175	5	9
Deposit Accounts—continued.												
Lotteries Amendment Act, 1917				158	7	4						
Fixed Deposits.....				199,000	0	0						
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act				1143	4	7						
Contracts for Public Works				1876	14	0						
Contracts for Stores				5	0	0						
Hobart Corporation Loan				9550	5	7						
Launceston Corporation Loan				14	2	7						
Tasmanian Railways—Contracts				201	19	9						
Belgian Relief Fund, &c.				1081	14	9						
Loveday-Cole Will Trust				7	10	0						
Testamentary Trust Fund				497	3	4						
Board of Trade, London				183	0	0						
							529,510	4	3			
Suspense and other Special Accounts—												
Agent-General, Public Account				724,487	18	4						
London County and Westminster Bank				330,081	2	3						
Tasmanian Railways Stock Account				78,973	12	10						
Gaol, Suspense Account				3166	10	2						
Sundry Public Works Suspense Accounts				10,137	9	10						
Commonwealth Bank of Australia, London				2003	6	0						
Commonwealth of Australia Loan to State of Tasmania—Suspense Account				161,000	0	0						
Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Act Fund				789	5	4						
Hydro-Electric Hire Purchase Suspense Account				338	11	6						
Launceston Marine Board Suspense Account				45	3	6						
Government of Ceylon				58	16	0						
Ditto British Guiana				40	0	0						
Ditto Mauritius				168	0	0						
Ditto Nigeria				126	13	4						
Ditto Victoria				25	0	0						
Ditto Hong Kong				220	1	10						
Union of South Africa				164	11	11						
Education Department School Books and Materials Suspense Account ..				3099	6	7						
Education Department, Flags				2	12	6						
Marrawah Tramway Suspense Account				2781	9	7						
Pensions, &c., Fund Suspense Account				3769	6	9						
Stationery and Stores Suspense Account				23,848	11	3						
Agricultural Live Stock Trading Suspense Account				1284	12	9						
Seed Grain Purchase Act, 1914.....				1358	19	4						
Wheat Suspense Account				22,979	11	3						
Hydro-Electric District Suspense Account				3650	11	9						
Railway Accident near Campania Suspense Account				5000	0	0						
Friendly Society War Claims Account				6745	16	6						
Marine War Risks Insurance Suspense Account				10	4	7						
Relief to Sufferers from Bush Fires Suspense Account				1827	10	10						
Imperial Government Suspense Account				9603	10	7						
Public Service Superannuation Fund Suspense Account				1823	0	9						
Mt. Lyell Disaster Relief Fund				656	18	5						
Survey Advance Account				2603	15	5						
Hobart Technical School Suspense Account				432	16	9						
Launceston Technical School Suspense Account				202	15	2						
Mt. Cameron Water-race Suspense Account.....				379	0	8						
Potato Diseases Fund Account				1018	2	7						
Printing Special Publications				15	10	10						
Cape Barren Island Reserve Fund				271	0	8						
Assisting Immigrants Suspense Account				70	0	0						
Advances on Ores Zeehan Field Suspense Account				4743	14	5						
Main Roads Maintenance Suspense Account.....				2369	10	5						
Fruit Industry Suspense Account				250	0	0						
							1,412,624	13	2			
Special Appropriation, 1913-14, Trust Fund.....				122	0	0						
Special Appropriation, 1914-15, Trust Fund				532	10	0						
Special Appropriation, 1916-17, Trust Fund				1147	2	4						
							1801	12	4			
State Advances Trust Account				9850	6	7						
							9850	6	7			
Reserves—												
Under Waste Lands Act, 1870, Section 29.....				26	17	4						
Under Crown Lands Act, 1890, 54 Vict. No. 8				3177	11	4						
Ditto, 1903 and 1911, 3 Ed. VII. No. 39				24,467	18	6						
For Expenditure under Residence Areas Act				411	13	4						
							28,084	0	6			
Sinking Funds under Local Bodies Loans Act—												
Westbury Municipality				10	14	0						
Queenborough Municipality (£1450)				37	17	5						
Queenborough Municipality (£1225)				31	17	4						
Kentish Municipality, No. 1				19	3	9						
Kentish Municipality (Moina Hall), No. 2				12	4	8						
<i>Carried forward</i>				111	17	2	4,197,704	5	11	152,175	5	9

Cr.—PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	467,248	0	5	1,822,047	9	1			
Deposit Accounts— <i>continued</i> .									
Tasmanian Railways, Contracts	366	9	9						
Lotteries Amendment Act	25	12	4						
Board of Trade, London	333	19	11						
Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavay's Ltd.) ..	4567	10	0						
Agent-General—Sundry Accounts	185,857	0	6						
Loveday-Cole Will Trust	15	0	0						
Girvin's Estate	30	10	0						
Belgian Relief Fund, &c.	363	7	1				658,807	10	0
Suspense and other Special Accounts—									
Agent-General's Public Account	797,477	9	5						
London County and Westminster Bank	165,053	8	2						
Commonwealth of Australia, Loan to State of Tasmania—Suspense Account	161,000	0	0						
Cape Barren Island Reserve Fund	207	10	1						
Tasmanian Railways Stock Account	85,214	17	11						
Gaol Suspense Account	3166	10	2						
Surplus Revenue 1906-7 Trust Fund	113	7	3						
Pillinger Public Cemetery Trust	3	6	8						
Sundry Public Works Suspense Account	10,068	16	9						
Government of Ceylon	61	9	9						
Ditto Union of South Africa	234	14	10						
Ditto Mauritius	168	0	0						
Ditto British Guiana	40	0	0						
Ditto Nigeria	202	13	4						
Ditto Victoria	25	0	0						
Ditto Hongkong	275	1	10						
Pensions, &c., Fund	3494	6	1						
Friendly Societies War Claims Account	5438	11	1						
Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Act Fund	720	18	10						
Imperial Government Suspense Account	12,555	15	5						
Stationery and Stores Suspense Account	32,925	16	7						
Hydro-Electric Hire Purchase Suspense Account	430	13	3						
Survey Advance Account	2603	15	5						
Education Department—School Books and Material Suspense Account ..	3287	8	7						
Public Service Superannuation Fund	1819	15	5						
Relief to Sufferers from Bush Fires Suspense Account	8	5	2						
Launceston Marine Board Suspense Account	32	11	6						
Wheat Suspense Account	21,514	10	2						
Railway Accident near Campania Suspense Account	361	12	7						
Marrawah Tramway Suspense Account ..	2534	9	1						
<i>Daily Mail</i> , &c., War Fund Suspense Account	36	10	0						
Potato Diseases Fund Account	1574	3	7						
Mt. Cameron Water-race Suspense Account	379	0	8						
Assisting Immigrants Suspense Account	70	0	0						
Launceston Technical School Suspense Account	152	3	0						
Hobart Technical School Suspense Account	367	12	1						
Hydro-Electric District Suspense Account	3650	11	9						
Agricultural Livestock Trading Suspense Account	1284	12	9						
Marine War Risks Insurance Suspense Account	6	18	4						
Seed Grain Purchase Act, 1914	166	15	7						
Commonwealth Bank of Australia, London	55	1	0						
Advances on Ores Zeehan Field Suspense Account	4853	16	0						
Main Roads Maintenance Suspense Account	2361	18	5						
Anchor Tin Mine Suspense Account	20	0	0						
Sale of Unallotted Stock issued to Tas. Main Line Railway Co.	422	8	8						
Mount Lyell Disaster Relief Fund	2000	0	0						
Tasmanian Smelting Company Suspense Account	10,477	12	8						
Public Works Supervision Suspense Account	0	11	7				1,338,920	11	8
Special Appropriation, 1913-14, Trust Fund	3953	9	9						
Special Appropriation, 1914-15, Trust Fund	1703	4	5						
Special Appropriation, 1915-16, Trust Fund	31	4	10						
Special Appropriation, 1916-17, Trust Fund ..	923	12	10						
Aid to Mining Trust Fund	240	6	5				6856	18	3
State Advances Trust Account	12,881	14	7				12,881	14	7
Reserve under Waste Lands Act, 45 Vict. No. 5	9	16	0						
Ditto for Expenditure under Residence Areas Act	147	0	0						
Ditto under Crown Lands Act, 1890, 54 Vict. No. 8	4341	13	8						
Ditto under Crown Lands Act, 1903, 3 Ed. VII. No. 39	24,500	2	0				28,998	11	8
Sinking Fund under Local Bodies Loans Act, Kentish Municipality, No. 1 ..	0	5	6				0	5	6
Sinking Fund under the Strahan Marine Board Loan Acts, 62 Vict. No. 54, and 1 Ed. VII. No. 26	4000	0	0				4000	0	0
Loans to Local Bodies under Local Public Works Loans Act, 54 Vict. No. 30 ..	72,132	16	0				72,132	16	0
Loan to King Island Marine Board, 7 Geo. V. No. 23	810	0	0				810	0	0
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	...						3,945,455	16	9

Dr.—RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>		111	17	2	4,197,704	5	11	152,175	5	9
Sinking Funds under Local Bodies Loans Act— <i>continued</i> .										
Kentish Municipality, No. 3 (Erriba Hall)		10	14	0						
New Town Municipality, No. 1		65	14	3						
Ditto No. 2		117	10	2						
Richmond Municipality—Town Hall		7	16	4						
Penguin Municipality		2	0	0						
Circular Head Municipality—Smithton Town Hall		12	11	8						
Ditto Stanley Town Hall		25	4	0						
Emu Bay Municipality—Wivenhoe Recreation Ground		16	0	0						
Ditto Ridgley Public Hall		6	0	0						
Table Cape Municipality, No. 2		2	0	0						
Ditto No. 3		2	8	11						
Ditto No. 4		12	4	10						
Ditto No. 5		2	8	6						
Ditto No. 6		2	8	6						
Ditto No. 7		2	4	8						
Leven Municipality, No. 3		9	13	7						
Ditto No. 4		10	17	5						
Ditto No. 5		7	19	9						
Ditto No. 6		8	12	1						
Sinking Funds under Local Public Works Loans Act—										
Municipalities, &c.—					496	5	10			
Beaconsfield		2	15	11						
Bothwell, Water, 6 Ed. VII. No. 26		24	12	8						
Ditto, Town Hall		17	1	11						
Bruny (Recreation Ground)		2	6	10						
Campbell Town, 8 Ed. No. 48		46	19	9						
Clarence, Lindisfarne		16	9	10						
Cressy Water District		20	7	1						
Circular Head Marine Board, 7 Geo. V. No. 36		8	6	1						
Deloraine, Light		84	1	11						
Ditto, Water		79	11	9						
Devonport, Water (Formby)		690	5	3						
Ditto, 63 Vict. No. 30		56	19	1						
Ditto, 2 Ed. VII. No. 40, 4 Ed. VII. No. 33, and 1 Geo. V. No. 31 ..		250	14	5						
Emu Bay, 7 Ed. VII. No. 21		169	9	9						
Ditto, 3 Geo. V. No. 8		61	6	6						
Ditto, 9 Ed. VII. No. 54 (Burnie Recreation)		29	5	9						
Ditto, 2 Ed. VII. No. 53		47	8	0						
Ditto, 2 Geo. V. No. 27 (Burnie Light)		93	9	9						
Esperance, 2 Geo. V. No. 31		6	0	3						
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 26		30	1	6						
Evandale Water District		42	19	6						
Fingal, Water		22	9	3						
Ditto, St. Marys, Water, 1 Geo. V. No. 36		14	15	11						
Ditto (Cornwall Water Supply)		3	11	10						
Glamorgan, Water (Swansea)		16	13	5						
Glenorchy, Water Trust, 55 Vict. No. 83		152	13	5						
Ditto, ditto, 1 Geo. V. No. 13		95	16	1						
Ditto—To redeem Debentures, 2 Geo. V. No. 30		71	7	4						
Gormanston, 63 Vict. No. 19		35	11	5						
Ditto, 64 Vict. No. 65 and 2 Ed. VII. No. 12		88	4	2						
Huen, Public Hall, 4 Geo. V. No. 31		6	14	9						
Huen, ditto, 2 Geo. V. No. 12		30	10	9						
Huen, Franklin Lighting, 4 Geo. V. No. 32		54	2	8						
Kentish Municipality, 3 Geo. V. No. 37, &c.		22	13	1						
King Island Municipality, 6 Geo. V. No. 9		25	15	2						
Latrobe, Water		178	1	8						
Leven, Light (Ulverstone)		92	18	2						
Ditto, Water (Ulverstone)		150	18	2						
Leven Harbour Trust, 1 Geo. V. No. 34		144	3	2						
Longford, Light		56	5	7						
Longford Water District		103	14	11						
New Norfolk		22	8	7						
New Town, 3 Geo. V. No. 25		21	3	3						
New Town, Drainage, 2 Ed. VII. No. 27		50	0	3						
New Town, 4 Geo. V. No. 33		13	1	8						
New Town Municipality (Jutland Creek), 7 Geo. V. No. 26		11	14	2						
Ditto (Main Road Widening), 7 Geo. V. No. 26		9	5	4						
North Eastern Harbour Trust		32	7	10						
Penguin, 8 Ed. VII. No. 13		27	13	5						
Perth Water Trust		32	0	1						
Port Cygnet Municipality, 3 Geo. V. No. 30		17	0	3						
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 5		32	0	1						
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 6 (Lovett Lighting)		15	7	3						
Port Cygnet Municipal Council, 7 Geo. V. No. 22		12	16	0						
Queenstown, 62 Vict. No. 53		56	9	2						
Ditto, 64 Vict. No. 53		67	4	2						
Ditto, 3 Ed. VII. No. 35		36	10	8						
Ditto, 6 Geo. V. No. 31 (Public Library)		1	4	8						
Queenborough, 2 Geo. V. No. 11		35	2	11						
Richmond, Town Hall		4	1	4						
<i>Carried forward</i>		3639	5	1	4,198,140	11	9			

Gr.—PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....	...			3,945,455	16	9			
Loan Accounts—									
Closer Settlements Fund	93,986	10	1						
Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund	95,972	10	1						
				189,959	0	2			
Roads under Waste Lands Act, 1870, Section 28, Crown Lands Act, 1890, Section 113, and Crown Lands Act, 1903, Sections 171 and 172	3987	3	2						
Roads under Crown Lands Act, 1890, Section 114, and Crown Lands Act, 1903, Section 173	384	4	3						
Education Act, 49 Vict. No. 15	13,337	8	4						
Marine Board of Strahan Loan Act, 62 Vict. No. 54 & 1 Ed. VII. No. 26	4000	0	0						
Public Works Execution Act, 63 Vict. No. 41	13	8	5						
Public Works Execution Act, 1 Ed. VII. No. 49	5	0	4						
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Ed. VII. No. 23	11	0	9						
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Ed. VII. No. 31	61	8	1						
Public Works Execution Act, 8 Ed. VII. No. 14	76	5	0						
Public Works Execution Act, 9 Ed. VII. No. 51	39	18	6						
Public Works Execution Act, 1 Geo. V. No. 51	1173	17	4						
Burnie-Flowerdale Railway Construction and Extension Acts, 1 Geo. V. No. 58 and 3 Geo. V. No. 9	24	9	0						
Public Works Execution Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 3	255	1	5						
Public Works Execution Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 38	297	7	4						
Railton-Wilmot Railway Construction Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 60	177	15	0						
Public Works Execution Act, 3 Geo. V. No. 6	242	10	3						
Public Works Execution Act, 3 Geo. V. No. 44	657	13	10						
Public Works Execution Act, 4 Geo. V. No. 14	1792	5	2						
Hydro-Electric Purchase Act, 1914, 5 Geo. V. No. 4	153,184	12	10						
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 8	633	8	0						
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 13	2962	11	0						
Bransholm-Moorina Railway Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 22	2	10	0						
Stanley-Trowutta Railway Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 30	23,166	17	11						
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 40	24,879	0	8						
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 52	24,278	7	5						
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 59	9764	13	9						
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 35	53,589	1	10						
Dreadnought-Boulder Tram Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 56	125	8	7						
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 59	59,604	0	5						
State Hydro-Electric Works Execution Act, 8 Geo. V. No. 38	7765	12	3						
Public Works Execution Act, 8 Geo. V. No. 52	35,371	7	5						
Discount and Expenses of Floating Loan under Acts 5 Geo. V. No. 46, 6 Geo. V. No. 69, & 7 Geo. V. No. 61	14,364	5	11						
				436,228	14	2			
Outstanding Receipts of 1917-18 (being Receipts on account of Consolidated Revenue of 1917-18 during July, 1918, distributed under proper heads of service on other side of Account)	818	11	7						
Outstanding Expenditure of 1916-17	42,698	10	8	43,517	2	3			
<i>Carried forward</i>				4,615,160	13	4			

Dr.—RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>				3639	5	1	4,198,140	11	9	152,175	5	9
Sinking Funds—continued.												
<i>Municipalities, &c.—continued.</i>												
Ross, Water, 5 Ed. VII. No. 18.....				21	5	3						
Ditto, 55 Vict. No. 83 and 60 Vict. No. 26.....				23	16	2						
Ringarooma Municipality, 6 Geo. V. No. 32				4	7	5						
St. Leonards Municipality, 8 Geo. V. No. 34				1	5	2						
St. Helens Water District				0	2	8						
Scottsdale, 59 Vict. No. 55				58	16	1						
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 17				8	0	9						
St. Leonards, 9 Ed. VII. No. 56, 2 Geo. V. No. 10, and 3 Geo. V. No. 3.				36	6	11						
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 28				43	10	10						
Sorell Municipality, 5 Geo. V. No. 26				52	1	8						
Strahan, 61 Vict. No. 18.....				21	2	8						
Ditto, 1 Ed. VII. No. 5				12	17	1						
Table Cape, 3 Geo. V. No. 4				103	7	1						
Ditto, Wynyard Lighting, 5 Geo. V. No. 37				62	19	2						
Westbury, Water (Bracknell)				9	13	4						
Ditto, ditto (Westbury and Hagley)				68	13	7						
Zeehan, Light, 6 Ed. VII. No. 2				126	6	0						
Ditto, 61 Vict. No. 19				182	4	2						
Zeehan Municipality, 7 Geo. V. No. 16				6	16	5						
Corporation of Hobart, Water, 7 Ed. VII. No. 34				299	12	6						
Ditto, 3 Ed. VII. No. 32.....				382	14	0						
Ditto, Mt. Stuart				31	7	3						
Ditto, Purchase of Land, Long Beach, 4 Geo. V. No. 24				32	17	4						
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 28, Streets, Queenborough				20	7	1						
Corporation of Launceston.....				776	10	11						
Marine Board of Launceston, 61 Vict. No. 20. &c.....				294	18	1						
Ditto ditto (Tamar Improvements), 3 Geo. V. No. 52				1561	6	6						
Ditto Mersey.....				931	18	6						
Ditto Strahan				338	9	9						
Ditto Burnie and Table Cape				1469	13	2						
Ditto Table Cape				176	17	9						
Metropolitan Drainage Board, 6 Ed. VII. No. 43, Sec. 3.....				2723	15	0						
Ditto, ditto, Sections 4 and 5				329	9	1						
Sinking Funds under Special Acts—							13,852	14	5			
Marine Board, Launceston, Sinking Fund, 4 Ed. VII. No. 2				295	8	9						
Marine Board, Launceston, Sinking Fund under Act 53 Vict. No. 34, No. 1				65	2	0						
Ditto, ditto, No. 2				50	8	1						
Sinking Fund under Strahan Marine Board Loan Act, 62 Vict. No. 54												
and 1 Ed. VII. No. 26				4000	0	0						
Sinking Fund for redemption of Debentures issued under State Savings												
Bank Transfer Act, 1912				9076	1	1						
Hobart Sewerage Act, 1913, Sinking Fund, 4 Geo. V. No. 17				251	7	6						
Glenorchy Municipality Sinking Fund—Moonah Streets				49	15	6						
Burnie Water Sinking Fund, under Act 1 Ed. VII. No. 45				210	19	3						
Hobart Fire Brigade Board Loan Sinking Fund, 1 Geo. V. No. 33				74	13	8						
Hobart Fire Brigade Board Loan Sinking Fund, 4 Geo. V. No. 34				89	18	4						
Loan Accounts—							14,163	14	2			
Closer Settlements Fund				91,347	4	5						
Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund.....				115,705	15	5						
							207,052	19	10			
Roads under Waste Lands Act, 1870. Section 28, Crown Lands Act,												
1890, Section 113, and Crown Lands Act, 1903, Sections 171 and 172.....				28	10	0						
Roads under Crown Lands Act, 1890, Section 114, and Crown Lands Act,												
1903, Section 173				18	0	0						
Education Act, 49 Vict. No. 15.....				13,690	7	2						
Public Works Execution Act, 1 Geo. V. No. 51.....				2533	9	7						
Public Works Execution Act, 9 Ed. VII. No. 51				28	12	3						
Public Works Execution Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 38.....				1	9	2						
Public Works Execution Act, 3 Geo. V. No. 44.....				1037	7	0						
Public Works Execution Act, 4 Geo. V. No. 14.....				57	11	6						
Hydro-Electric Purchase Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 4				13,283	3	7						
Public Works Execution Act, 8 Geo. V. No. 52				488	10	7						
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 13				43	6	3						
Bransholm-Moorina Railway, 5 Geo. V. No. 22.....				0	10	5						
Stanley-Trowutta Railway Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 30				5859	1	11						
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 40.....				9214	3	7						
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 52.....				389	12	5						
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 59				2193	19	6						
Burnie-Flowerdale Railway, 1 Geo. V. No. 58				50	0	0						
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 59				9402	13	3						
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 25.....				914	2	10						
State Hydro-Electric Works Execution Act, 8 Geo. V. No. 38				180	8	6						
Public Works Execution Act, 8 Ed. VII. No. 14				10	14	1						
Repayments Loans to Local Bodies, &c.—							59,425	13	7			
Loan to Trustees Perth Water District, 6 Geo. V. No. 19.....				11	6	2						
Loans to Trustees under Cemeteries Amendment Act, 64 Vict. No. 33 ..				34	3	5						
Loans to Local Bodies under Local Public Works Loans Act				8310	0	0						
Loan to Marine Board of Strahan, 62 Vict. No. 54 and 1 Ed. VII. No. 26				4000	0	0						
Loan to Launceston Fire Brigade Board, 9 Ed. VII. No. 23				50	0	0						
Loan to Anchor Tin Mine, 9 Ed. VII No. 22				2020	0	0						
							14,425	9	7			
Outstanding Receipts of 1916-17 .....				...			1078	19	10			
Outstanding Expenditure of 1917-18 (being Expenditure against Consolidated												
Revenue of 1917-18 during July, 1918, distributed under proper Heads												
of Service on other side of Account) .....				...			51,597	3	1			
										4,559,737	6	3
<i>Carried forward</i>						£4,711,912	12	0

Dr.—PAYMENTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 4,615,160 13 4
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<i>Carried forward</i>	£ 4,615,160 13 4
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Dr. -- RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	4,711,912	12	0
	4,711,912	12	0

SUMMARY of Receipts

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance on hand 30th June, 1917	152,175	5	9
General Revenue and Special Grant from Commonwealth	1,503,047	4	9
Public Debt Redemption Account	4,000	0	0
Sale of Securities	676,321	1	6
Advance Accounts	32,465	2	10
Deposit Accounts	529,510	4	3
Suspense and Other Special Accounts	1,412,624	13	2
Special Appropriation and Aid to Mining Trust Funds	1801	12	4
State Advances Trust Fund	9850	6	7
Reserves	28,084	0	6
Sinking Funds under Local Bodies Loans Act	436	5	10
Ditto Local Public Works Loans Act	13,852	14	5
Ditto Special Acts	14,163	14	2
Closer Settlement Fund	91,347	4	5
Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund	115,705	15	5
Loans and Public Works Acts	59,425	13	7
Repayment of Loans to Public Bodies	14,425	9	7
Miscellaneous	52,676	2	11
	£4,711,912	12	0

Cr.—PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	4,615,160	13	4
By Cash Balance on 30th June, 1918	96,751	18	8
	<u>4,711,912</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

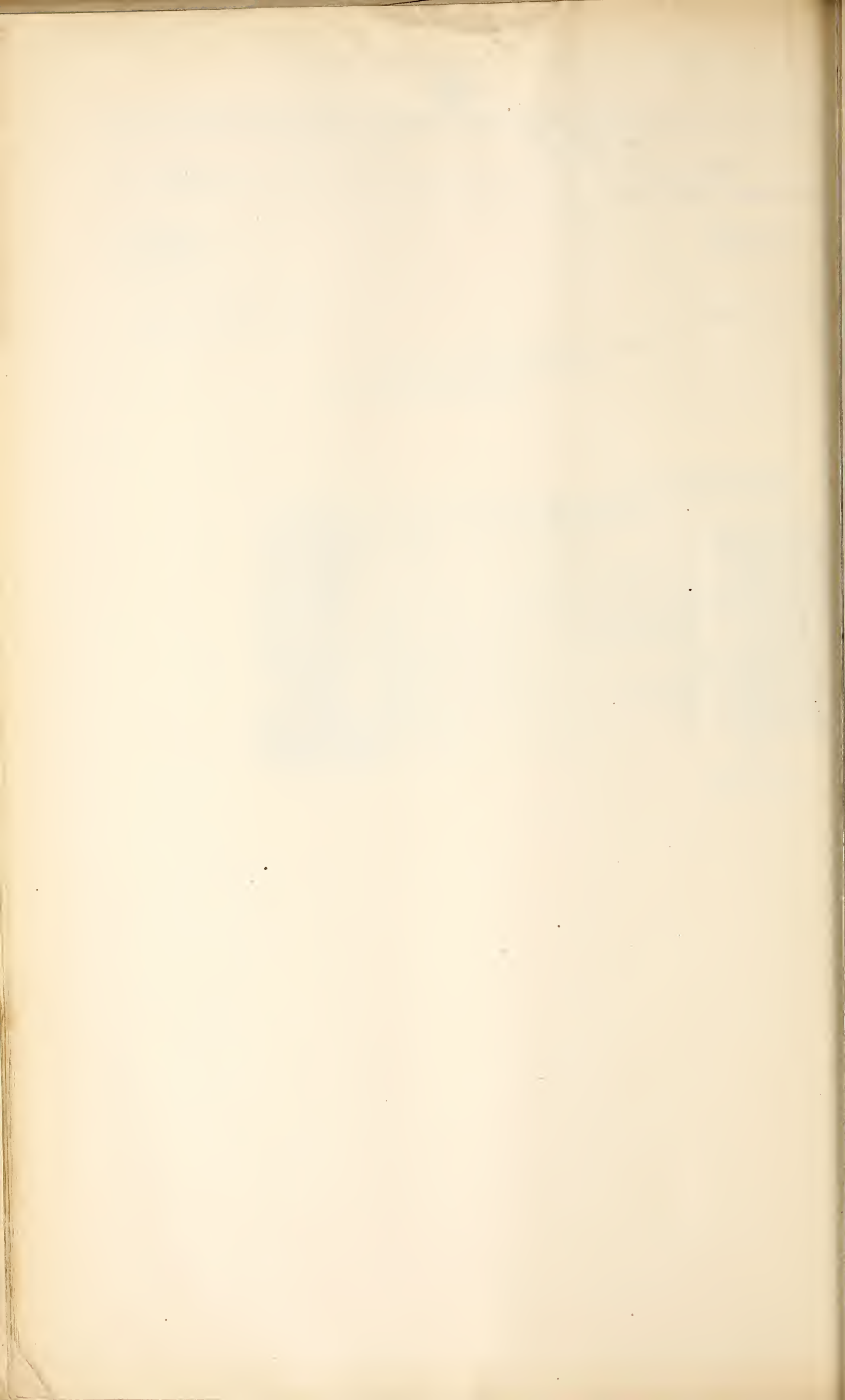
Treasury, Hobart,

N. E. LEWIS, *Treasurer.*

Examined and certified to be correct.

E. H. PRETYMAN, *Auditor-General.**Audit Department, 1 October, 1918.**and Expenditure.*

	£	s.	d.
EXPENDITURE.			
Revenue and Special Grant	1,469,748	9	10
Redemption of Loans	331,365	11	9
Advance Accounts	30,933	7	6
Deposit Accounts	658,07	10	0
Suspense and other Special Accounts	1,338,920	11	8
Special Appropriation and Aid to Mining Trust Funds	6,856	18	3
State Advances Trust Fund	12,881	14	7
Reserves	28,998	11	8
Sinking Funds under Local Bodies Loans Act	0	5	6
Ditto Special Acts	4000	0	0
Loans to Local Bodies	72,942	16	0
Closer Settlement Fund	93,986	10	1
Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund	95,972	10	1
Loans and Public Works Acts	436,228	14	2
Miscellaneous	43,517	2	3
Balance at 30th June, 1918	96,751	18	8
	<u>£4,711,912</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>



30th June, 1918.	
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Account.	Railways and Tramways.		Roads, Bridges, &c., Harbours, & Jetties.		Public Schools.		Other Public Buildings.		Loans to Local Bodies.		Closer Settlement.		Hydro-Electric.		Returned Soldiers' Settlement.		Other Public Works and Purposes.		Total.																					
	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.																				
Roads under Waste Lands Act, 1870, Sec. 28; Crown Lands Act, 1890, Sec. 113, and Crown Lands Act, 1903, Secs. 171 and 172.	...	...	3987	3 2	28	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3987	3 2	28 10 0					
Roads under Crown Lands Act, 1890, Sec. 114, and Crown Lands Act, 1903, Sec. 173	...	...	384	4 3	18	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	4 3	18 0 0					
Education Act, 49 Vict. No. 15	...	...	...	...	13,337	8 4	13,690	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,337	8 4	13,690 7 2					
Loans to Local Bodies under Local Public Works Loans Act, 51 Vict. No. 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,132	16 0	8310	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,132	16 0	8310 0 0					
Marine Board of Strahan Loan Act, 1 Ed. VII. No. 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000	0 0	4000	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4000	0 0	4000 0 0					
Public Works Execution Act, 68 Vict. No. 41	...	...	13	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8 5	...			
Loan to Trustees under Cemeteries Amendment Act, 64 Vict. No. 33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3 5		
Public Works Execution Act, 1 Ed. VII. No. 19	5	0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0 4		
Loan to Launceston Fire Brigade Board, 9 Ed. VII. No. 23	...	...	11	0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0 9				
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Ed. VII. No. 91	12	1 8	...	...	49	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1 8				
...	28	14 6	10	14 1	47	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	14 6						
...	...	...	...	...	39	18 6	28	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	18 6				
...																			
Burnie-Flowerdale Railway Act, 1 Geo. V. No. 51	444	16 5	2533	7 7	729	0 11	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	16 5							
Public Works Execution Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 3	24	9 0	50	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	9 0				
...	...	...	...	...	255	1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	1 5		
...	146	11 9	1	9 2	150	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	11 9						
Railton-Willoot Survey Act, 2	172	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	15 0		
Public Works Execution Act, 3 Geo. V.	...	...	242	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	10 3		
...	473	10 0	1025	0 0	184	3 10	12 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	10 0							
Hydro-Electric Purchase Act, 5 Geo. V.	478	19 4	7	11 6	1248	4 10	50 0 0	65	1 0	...	...	...	153,184	12 10	13,283	3 7	...	...	153,184	12 10	13,283 3 7														
Public Works Execution Act, 6	40	1 9	...	...	12	19 7	...	580	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1 9							
...	...	...	2962	11 0	43	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2962	11 0				
Branchholm-Moorine Railway Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 22	2	10 0	0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10 0				
Stanley-Trometta Railway Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 30	23,166	17 11	5859	1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,166	17 11				
Public Works Execution Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 40	15,104	18 7	7809	19 2	7729	6 10	1320 19 2	1158	8 10	83	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,104	18 7											
Loan to Trustees Perth Water District, 6 Geo. V. No. 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 52	6106	9 7	51	11 5	15,155	7 8	138 1 0	2616	12 5	200	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6106	9 7											
...	5136	18 3	2183	19 6	4347	12 9	10 0 0	260	2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5136	18 3									
State Hydro-Electric Works Execution Act, 8 Geo. V. No. 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7765	12 3	180	8 6	...	...	...	...	...														
Public Works Execution Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 25	...	...	53,589	1 10	914	2 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,589	1 10				
Dreadnought-Boulder Tram Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 56	30,048	13 6	7940	13 4	25,584	5 11	975 18 7	8971	1 0	7	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,048	13 6											
Closer Settlement Fund	125	8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,986	10 1	91,347	4 5	...	...	...	...	125	8 7						
Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works Execution Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 62	1211	3 5	...	...	17,441	15 11	488 10	713,616	0 0	3202	8 1	...	...	...	...	95,072	10 1	638	8 1	...	...																	
Loan to King Island Marine Board, 7 Geo. V. No. 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loan to Anchor Tin Mine, 9 Ed. VII. No. 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	£ 83,034	19 7	27,473	18 1	134,166	10 4	4028 9	826,853	8 4	13,890	7 2	11,774	0 9	200	15 3	76,942	16 0	12,405	9 7	93,986	10 1	91,347	4 5	160,050	5 1	13,463	12 1	95,072	10 1	638	8 1	1085	4	22498	11	4	64,766	4 5	165,836	15 8

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

APPENDIX (B) to Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, 1 July, 1917, to 30 June, 1918.

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with the Aid to Mining Trust Fund for Year ending 30 June, 1918 :—

	£	s.	d.
Appropriated by Act 3 Geo. V. No. 21	18,000	0	0
Reappropriated by Section 6, Subsection 3, of 3 Geo. V. No. 21, from Surplus Revenue 1906-7, Trust Fund.....	2000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	20,000	0	0
Less Expenditure 1st July, 1912, to 30th June, 1918	19,528	9	3
	<hr/>		
	£471	10	9
	<hr/>		

The Aid to Mining Trust Fund.

(A)—Mining Prospecting and Development Work, &c., undertaken by or under the direction of the Department of Mines

To be Applied by the Minister—

In prospecting for gold or any other metal or mineral at Lefroy, Mathinna, and in the North-Eastern mining division

In the purchase and erection or hiring of a State battery or other plant for the examination or treatment of ores in a locality on the West Coast deemed suitable by the Minister, and the cutting, construction, and formation of races, dams, and other works deemed necessary by the Minister in connection with the same, pursuant to Part IV. of "The Mining Development Act, 1912"

In opening up old tracks

In cutting and constructing tracks in the Heemskirk District, and from Macquarie Harbour to Port Davey

Advances in Aid of Mining and Prospecting.

Advances to miners for prospecting, pursuant to "The Mining Development Act, 1912"

Assistance towards boring, not exceeding One-half the total cost, pursuant to Part V. of "The Mining Development Act, 1912"

	Balance on 30th June, 1917.		Transactions during Year ending 30th June, 1918.		Balance on 30th June, 1918.	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
...
...	...	462 5 2	240 6 5	...	...	221 18 9
...	...	0 11 6	...	...	...	0 11 6
...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	1 0 0
...	...	0 18 11	...	...	...	0 18 11
...	...	210 9 10	...	...	...	210 9 10
...	...	36 11 9	...	...	...	36 11 9
...	£711 17 2	...	£240 6 5	...	...	£471 10 9

APPENDIX (C) to Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with the Special Appropriation, 1913-14, Trust Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Appropriated by Act 4 Geo. V. No. 23	72,500	0	0
Less Expenditure 1st July, 1913, to 30th June, 1918	65,680	3	0
	<u>£6819</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>

	Balance on 30th June, 1917.			Transactions during Year ending 30th June, 1918.						Balance on 30th June, 1918.		
	Cr.			Dr.		Cr.		Cr.		Cr.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. For the repair and renewal of such main or important Roads as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief, determines	1099	13	9	1089	6	5	...	...	...	10	7	4
2. Wynyard-Waratah Road Construction .....	...	...	...	121	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Great Lake Road Construction	121	11	10	210	11	7	8	0	0	...	...	...
4. Repairs and Renewals of Roads and Tracks generally	202	11	7	3	10	10	...	...	...	201	14	11
5. State Public Buildings: Alterations and Additions	3	10	10	32	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. University Building	234	5	8	11	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Hospitals	11	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Ralph's Bay Neck Canal, towards construction (subject to the provisions of an Act to be passed providing for contributions from certain local bodies, and for the maintenance and control of the Canal)	5000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000	0	0
9. For all or any of the following purposes:—Afforestation; the Protection and Preservation of Growing Timber; Forest Plantations and State Nurseries; and any expenses connected with the foregoing (including administration)	990	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	990	0	0
10. Expenses connected with establishing a National Reserve or Park in the vicinity of Lady Barron Falls and Russell Falls in the Tyenna District	186	19	4	105	18	1	104	0	0	185	1	3
11. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Mining Development Act, 1912"	212	4	6	175	6	2	10	0	0	46	18	4
12. Assisting Prospectors to further develop their discoveries upon conditions to be determined by the Minister	426	11	10	40	16	8	...	...	...	385	15	2
13. Loan to North-Western Co-operative Freezing and Canning Company Limited, upon conditions to be determined by Parliament	2162	2	4	2162	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	£10,651	6	9	£3953	9	9	£122	0	0	£6819	17	0

APPENDIX (D) to Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with the Special Appropriation, 1914-15, Trust Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Appropriated by Act 5 Geo. V. No. 9	70,000	0	0
Less Expenditure 1st July, 1914, to 30th June, 1918 ...	69,143	7	1
	<u>£856</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>

	Balance on 30th June, 1917.			Transactions during Year ending 30th June, 1918.			Balance on 30th June, 1918.					
	Cr.			Dr.			Cr.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912"	1403	3	10	1398	7	4	...	4	16	6		
2. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912"	147	3	6	54	7	1	532	10	0	625	6	5
3. Assisting Prospectors to further develop their discoveries upon conditions to be determined by the Minister for Mines	477	0	0	250	10	0	...	226	10	0		
	£2027	7	4	£1703	4	5	£532	10	0	£856	12	11

APPENDIX (E) to Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with the Special Appropriation, 1915-16, Trust Fund for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Appropriated by Act 6 Geo. V. No. 5 & 6 Geo. V. No. 67	8000	0	0
Less Expenditure 1st July, 1915, to 30th June, 1918	8000	0	0
	<u>Nil.</u>		

	Balance on 30th June, 1917.			Transactions during Year ending 30th June, 1918.			Balance on 30th June, 1918.		
	Cr.			Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For defraying the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, in connection with mining and mining operations in respect of the State Argent Flat Mine at Zeehan...	36	4	10	36	4	10	...		

APPENDIX (F) to Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with the Special Appropriation, 1916-17, Trust Fund for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Appropriated by Act 7 Geo. V. No. 40	8500	0	0
Less Expenditure 1st July, 1916, to 30th July, 1918	6467	16	0
	<u>£2032</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

	Balance on 30th June, 1917.	Transactions during Year ending 30th June, 1918.		Balance on 30th June, 1918.
	£ s. d.	Dr. £ s. d.	Cr. £ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. For defraying the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, in connection with mining and mining operations in respect of the State Argent Flat Mine at Zeehan ...	...	...	...	...
2. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912"	1308 14 6	923 12 10	1147 2 4	1532 4 0
3. For assistance towards boring, under Part V. of "The Mining Development Act, 1912," provided that the assistance in any case shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of boring	500 0 0	...	...	500 0 0
	£1808 14 6	£923 12 10	£1147 2 4	£2032 4 0

TASMANIA

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Expenditure from the CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND of Tasmania for the Service of the Twelve Months ended 30th June, 1918, compared with the Amounts authorised by Parliament in the Appropriation Act for 1917-18, made up to 31st July, 1918.

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>His Excellency the Governor's Establishment.</i>				
Salaries	3160 0 0	3160 0 0	...	
Contingencies—				
Repairs and Furniture, Government House, under 4 Ed. VII. No. 10	399 0 11	400 0 0	...	0 19 1
Stationery, Stores, Fuel, Light, Printing, Advertising, Newspapers (for Offices), Uniform for Office Attendant, and Maintenance of Gas Lamps at Gates	271 1 10	140 0 0	181 1 10	
Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones ...				
	3830 2 9	3700 0 0	131 1 10	0 19 1
<i>Ministerial.</i>				
Salaries	3200 0 0	3200 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses of Ministers, Carriage Hire, Miscellaneous Expenses, and Entertainment of Distinguished Visitors	617 0 3	350 0 0	267 0 3	
	3817 0 3	3550 0 0	267 0 3	
<i>Agent-General in England.</i>				
Salaries	1290 0 0	1720 0 0	...	480 0 0
Contingencies—				
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, Stationery, Stores, and Incidental Expenses, Rent of Office, Postage, Telegrams, and Cablegrams	349 6 3	700 0 0	...	350 13 9
Payment of Special Services by Staff	225 0 0	300 0 0	...	75 0 0
Payment to Consulting Electrical Engineer for Special Services rendered	75 0 0	...	75 0 0	
	*1939 6 3	2720 0 0	75 0 0	855 13 9
<i>Legislature—</i>				
<i>Legislative Council.</i>				
Salaries	1020 0 0	1020 0 0		
Allowance	300 0 0	300 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Incidental Expenses, including Catering, Stationery, Stores, Uniform for Office Keeper and Messenger, and Advertising	116 9 4	100 0 0	16 9 4	
Postal Charges, Telegraphs, and Telephones				
	1436 9 4	1420 0 0	16 9 4	
<i>House of Assembly.</i>				
Salaries	1526 18 11	1526 18 11	...	
Contingencies—				
Incidental Expenses, including Catering and Insurance of Books in Library	416 0 10	500 0 0	...	83 19 2
Newspapers and Books	119 14 10	120 0 0	...	0 5 2
Stationery, Stores, and Uniforms for Messengers	96 8 10	100 0 0	...	3 11 2
Postal Charges, Telegraphs, and Telephones, and Advertising				
	2159 3 5	2246 18 11	...	87 15 6
<i>General.</i>				
Reimbursement of Expenses of Members of Parliament	7987 2 0	8000 0 0	...	12 18 0
Salary of Leader of the Opposition	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	
	8087 2 0	8100 0 0	...	12 18 0
<i>Electoral.</i>				
Electoral Rolls, Expenses of preparing and printing	2898 19 11	1500 0 0	1398 19 11	
Elections, Expenses of				
Postage and Telegrams				
	2898 19 11	1500 0 0	1398 19 11	

* Expenditure to 31st March 1918.

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Special Services.				
Railway-passes for Members and Wives	2000 0 0	2000 0 0		
Printing—Bills				
Notice Papers and Journals, &c.				
Parliamentary Papers; Acts; and Printing generally, including publications for exchange	2194 13 9	1800 0 0	394 13 9	
Fares of Members of Parliament residing beyond limits of State railway system, when attending Parliament.....	42 17 0	50 0 0	...	7 3 0
	4237 10 9	3850 0 0	394 13 9	7 3 0
Chief Secretary's and Premier's Office.				
Salaries.....	1569 0 0	1569 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Newspapers, Stationery, Stores, and Sundries; Clerical Assistance and Overtime; Printing and Advertising; Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones; Travelling Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenses.....	1010 8 8	580 0 0	430 8 8	
Chauffeurs and up-keep of State Motor Garage, including Maintenance, Purchase, and Repairs of Cars, and carriage of Cars on Ferries	881 0 0	900 0 0	...	19 0 0
Gratuity to Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman for Special Services rendered after office hours making up Statutes for the Chief Secretary's Department.....	6 6 0	6 6 0		
Gratuity to officers of Chief Secretary and Premier's Department for Special Services rendered	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	
	3566 14 8	3055 6 0	530 8 8	19 0 0
Audit Department.				
Salaries.....	3143 10 0	3185 0 0	...	41 10 0
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	846 14 3	500 0 0	346 14 3	
Stationery, Advertising, Incidental Expenses, Printing, Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones, and Assistance	180 15 11	120 0 0	60 15 11	
Temporary Assistance	690 6 0	600 0 0	90 6 0	
Burrough's Calculating Machine.....	95 0 0	95 0 0	...	
Gratuity to Clerk for Special Services rendered during the absence of an officer on Sick Leave	6 6 0	...	6 6 0	
	4962 12 2	4500 0 0	504 2 2	41 10 0
Statistical and Registration Department.				
Salaries	1315 0 0	1345 0 0	...	30 0 0
Allowances	420 0 0	500 0 0	...	80 0 0
Contingencies—				
Registers, Incidental Expenses, Cost of collecting Statistics, Stationery, &c.....				
Printing; Advertising; Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones	732 17 6	950 0 0	...	217 2 6
Cost of Administering the "Aid to Friendly Societies Act, 1917"	160 19 0	100 0 0	60 19 0	
Temporary Assistance	435 8 0	300 0 0	135 8 0	
	3064 4 6	3195 0 0	196 7 0	327 2 6
Inspection of Machinery Department.				
Salaries	1755 0 0	1755 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	512 8 6	500 0 0	12 8 6	
Stationery, Stores, Instruments and Books, Printing, and Incidental Expenses, Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, Temporary Assistance, and Advertising	119 3 10	105 0 0	14 3 10	
	2386 12 4	2860 0 0	26 12 4	

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
<i>Public Service Board.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries	945 0 0	945 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	67 11 2	60 0 0	7 11 2	
Stationery, Examiners' Fees, Clerical Assistance, Miscellaneous Expenses, Printing and Advertising, Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones	127 0 11	115 0 0	12 0 11	
	1139 12 1	1120 0 0	19 12 1	
<i>Public Buildings.</i>				
Salaries	2648 4 0	3178 10 9	...	530 6 9
Allowances	10 0 0	10 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Fuel, Light, and Electric Power, Public Offices, Hobart	1041 3 5	850 0 0	191 3 5	
Fuel, Light, and Water, ditto, Launceston	175 17 7	160 0 0	15 17 7	
Stores for Offices generally	69 17 5	50 0 0	19 17 5	
Uniforms for Office-keepers and Messengers, Hobart and Launceston	102 15 7	95 0 0	7 15 7	
Temporary Assistance	692 14 0	270 0 0	422 14 0	
Travelling Expenses, Telephone, and Miscellaneous	15 10 8	30 0 0	...	14 9 4
Gratuity to Messenger for Special Services rendered, including Overtime	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	
Gratuity to Messenger for Special Services rendered as Acting Head Office-keeper	3 3 0	...	3 3 0	
Gratuity to Messenger for Special Services rendered assisting in Clerical Work at Court of Requests, Launceston	18 0 0	...	18 0 0	
	4787 5 8	4643 10 9	688 11 0	544 16 1
<i>Administration of Charitable Department.</i>				
Salaries	439 15 0	538 10 0	...	98 15 0
Allowances—				
Uniform for Nurses—Two at £3 each	6 0 0	6 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Outdoor Relief, Medical Attendance on Destitute Persons and Maintenance of Destitute Persons not otherwise provided for	6702 17 11	6300 0 0	402 17 11	
Maintenance of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Children; Maintenance of Destitute Persons in Country Hospitals; Examination of Insane; Stationery and Stores; Clerical Assistance, Miscellaneous Expenses	137 13 2	120 0 0	17 13 2	
Transport and Funeral Expenses	291 18 3	300 0 0	...	8 1 9
Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones ... }	95 13 1	85 0 0	10 13 1	
Printing	108 14 7	100 0 0	8 14 7	
Travelling Expenses				
	7782 12 0	7449 10 0	439 18 9	106 16 9
<i>Destitute and Neglected Children.</i>				
Maintenance of Destitute Children under the Boarding-out System and in Receiving Home, including Clothing and Annual Picnic ..	3790 2 10	3600 0 0	190 2 10	
Contributions towards Children detained in the undermentioned Institutions—				
Boys' Home, Hobart	291 6 7	370 0 0	...	78 13 5
Industrial School for Females, Hobart	288 3 10	280 0 0	8 3 10	
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Hobart	367 13 6	350 0 0	17 13 6	
Industrial School for Females, Launceston, including payment of Teacher's Salary	317 8 4	350 0 0	...	32 11 8
	5054 15 1	4950 0 0	216 0 2	111 5 1
<i>Grants to Charitable Institutions.</i>				
Blind Asylum, Hobart	300 0 0	300 0 0		
Braille Society	20 0 0	20 0 0		
Grant in Aid to Good Samaritan Fund, Zeehan ..	...	25 0 0	...	25 0 0
	320 0 0	345 0 0	...	25 0 0

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Grants to Medical Institutions.</i>				
Fixed Grants—				
General Hospital, Hobart	14,504 19 3	10,150 0 0	4354 10 3	
General Hospital, Launceston	9000 0 0	9000 0 0		
Alexandra Hospital, Hobart	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Queen Victoria Hospital, Launceston	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Devon Hospital, Latrobe	1500 0 0	1250 0 0	250 0 0	
Hospital, Tullah .....	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0
Queenstown Hospital, towards cost of Attendant for the Detention Ward	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Hospital, Wynyard	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Special Grants—				
Hobart General Hospital to meet Cost of Repairs to Buildings, Asphalt, &c.	920 0 0	920 0 0		
Zeehan Hospital	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Beaconsfield Hospital	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Ulverstone Hospital	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Conditional Grants—				
General Hospital, Hobart	1600 0 0	1600 0 0		
General Hospital, Launceston	1600 0 0	1600 0 0		
Hospital, Zeehan	600 0 0	600 0 0		
Hospital, Queenstown	500 0 0	500 0 0		
Hospital, Beaconsfield	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Hospital, Devon, (Latrobe)	300 0 0	300 0 0		
Hospital, Strahan .....	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0
Hospital, Mt. Bischoff (Waratah)	450 0 0	450 0 0		
Hospital, Campbell Town	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Hospital, Tullah .....	...	150 0 0	...	150 0 0
Hospital, Ulverstone	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Hospital, King Island	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Cottage Hospital, New Norfolk	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Sanatorium, New Town (also supply of Milk to value of £30)	400 0 0	400 0 0		
Homeopathic Hospital, Hobart	250 0 0	250 0 0		
Ditto, Launceston	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Contingent Grant—				
Infectious Diseases Hospitals—Contributions to Municipalities	552 0 8	525 0 0	27 0 8	
Supplementary grant to meet Liabilities of Hobart General Hospital for year ended 30th June, 1917	285 1 11	..	285 1 11	
Grant to Rosebery-Williamsford Districts' Medical Union to arrange for visits of a Physician and for treatment of cases at Zeehan Hospital	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
	34,312 1 10	29,645 0 0	5017 1 10	350 0 0
<i>New Town Infirmary and Consumptive Home, and Boys' Training School.</i>				
Salaries	2319 2 5	2446 5 7	...	127 3 2
Allowances	25 6 8	25 6 8		
Contingencies—				
Stores, Stationery, Clothing, and Bedding. Provisions, Fuel, Light, Medicines and Medical Comforts, Funeral Expenses, Repairs, including Roofing, Fencing, Painting, &c., Fire Appliances, Temporary Assistance, Advertising, Postages, Telegrams, Telephones, and Printing, Expenses in connection with Farm and Training School, and Miscellaneous	6295 4 8	6300 0 0	...	4 15 4
Drainage and Asphalt	179 9 6	180 0 0	...	0 10 6
	8819 3 3	8951 12 3	...	132 9 0
<i>Home for Invalids, Launceston.</i>				
Salaries	459 14 4	466 0 0	...	6 5 8
Contingencies—				
Stores, Stationery, Clothing, Bedding, Provisions, Fuel, Light, Medicine, Medical Comforts, Medical Attendance, Temporary Assistance, Printing, Advertising, Postage, Telegrams, Telephones, Repairs, Travelling, and Miscellaneous	587 12 11	400 0 0	187 12 11	
Painting Scullery, Kitchen, &c.	11 3 6	15 0 0	...	3 16 6
	1058 10 9	881 0 0	187 12 11	10 2 2

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Mental Diseases Hospital, New Norfolk.</i>				
Salaries	14,785 10 7	15,073 4 0	..	287 13 5
Allowances	9 0 0	9 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses of Official Visitors.....	30 1 6	15 0 0	15 1 6	
Uniforms; Patients' Recreation and Petty Expenses; Provisions; Medical Comforts; Bedding, Clothing, Furniture, Stores, Stationery, &c.; Fuel and Light; Conveyance of Stores; Medicines, Drugs, Surgical Instruments; Incidental Expenses; Advertising and Purchase of Stock: <i>Locum Tenens</i> for Medical Officers, Clerks, Engineers, Attendants, Stokers, and Nurses, Artisans, Temporary Assistance, Allowance to Inmates for Services rendered, Inquests and Funeral Expenses, Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones, and Printing, &c.	22,045 4 4	19,000 0 0	3045 4 4	
Repairs and Alterations	1759 4 1	1500 0 0	259 4 1	
Gratuity to Attendant for Special Services rendered in relieving Engine-driver	1 0 8	..	1 0 8	
Gratuity to Attendant for Special Services rendered whilst acting as Night Attendant ..	4 19 6	..	4 19 6	
	38,635 0 8	35,597 4 0	3325 10 1	287 13 5
<i>Public Health Department.</i>				
Salaries.....	2158 0 0	2369 11 8	...	211 11 8
Allowances	60 0 0	60 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	456 10 3	250 0 0	206 10 3	
Expenses in connection with Public Health and other Acts.....	730 2 6	450 0 0	280 2 6	
Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, Printing, and Advertising	164 19 4	200 0 0	...	35 0 8
Veneral Diseases, Treatment of	412 13 0	500 0 0	..	87 7 0
Expenses in connection with Cerebo-Spinal Meningitis	226 18 10	250 0 0	...	23 1 2
Expenses in connection with Infant Life Mortality	384 6 0	500 0 0	...	115 15 0
Tasmanian Bush Nursing Association, Southern Division	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Ditto, ditto, Northern Division	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Gratuity to Clerk for Special Services rendered...	10 0 0		10 0 0	
Expenses of Picture Censor Board	42 18 9	...	42 18 9	
	4746 7 8	4679 11 8	539 11 6	472 15 6
<i>Industrial Department—</i>				
Salaries	1013 11 7	1014 0 0	...	0 8 5
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	200 19 10	200 0 0	0 19 10	
Expenses Industrial Acts	392 18 5	400 0 0	...	7 1 7
Postage, Telegrams, Telephones, Printing, Advertising, and Miscellaneous, &c.	149 5 0	175 0 0	...	25 15 0
Wages Boards—				
Salary of Chairman; (also Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Court of Requests, Hobart, £250)	229 3 4	250 0 0	...	20 16 8
Travelling Expenses of Chairman	7 17 9	50 0 0	..	42 2 3
	1993 15 11	2089 0 0	0 19 10	96 3 11
<i>Education Department.</i>				
Salaries	2705 19 4	2723 0 0	...	17 0 8
Salaries of Inspectors of Schools	2285 9 8	2250 0 0	35 9 8	
Salaries, Principal Training College, and Assistants	875 0 0	875 0 0		
Salaries and Travelling Allowances of Medical Inspectors, Nurses, Dentists and Dental Assistants, and Maintenance of Medical and Dental Clinics	2749 11 7	2295 0 0	454 11 7	
Salaries and Allowances to Teachers and Students, &c.....	96,473 11 0	95,400 0 0	1073 11 0	
Board of Examiners.....	152 2 6	165 0 0	...	12 17 6

<i>Establishments Detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount Authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount Authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Education Department—continued.				
Contingencies—				
Rents, Transfer Allowances, School Furniture and Fittings, and School Books and Requisites	3795 9 4	3000 0 0	795 9 4	
Repairs and Improvements to State Schools ...	3228 4 5	3000 0 0	228 4 5	
Expenditure, Boards of Advice, Petty Repairs, and general expenses	534 11 7	500 0 0	34 11 7	
School Cleaning and General Maintenance, including Cleansing Out-offices, and Fuel	5713 11 8	5800 0 0	413 11 8	
Travelling Expenses of Minister, Director, Inspectors, and Officers of Department	1130 11 8	1000 0 0	130 11 8	
Railway Tickets and Coach Fares for Scholars, &c.	584 13 3	450 0 0	134 13 3	
Free Stock, Books, and Material, including free supplies to Scholars whose parents are unable to purchase such	134 6 9	100 0 0	34 6 9	
Education of Deaf Mutes and the Blind	1169 16 11	1150 0 0	19 16 11	
Subsidies to Teachers of Subsidised Schools	1576 7 7	1600 0 0	...	23 12 5
Stationery, Stores, Printing, Advertising, Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, and Miscellaneous	1644 2 2	1400 0 0	244 2 2	
Retiring Allowances under Section 130 Education Department Regulations:—				
Teacher, Pateena State School	29 15 0	...	29 15 0	
Teacher, South Queenstown State School	83 3 5	...	83 3 5	
Teacher, Goulburn-street State School ...	34 16 9	...	34 16 9	
Teacher, Perth State School	10 3 3	...	10 3 3	
Teacher, Campania State School	76 9 8	...	76 9 8	
Teacher, Lottah State School	64 10 4	...	64 10 4	
Teacher, Sulphur Creek State School ...	75 0 0	...	75 0 0	
Teacher, Central State School	65 0 0	...	65 0 0	
Technical Education.				
For purposes of Technical Education (and fees paid by Students): Accounts to be paid by the Treasury on the certificate of the Chairman of the Committee of the School, or the member appointed in his stead—				
Hobart Technical School	625 0 0	625 0 0		
Launceston Technical School	430 13 6	425 0 0	5 13 6	
School of Mines, Zeehan	350 0 0	350 0 0		
Mt. Lyell School of Mines and Technical School	250 0 0	250 0 0		
Technical Education generally, including the Salary of Organising Inspector at £500 per annum, and £1000 for expansion	2141 11 6	2400 0 0	...	258 8 6
For the purposes of the Bursaries Board	1000 0 0	1000 0 0		
Expenses of Teachers' and Schools' Registration Board	170 0 0	170 0 0		
	130,159 12 10	126,428 0 0	4043 11 11	311 19 1
Tasmanian University.				
Contribution	6325 0 0	6325 0 0	...	
Contribution, conditional on provision being made for Extension, and Tutorial Classes for Non-Matriculated Students, &c.	675 0 0	675 0 0		
Contribution, conditional on the appointment of a Lecturer to carry on Tutorial and Extension Work in the Northern Districts	350 0 0	350 0 0		
	7350 0 0	7350 0 0		
Miscellaneous—				
Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery	600 0 0	600 0 0		
Launceston Museum and Art Gallery	250 0 0	250 0 0		
Botanical Gardens	1050 0 0	1050 0 0		
Cost of firing Time Gun	42 19 10	37 0 0	5 19 10	
Tasmanian Public Library, Hobart	375 0 0	375 0 0		
Public Library, Launceston	150 0 0	150 0 0		
Aid to Public Libraries throughout the State, on conditions to be prescribed by the Chief Secretary	287 11 3	350 0 0	...	62 8 9
"The Fire Brigades Act," expenses in connection with	1865 13 1	1650 0 0	215 13 1	
Country Tourists Associations—£1 for every £1 contributed <i>pro rata</i>	225 0 0	225 0 0		
Advertising Government Notices	33 3 9	120 0 0	13 3 9	
Analysis of Articles, State and Commonwealth Departments; also Telephone Service	670 0 0	670 0 0		

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>				
Interest payable to Launceston Corporation on cost of laying on water, Isolation Hospital, King's Meadows	30 0 0	30 0 0		
Water Supply to all Government Buildings and Institutions by the Hobart Corporation	1200 0 0	1200 0 0		
Grant to Flinders Municipality to subsidise Medical Practitioner	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Grant to King Island Municipality to subsidise Medical Practitioner (to be provided until six months after termination of the war)	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Cost of Publications, including Photographs, Samples, &c., to or from England and elsewhere	126 15 2	150 0 0	...	23 4 10
Preparation and transmission of Press Messages to Expeditionary Forces, Revision of Chief Secretary's Records and Official Publications, and Departmental Reports	127 15 2	150 0 0	...	22 4 10
State War Council Administration and other Expenses	75 19 5	500 0 0	...	424 0 7
Travelling Expenses of Tasmanian Representatives Commonwealth Advisory Council for Science and Industry	6 12 1	50 0 0	...	43 7 11
Royal Society, cost of Printing of Scientific and other Publications	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Travelling Expenses of Representatives of Government and Town Planning Association to attend Conference Town Planning	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Premiers' Conferences, Secretarial work, Tasmania's proportion	6 0 0	9 0 0	...	3 0 0
To provide for payment to the New South Wales Government of contribution towards Secretarial work in connection with Premiers' Conferences, 1st December, 1913, to 30th June, 1917, at £6 p.a.	24 10 0	21 10 0	3 0 0	
To provide for expenses in connection with the Royal Commission on Installation of Electric Lighting and Heating, Hobart General Hospital, and Public Buildings, Davey-street	151 9 6	100 0 0	51 9 6	
Expenses in connection with Shipbuilding Committee	19 12 5	...	19 12 5	
Refund to Railway Department of the Liabilities of the Northern Tourist Association	401 13 11	...	401 13 11	
Expenses in connection with Returned Soldiers' Employment Board	4 17 2	...	4 17 2	
Botanical Gardens—Alterations to Superintendent's Quarters, Fencing, and Asphalt	111 0 0	...	111 0 0	
	8185 12 9	7937 10 0	826 9 8	578 6 11
<i>Treasury.</i>				
Salaries	3801 11 8	3809 6 8	...	7 15 0
Imperial Pensions Branch—Salaries	210 0 0	210 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Stationery and Miscellaneous Expenses, including Clerical Assistance and Overtime; Printing and Advertising; Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones; Repairs, Adding Machine Expenses.....	782 16 7	1100 0 0	...	317 3 5
Commission on Sale of Revenue Stamps at Official Post-offices, and Commission to Agents	105 15 9	100 0 0	5 15 9	
Gratuity to Clerk for Special Services in Account Branch	2 13 9	...	2 13 9	
	4902 17 9	5219 6 8	8 9 6	324 18 5
<i>Office of Taxes.</i>				
Salaries	5064 6 2	5188 0 0	...	123 13 10
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	61 12 0	25 0 0	36 12 0	
Stationery, Cost of Collection of Rates and Taxes, Advertising, Incidental Expenses, &c.	231 1 5	250 0 0		18 18 7
Clerical Assistance (including overtime), and expenses in connection with Land Valuation, Land, and Income Tax Acts	2326 9 3	2000 0 0	326 9 3	
Printing	363 2 1	350 0 0	13 2 1	
Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones ...	598 9 4	600 0 0	...	1 10 8
	8645 0 3	8413 0 0	376 3 4	144 3 1

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Printing Department.</i>				
Salaries	1628 0 7	1792 0 0	..	163 19 5
Wages to Establishment	8754 13 8	8550 0 0	204 13 8	
Wages to Employees during Annual and Gazetted Holiday Leave and Sick Pay	1212 16 0	1200 0 0	12 16 0	
Contingencies—				
Paper, Stationery, Stores, Fuel and Light, New Type, Fittings, &c., Repairs to Machinery, Presses, &c., Petty Expenses	5815 9 3	6500 0 0	..	684 10 9
Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, Printing and Advertising				
Clerical Assistance and Overtime	823 7 4	1458 0 0	..	634 12 8
New Plant.....				
	18,234 6 10	19,500 0 0	217 9 8	1483 2 10
<i>Department of Stores.</i>				
Salaries	2149 5 7	2453 17 3	..	304 11 8
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	180 10 3	225 0 0	..	44 9 9
Stationery, Stores, Conveyance, and Miscellaneous Expenses, including Clerical Assistance and Store Labour, Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, and Printing	999 16 1	850 0 0	149 16 1	
	3329 11 11	3528 17 3	149 16 1	349 1 5
<i>Department of Mines and Magazines and Explosives</i>				
Salaries	4882 12 8	5291 1 8	...	408 9 0
Allowances	46 5 0	46 5 0		
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses (including Wages of Field Assistants to Geologists, &c.)	486 8 1	600 9 0	...	113 11 11
Miscellaneous Expenses, Stationery, &c., and Law Expenses	1558 4 8	1400 0 0	158 4 8	
Printing and Advertising				
Postal Charges, Telegraphs, and Telephones } Geological Instruments, Books, Museum Cases, &c.....	35 6 6	50 0 0	...	14 13 6
Equipment of Laboratory, replenishing Appliances, Chemicals, &c.....	99 5 8	100 0 0	...	0 14 4
Mining Board.				
Remuneration to Members	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Salary of Secretary ; also Clerk, Cashier, and Accountant, £300 per annum	20 0 0	20 0 0		
Magazines and Explosives Branch.				
Salaries.....	196 0 0	196 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	29 2 7	30 0 0	...	0 17 5
Stationery and Stores, Labour, Fuel, Light, Repairs, and Miscellaneous, Postal Charges, Telegrams and Telephones, Printing, Temporary Assistance, and Advertising.....	55 12 11	50 0 0	5 12 11	
	7508 18 1	7883 6 8	163 17 7	538 6 2
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Commission and all Charges in London for payment of Principal and Interest on Inscribed Stock, Debentures, and Treasury Bills; also Banker's Commission on Loans to market ...	1833 12 10	1500 0 0	333 12 10	
Cost of Exchange and Stamp Duty on Remittances to London and elsewhere, and discounting Drafts	14 14 1	500 0 0	..	485 5 11
For payment of Premiums on Guarantee Policies for Officers entrusted with collection of Government Moneys	84 13 0	85 0 0	..	0 7 0
"The Merchant Ships Officers' Examination Act," expenses, &c.	157 14 2	170 0 0	..	12 5 10
Advertising Applications for Public House Licences	103 10 6	80 0 0	23 10 6	
To provide for Brokerage, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., to Members of the Stock Exchange on sales of Tasmanian Local Inscribed Stock effected through them ..	3 15 9	25 0 0	...	21 4 3

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Miscellaneous— continued.</i>				
Allowance to Mr. M. M'Donough, one of the discoverers of Mount Lyell Mine	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Allowance to Mr. G. Meredith, one of the discoverers of Tin at Mt. Heemskirk, at £50 p.a. to 25.7.17	3 7 2	3 7 2		
Allowance to Mr. Owen Meredith, one of the discoverers of Tin at Mt. Heemskirk	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Allowance to Mr. Thomas Currie, Prospector, West Coast	52 0 0	52 0 0		
Allowance at the rate of £50 p.a. to the widow of the late G. R. Bell, discoverer of Tin on N.W. Coast	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Refund of portion of a Billiard Licence Fee, paid by the licensee of the Racecourse Hotel, Glenorchy	2 10 0		2 10 0	
	2455 17 6	2615 7 2	359 13 4	519 3 0
<i>Attorney-General.</i>				
Salaries	309 18 11	350 0 0	..	40 1 1
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses .....	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0
Stationery, Miscellaneous and Incidental Expenses, Clerical Assistance, Defending Pauper Prisoners, Law Books, Binding, Newspapers, Advertising, Printing, Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones	192 4 8	200 0 0	..	7 15 4
	503 3 7	575 0 0	..	72 16 5
<i>Parliamentary Draftsman's Department—</i>				
Salaries	652 1 8	710 0 0	..	57 18 4
Contingencies—				
Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, Law Books, and Miscellaneous	22 18 10	50 0 0	..	27 1 2
	675 0 6	760 0 0	..	84 19 6
<i>Solicitor-General.</i>				
Salaries	1647 8 5	1675 0 0	..	27 11 7
Contingencies—				
Stationery, Clerical and other Assistance, Printing, Miscellaneous, Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones, Advertising, and Travelling Expenses	199 8 7	130 0 0	69 8 7	
Gratuity to Clerk for Special Services rendered pending the appointment of Crown Solicitor	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	
Remuneration to Police Magistrate, Hobart, for acting as Commissioner of Lands' Titles during absence on sick leave of Crown Solicitor	9 7 6	..	9 7 6	
	1871 4 6	1805 0 0	93 16 1	27 11 7
<i>The Judges.</i>				
Salaries	4209 10 4	4260 0 0	..	50 9 8
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses of Judges and Officers attending the Circuit Courts	462 17 11	350 0 0	112 17 11	
Stationery, Advertising Claims to Grants, Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, Printing, and Incidental Expenses	104 12 7	65 0 0	39 12 7	
Gratuity to Secretary Public Service Board for services rendered, including overtime, in reporting and Transcribing Evidence	4 4 0	..	4 4 0	
	4781 4 10	4675 0 0	156 14 6	50 9 8
<i>Supreme Court, Registry of Deeds, Probate Duties, and Stamp Duties.</i>				
Salaries	1678 5 0	1696 5 0	..	18 0 0
Contingencies—				
Stationery, Incidental Expenses, Allowance for Spoiled Stamps, &c., Printing, Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, and Advertising	303 17 6	325 0 0	..	21 2 6

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>Supreme Court, Registry of Deeds, Probate Duties, and Stamp Duties—continued.</i>				
Cabinets and Cards for Wabash System, and Temporary Assistance in connection with same	277 18 6	200 0 0	77 13 6	
	2259 16 0	2221 5 0	77 13 6	39 2 6
<i>Lands' Titles.</i>				
Salaries	3419 15 0	3495 0 0	..	75 5 0
Contingencies—				
Stationery, Advertising, Miscellaneous, and Fees for Inspection of Surveys; Printing, Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones ..	852 18 1	650 0 0	202 18 1	
	4272 13 1	4145 0 0	202 18 1	75 5 0
<i>Sheriff, &c.</i>				
Salaries	1031 0 0	1009 0 0	22 0 0	
Allowances	82 0 0	82 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Stationery, Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses, Travelling Expenses of Sheriff and Officers; Printing; Advertising; Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones and Assistance for Crier of Court, and Doorkeeper at Courts	180 12 0	250 0 0	..	69 8 0
	1293 12 0	1341 0 0	22 0 0	69 8 0
<i>Courts of Requests, and Court of Bankruptcy, Launceston.</i>				
Salaries	601 0 0	601 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses of Commissioner	88 13 1	90 0 0	..	1 6 11
Stationery, Law Books, and Incidental Expenses; Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones; Printing and Advertising	59 9 0	65 0 0	..	5 11 0
	749 2 1	756 0 0	..	6 17 11
<i>Magistracy: Southern Division.</i>				
Salaries	1155 12 0	1101 15 0	53 17 0	
Allowances	109 0 0	109 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	38 17 8	40 0 0	..	1 2 4
Stationery, Stores, Fuel and Light, Cleaning; Sanitary Service; Miscellaneous; Postal Charges, Telegraphs, Telephones; Printing and Advertising ..	245 7 5	150 0 0	95 7 5	
	1548 17 1	1400 15 0	149 4 5	1 2 4
<i>Magistracy: Northern Division.</i>				
Salaries	260 0 0	260 0 0		
Contingencies—				
Stationery, Stores; Fuel and Light; Miscellaneous; Postal Charges, Telegrams; Printing, Advertising, and Travelling Expenses	62 10 3	70 0 0	..	7 9 9
Clerical Assistance	156 0 0	..	156 0 0	
	478 10 3	330 0 0	156 0 0	7 9 9
<i>North-Western Division.</i>				
Salaries	197 18 4	197 18 4	..	
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses	157 11 7	125 0 0	32 11 7	
Stationery and Stores; Fuel and Light; Cleansing; Rents, Water Rates; Miscellaneous; Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones; Printing and Advertising ..	63 18 5	85 0 0	..	21 1 7
	419 8 4	407 18 4	32 11 7	21 1 7
<i>Western Division.</i>				
Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Court of Requests, Zeehan, Queenstown, Gormanston, Strahan, and Waratah; Coroner and Collector of Stamp Duties (at £325 per annum, half salary charged to North-Western Division); also Warden of Mines, North-Western Division, £50 per annum	132 10 0	162 10 0		

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>Western Division—continued.</i>				
Contingencies—				
Miscellaneous, Cleaning, Sanitary Service; Stationery and Stores; Fuel and Light; Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones; Printing and Advertising	75 14 7	80 0 0	..	4 5 5
	238 4 7	242 10 0	...	4 5 5
<i>Magistracy— Generally—</i>				
Salaries	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
Travelling Expenses	49 5 6	..	49 5 6	
Miscellaneous	25 10 9	..	25 10 9	
	224 16 3	..	224 16 3	
<i>Police Department.</i>				
Salaries	36,339 11 0	36,690 0 0	..	350 9 0
Allowances	4993 2 3	5080 0 0	..	86 17 9
Contingencies—				
Stationery and Stores, including Provisions, Bedding, Utensils, &c., for Prisoners	263 3 3	400 0 0	..	136 16 9
Uniforms and Equipment	1695 0 7	1750 0 0	..	54 19 5
Travelling Expenses, Expenses of Inspection, and conveyance of Police on Railways and Tramways and Ferry (Mersey)	2260 1 5	2000 0 0	260 1 5	
Maintenance and Repair of Buildings, Furniture, and Rents	1185 10 7	1200 0 0	..	14 9 5
Miscellaneous Expenses (Printing; Advertising, Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones; Fuel and Light; Purchase, &c., Boats, Acts, Newspapers, and Books; Drill Instructors; Sanitary and Water Service, &c.)	2037 10 8	1700 0 0	337 10 8	
Contribution to Reward Branch of the Police Provident Fund	500 0 0	500 0 0		
Infant Life Protection, including Medicine, Maintenance, &c.	59 19 1	50 0 0	9 19 1	
Expenses in connection with Samples of Liquor for Analysis	18 15 4	25 0 0	..	6 4 8
Contribution to Troop Horse Assurance Fund	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Reward for information re arrest of escaped Prisoner, G. Hudson	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	
Refund to Police Provident Fund for loss sustained in purchase of a Troop Horse	5 0 0	..	5 0 0	
Compensation to Trooper for loss of Horse... ..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	
Gratuity to Accountant for Special Services rendered during absence of Acting-Commissioner of Police	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	
	49,447 14 2	49,445 0 0	652 11 2	649 17 0
<i>Gaol, Hobart.</i>				
Salaries	3961 10 8	4086 0 0	..	124 9 4
Contingencies—				
Clothing, Bedding, Stores, and Stationery, Uniforms, Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel and Light, Miscellaneous, Advertising; Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, and Printing; Repairs and Alterations, and Honorariums to Chaplains	1796 8 11	2000 0 0	..	203 11 1
	5757 19 7	6086 0 0	..	328 0 5
<i>Gaol, Launceston.</i>				
Salaries ..	260 13 4	281 0 0	..	20 6 8
Contingencies—				
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Stores, Clothing, Bedding, Stationery, Miscellaneous, Medical Attendance and Medicines, Conveyance of Stores, Fuel, Light, and Water, Repairs and Alterations, Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones, Printing and Advertising	395 8 3	330 0 0	65 8 3	
	656 1 7	611 0 0	65 8 3	20 6 8

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Gaols—General Service.</i>				
Escort of Prisoners and Transport of Discharged Prisoners, Earnings of Prisoners, Expenses, Finger-print System, and Medical Attendance and Medicine for Prisoners in Country Gaols ..	204 18 4	225 0 0	.	20 6 8
	204 13 4	225 0 0	..	20 6 8
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Crown Witnesses' Expenses, Prisoners' Witnesses' Expenses on Criminal Trials, and Jurors' Expenses in Civil and Criminal Cases.....	1370 12 7	1000 0 0	370 12 7	
Incidental Expenses of Jurors	34 16 3	25 0 0	9 16 3	
Expenses in connection with Coroners' Inquests	707 5 7	750 0 0	..	42 14 5
Printing, Stationery and Stores for Bailiffs, Courts of Requests, and General Sessions	2 6 2	10 0 0	..	7 13 10
Supplying Courthouses with Acts of Parliament and Free Issues .....	..	15 0 0	..	15 0 0
Expenses in connection with the taking of the Local Option Poll throughout Tasmania	702 0 2	..	702 0 2	
Expenses in connection with Royal Commission <i>re</i> Solomon W. J. Eade	131 1 7	..	131 1 7	
Gratuity to Police Magistrate, Hobart, for services rendered as Chairman, Royal Commission, <i>re</i> Solomon W. J. Eade	15 15 0	..	15 15 0	
Professional Law Expenses for work performed in Victoria for the Tasmanian Government.....	131 7 0	..	131 7 0	
	3095 4 4	1800 0 0	1360 12 7	65 8 3
<i>Department of Railways.</i>				
Commissioner of Railways	1200 0 0	1200 0 0	.	
Traffic Branch				
Maintenance	268,876 17 9	279,128 0 0	..	10,251 2 3
Locomotive				
General Expenses				
Tourist Department	6497 10 5	6550 0 0	..	52 9 7
Instalment towards clearing off amount standing to debit of Campania Railway Accident Suspense Account.....	5000 0 0	5000 0 0		
Inspection of Private Railways	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Leave of absence on full pay in terms of Resolutions of Parliament—				
Albert T. Rudd (Clerk)	22 17 10	..	22 17 10	
Nicholas Duffy, (Repairer)	86 8 0	..	86 8 0	
Arthur J. Garner (Shunter)	18 9 0	..	18 9 0	
A. Langmaid (Station Caretaker)	2 6 8	..	2 6 8	
George Storay (Repairer)	66 16 8	..	66 16 8	
Charles G. Good (Clerk)	133 4 4	..	133 4 4	
M. C. Reid (Station Caretaker)	3 5 1	..	3 5 1	
Frederick R. Wills (Ganger)	52 9 9	..	52 9 9	
W. A. C. Hall (Clerk)	22 6 6	..	22 6 6	
Arthur G. Lillicrapp (Striker)	35 0 3	..	35 0 3	
Adam Martin (Porter)	55 9 2	..	55 9 2	
Selina Hart (Station Caretaker)	8 1 8	..	8 1 8	
John J. Hylan (Repairer)	40 18 0	..	40 18 0	
Joseph Hepworth (Ganger)	104 5 3	..	104 5 3	
Noah Grace (Foreman Carpenter)	130 10 6	..	130 10 6	
John Dunkin (Turner)	63 9 4	..	63 9 4	
William Reid (Repairer)	65 2 0	..	65 2 0	
James Maher (Driver)	50 8 10	..	50 8 10	
Thomas Stephens (Ganger)	116 17 0	..	116 17 0	
Leonard J. Dowling (Goods Agent)	197 4 9	..	197 4 9	
Flora Johnson (Station Caretaker)	4 7 1	..	4 7 1	
Thomas R. Raley (Stationmaster)	103 3 5	..	103 3 5	
Alfred Dawson (Repairer)	44 14 0	..	44 14 0	
John Conway (Ganger)	86 5 10	..	86 5 10	
Robert Turnbull (Ganger)	118 18 7	..	118 18 7	
Mary E. Fitzallen (Station Caretaker)....	10 11 3	..	10 11 3	
Clara Southerwood (Gatekeeper)	13 4 10	..	13 4 10	
Henry Herbert (Foreman Blacksmith)....	145 9 6	..	145 9 6	
Thomas A. Senior (Repairer)	35 13 0	..	35 13 0	
Elizabeth Bonner (Gatekeeper)	5 2 10	..	5 2 10	
Margaret Brooks (Station Caretaker)	5 13 9	..	5 13 9	
Gordina Walsh (Station Caretaker)	2 5 3	..	2 5 3	
Christina Ryan (ditto)	7 0 11	..	7 0 11	
Gertrude A. Ryan (ditto)	3 19 1	..	3 19 1	
Martha Clarke (ditto)	3 17 6	..	3 17 6	

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
<i>Department of Railways—continued.</i>				
Leave of absence on full pay in terms of Resolutions of Parliament—				
Thomas M. Chaplin (Carriage Trimmer) ..	23 4 5	..	23 4 5	
John McCabe (Repairer) ..	78 5 0	..	78 5 0	
Gratuity to Mother of the late W. C. Marvell (Cleaner) ..	11 4 0	..	11 4 0	
Gratuity to Widow of late J. T. Mansfield (Storeman) ..	95 8 0	..	95 8 0	
Gratuity to Widow of late G. Bevan (Repairer) ..	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
Gratuity to Widow of late Arthur Bonser (Cleaner) ..	14 14 6	..	14 14 6	
Gratuity to Widow of late G. Dell (Fencer) ..	46 15 0	..	46 15 0	
Gratuity to Legal Representative of the late P. F. Morrisby (Apprentice) ..	12 2 0	..	12 2 0	
Gratuity to Legal Representatives of the late E. G. Barwick (Cleaner) ..	23 15 0	..	23 15 0	
Gratuity to Legal Representative of the late M. R. Wilson (Porter) ..	12 16 0	..	12 16 0	
Gratuity to Legal Representative of the late N. D. Sweeney (Shunter) ..	28 7 0	..	28 7 0	
Gratuity to Legal Representative of the late J. M. Finlayson (Cleaner) ..	13 4 0	..	13 4 0	
Gratuity to Public Trustee in the Estate of the late Keith Pybus (Clerk) ..	33 5 5	..	33 5 5	
Purchase of Land at Claremont ..	66 10 0	..	66 10 0	
	284,029 15 11	291,928 0 0	2405 7 9	10,303 11 10
<i>Department of Lands and Surveys.</i>				
Salaries ..	6876 6 6	7004 0 0	..	127 13 6
Contingencies—				
Travelling Expenses, Surveyor-General, Forest Officer, and Inspector of Timber ..	124 6 8	150 0 0	..	25 13 4
Incidental Expenses, Surveyors' Assistants, Crown Bailiffs, &c., Commission for selling Public Lands, Collecting Residence, &c., Licences, Inspection of Timber, Miscellaneous Expenses, Stationery, Stores, and Advertising, Printing, Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones ..	1781 2 6	1800 0 0	..	18 17 6
Gratuity to Officekeeper for Services rendered in collecting rents from Government Cottages ..	2 0 0	..	2 0 0	
Gratuity to Secretary to Minister for Lands for performing Literary and Clerical Work re Report on Irrigation ..	7 7 0	..	7 7 0	
Gratuity to Officer for Special Services in connection with the Collection of Crown Lands Payments ..	5 0 0	..	5 0 0	
	8796 2 8	8954 0 0	14 7 0	172 4 4
<i>Department of Public Works.</i>				
Salaries ..	2533 0 0	2761 0 0	..	228 0 0
Contingencies—				
Stationery, Stores, Incidental Expenses, including Stamps on Receipts for Deposits, and Advertising, Printing, Postal Charges, Telegrams, Telephones ..	612 15 0	700 0 0	..	87 5 0
Gratuity to Engineering Draftsman for Special Services rendered ..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Special Allowance to Caretaker on retirement in lieu of leave of absence ..	6 0 0	..	6 0 0	
	3201 15 0	3461 0 0	56 0 0	315 5 0
<i>Agricultural and Stock Department.</i>				
Salaries ..	3440 13 3	3908 0 0	..	467 6 9
Allowances ..	196 5 0	200 0 0	..	3 15 0
Contingencies—				
Classes for Instruction; School Gardens; Farmers' Experiments; Expenses for Inspection of Transferred Stock and Vegetable Products; Botanist; Agricultural Conference; Stationery, Advertising, Clerical and Professional Assistance, Grain Standards; Maintenance of Imported Female Dairy Cattle in Quarantine; Administration of Dairy Produce and Fertilisers Acts; to provide for Special Concessions on Railways to Agricultural Societies, and Carriage of Lime and Manure, and Miscellaneous ..	1338 9 9	1250 0 0	88 9 9	

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Agricultural and Stock Department—continued.</i>				
<i>Contingencies—continued.</i>				
Travelling Expenses and Rail Fares	1308 8 2	1200 0 0	108 8 2	
Printing	113 9 11	100 0 0	13 9 11	
Eradication San José Scale	274 9 6	280 0 0	...	5 10 6
Postal Charges, Telegrams, and Telephones . . .	215 15 7	200 0 0	15 15 7	
Expenses in connection with new Quarantine Grounds	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	
Working Expenses in connection with Agricultural College and State Farm, including Wages, Maintenance Live Stock, Board of Students, Resident Staff and Visiting Officers, Coal and Lighting, Apparatus for Chemical Laboratory, Chemical and other Apparatus, Appliances, and Incidental Expenses, Postage, Telegrams, Telephones, and Miscellaneous	1409 11 10	1550 0 0	...	140 8 2
To provide for the Destruction of Rabbits and Californian Thistles on Crown Lands, and to defray the Expenses of supervising the administration of the Rabbit Destruction and Californian Thistle Acts	588 2 8	750 0 0	...	161 17 4
Freight on Fruit for Allied Troops . . . . .	...	100 0 0	...	100 0 0
"Stock Brands Act," Printing, &c.	869 5 4	400 0 0	469 5 4	
Exhibiting Produce, &c., of State Farm at Agricultural Shows	67 10 2	60 0 0	7 10 2	
Cost of Administration Stallions Registration Act, 1916	290 14 3	150 0 0	140 14 3	
Herd Testing Subsidies to Associations, Printing, &c.	148 3 5	250 0 0	...	106 16 7
Subsidy to National Utility Poultry Breeders' Association, in connection with Egg-laying Competition	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
State Farm, Manager's wages	120 10 9	...	120 10 9	
Honorarium to officer for services rendered in connection with distribution of Grain Standards	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	
State Farm Orchard Expenses	76 8 10	...	76 8 10	
Grant towards Travelling, &c., Expenses, Fruit Expert on the occasion of his visit to America	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	
Honorarium to Inspector for services rendered in connection with Grain Standards	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	
Completion of Piggeries and Slaughter-house, State Farm	35 7 0	...	35 7 0	
Advertising Tasmania's Resources in "Weekly Courier"	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	
To provide for difference in amount received by Railway Department as Freight on Manures and amount arranged with Minister for Railways	322 0 0	...	322 0 0	
Honorarium to Inspector in connection with Grain Standards	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	
Ditto	20 0 0	...	20 0 0	
Expenses incurred by Fruitgrowers in connection with Conferences	46 1 4	...	46 1 4	
	11,386 6 9	10,468 0 0	1914 1 1	985 14 4
<i>Miscellaneous—Minister for Lands and Works.</i>				
<i>Lands.</i>				
Surveys of Lands for Sale, for Lease, or for Public Purposes	3964 0 7	4500 0 0	...	535 19 5
Rates on Government Property	319 1 6	200 0 0	119 1 6	
To make good to Survey Advance Account balances of Survey Fees due by Selectors who have defaulted in their Payments	299 18 6	300 0 0	...	0 1 6
Repairs to Government Properties let to Tenants	238 13 11	200 0 0	38 13 11	
Special Survey Service	642 12 10	800 0 0	...	157 7 2
For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the "Scenery Preservation Act"	130 18 11	200 0 0	...	69 1 1
For the purpose of the National Park	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	
To defray Expenses in connection with the administration of the "Cape Barren Island Reserve Act"	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	
For Afforestation Purposes in Tasmania . . . . .	...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Miscellaneous—Minister for Lands and Works—continued.</i>				
<i>Works.</i>				
Reserve for Expenditure in connection with Residence Areas and Mining Settlement.....	411 13 4	500 0 0	...	88 6 8
Aid to Road Rates.....	10,845 19 8	11,000 0 0	...	154 0 4
Bridges and Jetties Generally.....	5590 7 5	5000 0 0	590 7 5	
Repairs, Alterations, and Miscellaneous Expenses in connection with Public Buildings, including Country Buildings.....	1168 7 9	1000 0 0	168 7 9	
Furniture and General Repairs, Parliamentary Buildings.....	95 14 0	100 0 0	...	4 6 0
Furniture, Public Offices Generally.....	319 12 6	300 0 0	19 12 6	
Repairs to Roads and Fences, and improving and maintaining Franklin Square, Queen's Domain, Barrack Reserve, Hobart, and Parliament House Reserve.....	595 9 0	626 0 0	...	30 11 0
Aid to Ferry, Hobart to Bellerive.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	...	
Ditto, Risdon.....	387 14 4	400 0 0	...	12 5 8
Ditto, Ferries, Arthur and Pieman Rivers.....	125 0 0	125 0 0	...	
Ditto, Austin's Ferry.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	
Maintenance of Denison Canal.....	168 0 10	200 0 0	...	31 19 2
In aid of Surveys of Roads, &c.....	144 8 2	500 0 0	...	355 11 10
Repairs or Renewals of Main or Important Roads.....	11,956 0 0	10,000 0 0	1956 0 0	
Special Repairs to Roads on £ for £ basis.....	320 15 8	500 0 0	...	179 4 4
Special Repairs to Tracks and Tramways in Mining Districts.....	675 5 11	750 0 0	...	74 14 1
Rent of Public Offices, Hobart and Launceston...	103 19 9	150 0 0	...	46 0 3
Workmen's Compensation Claims and Compensation Allowance in connection with Accidents.....	312 19 10	500 0 0	...	187 0 2
Expenses of Committee re Revision and Consideration of Local Government Acts.....	...	50 0 0	...	50 0 0
Repairs and Improvements at Tourist Resorts, and Tracks leading thereto.....	232 16 8	250 0 0	...	17 3 4
Grant in aid of Recreation Ground, Middleton, £ for £ basis.....	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	
Repairs to Roads damaged by Floods.....	1392 13 3	...	1392 13 3	
Gratuity to Draftsman, Lands and Surveys Department, for preparation of large scale Map of Tasmania.....	50 0 0	...	50 0 0	
Repairs and Furniture, Accommodation Houses, Interlaken and Lake Leake.....	62 5 0	...	62 5 0	
Refund Survey Fee paid on Land which is now reserved for a Saw-mill Site.....	2 2 0	...	2 2 0	
Premium of Insurance under Marine Policy on Dredges "Agnew" and "Davonport".....	200 0 0	...	200 0 0	
	41,461 11 4	39,356 0 0	4599 3 4	2493 12 0
<i>Hydro-Electric Department.</i>				
Chief Engineer and General Manager.....	500 0 0	500 0 0		
Head Office Staff.....	850 0 0	850 0 0		
General Head Office Expenses, Travelling Expenses, Advertising, Publicity Expenses, Newspapers, Technical Books, Insurance, Wayleave Compensation, and Sundry Expenditure.....	802 3 0	1000 0 0	...	197 17 0
Generation, Transmission, Transformation, and Delivery of Hydro-Electricity in bulk, including operation of Steam-plants.....	8877 8 3	11,350 0 0	...	2472 11 9
Distribution and Sale of Electricity in Hobart and Suburbs, including all Expenses of District Office.....	9843 8 2	9300 0 0	543 8 2	
Fees, Travelling Expenses, Consultative Board...	104 8 0	...	104 8 0	
	20,977 7 5	23,000 0 0	647 16 2	2670 8 9
<i>Miscellaneous—General.</i>				
Cost of printing "Tasmanian Government Gazette".....	1732 10 0	1400 0 0	332 10 0	
Cost of printing and binding Acts of Parliament, &c., to be held in Stock for distribution, for sale, and free issues.....	189 0 0	250 0 0	...	61 0 0
Free Passes and Special Concessions on Railways and Motor Service.....	3037 6 6	1500 0 0	1537 6 6	
Cost of Printing not otherwise provided for, and perforating Stamps.....	85 18 7	100 0 0	...	14 1 5

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Miscellaneous—General—continued.</i>				
To provide for payment of Salaries to retiring Civil Servants whilst on leave of absence, and of Gratuities to Widows, Families, or Legal Representatives of deceased Civil Servants of the State in accordance with Resolutions of Parliament	1337 8 2	2000 0 0	...	662 11 10
To secure Steamship Service between Launceston and Furneaux Islands	137 10 0	275 0 0	...	137 10 0
Kindergarten Schools, Hobart and Launceston, on £ for £ system	332 9 3	400 0 0	...	67 10 9
To provide for Assistance and Concessions to Immigrants, and Expenses of Immigration Office..	Cr. 11 0 0	150 0 0	...	161 0 0
Contribution to Naval Branch of Y.M.C.A.	100 0 0	100 0 0		
To meet Cost of Spoiled Stamps.....	10 0 0	10 0 0		
To provide for payment of Subscriptions of Members of the Superannuation Fund who have joined the Naval and Expeditionary Forces.....	459 4 7	500 0 0	...	40 15 5
To provide for Expenses in connection with the taking over by the Government of Tasmania of the Property of the Tasmanian Smelting Company at Zeehan.....	1391 14 1	400 0 0	991 14 1	
To provide for Expenses in connection with the taking over of Anchor Tin Mine at Lottah	88 16 10	100 0 0	...	11 8 2
To provide for Maintenance and Management of Leading and other Lights not taken over by the Commonwealth Government	1435 2 4	1200 0 0	235 2 4	
To provide for Expenses in connection with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	815 0 5	800 0 0	15 0 5	
To provide an Allowance, at the rate of £4 per annum, to each Married Officer of the Public Service who is a Compulsory Subscriber to the State Public Service Superannuation Fund, and in receipt of a salary of £126 or under per annum	54 13 4	100 0 0	...	45 6 8
Grant-in-Aid to Burnie and Table Cape Marine Board in accordance with terms of Section 6 of Act 1 Geo. V.No. 68 (Balance 1917-18).....	2563 8 0	2563 8 0		
Repayment of Probate Duty paid on the Estate of the late W. W. Brailsford	505 3 2	505 3 2		
Investigation of Water for Power and Irrigation purposes	1273 1 2	2000 0 0	...	726 18 10
To pay Mr. P. S. Seager difference between Salary as Registrar of Supreme Court, &c., at £643 per annum, and amount of Pension at £428 13s. 4d. per annum, for 11 months from 1st August, 1917	196 9 6	196 9 6		
Professional Assistance and Expenses of Drafting of a Criminal Code	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Compensation to Mr. M. E. Cresswell for destruction of Furniture on Railway whilst in transit from Penguin to Hobart.....	150 0 0	150 0 0		
To provide for expenses of Committee appointed to enquire into Railway grievances ...	285 4 6	200 0 0	85 4 6	
To provide for payment of Fees for Armorial Bearings, State of Tasmania	29 1 0	29 1 0		
To assist Fruitgrowers in the marketing of the 1918 Fruit Crop	684 12 8	1000 0 0	...	315 7 4
To Supplement the Expenses on a £ for £ basis of an Expert to give Instructions in the Fixing of Standards for Fruit.....	152 15 0	500 0 0	...	347 5 0
Tasmania's proportion of Gratuity payable to the Executors of the late W. C. Howe, Postmaster-General's Department.....	74 10 1	...	74 10 1	
Refund of portion of Stamp Duty paid by Gibson & Murdoch, Ltd. on Freight, &c., on Wheat	0 15 9	...	0 15 9	
Insurance Premium on Stock at Stores Department, and Rent of Land from Hobart Marine Board	48 0 0	...	48 0 0	
To cover Deficiency in stock of Revenue Stamps taken over by the Treasury from Supreme Court	1 10 4	...	1 10 4	

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Miscellaneous—General—continued.</i>				
Payment to British Ambassador at Washington, Rex v. McCheane	0 10 5	...	0 10 5	
Expenses of Transfer Acting Medical Superintendent Mental Diseases Hospital, New Norfolk, from Kew, Victoria, to Hobart	60 16 0	...	60 16 0	
Expenses of Transfer of Assistant Medical Superintendent Mental Diseases Hospital, New Norfolk, from Queensland to Hobart	36 14 6	...	36 14 6	
To provide for Transport of Members of Federal Royal Commission appointed to enquire into Liquor Question	24 0 0	...	24 0 0	
To provide for Expenses of Board of Enquiry to investigate Charges against Engineer-in-Chief..	27 15 2	...	27 15 2	
Retiring Allowances to Labourers, Railway Department,* viz. :—				
J. Bryce	10 19 0	...	10 19 0	
P. O'Neal	15 18 0	...	15 18 0	
A. McQueen	22 16 0	...	22 16 0	
W. Pratt	11 6 0	...	11 6 0	
J. Marvel	27 6 3	...	27 6 3	
S. Lyden	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	
J. Bolton	43 12 8	...	43 12 8	
<i>Unforeseen Expenses—</i>	£ s. d.			
Expenses in connection with the Levee to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Francis Newdigate	8 10 0			
Personal Expenses of Parliamentary Draftsman accompanying the Honourable the Attorney-General on Official Business	2 0 0			
Cost of Cables to London in connection with the Opening of Parliament	2 5 9			
Travelling Expenses of Under-Treasurer and Accountant accompanying the Honourable the Treasurer on official business	5 0 0			
Expenses of Conference on Ship-building	22 4 0			
Expenses of Police Magistrate N.W. Division visiting Hobart re proposed Departmental Changes	2 16 6			
Premium of Insurance on Government House Buildings and Contents	13 18 10			
Transfer Expenses of Police Magistrate from Zeehan to Burnie.....	9 10 7			
Cost of Collecting Tickets for Sale of Gravel, Queen's Domain	1 0 1			
Transfer Expenses of Warder, Hobart Gaol, to Home for Invalids, Launceston	8 6 1			
Expenses of Marine Inquiry re Loss of Motor Vessel "Wiena"	9 9 0			
Transfer Expenses of Female Attendant from Home for Invalids, Launceston, to New Town Infirmary ...	0 12 8			
Expenses of search for the missing Barge "Catherine"	10 0 0			
Transfer Expenses of Police Magistrate from Devonport to Hobart ...	26 3 9			
Assistance to stranded Immigrants...	8 6 0			
Expenses of Enquiry re Casualty to Barque "Kassa"	6 6 0			
Transfer Expenses of Warder, Launceston Gaol, to New Town Infirmary.....	17 3 10			
Framing Photographs of Premiers' Conference	3 0 0			
Purchase of Rubber Stamps "Money is a good Soldier, Invest in the War Loan"	2 14 0			
Expenses of Under-Treasurer accompanying the Honourable the Treasurer to Treasurers' Conference, Melbourne	15 9 7			

* In accordance with a promise made to the House of Assembly by the Honourable the Premier.

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorized</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Miscellaneous—General—continued.</i>				
<i>Unforeseen Expenses—continued.</i>	£ s. d.			
Framing Photographs of Executive Council	0 11 6			
Cleaning Court Room, Gladstone	3 15 0			
Premium of Insurance on Stock, &c., at Stores' Department, Castray Esplanade and Princes' Wharf	10 9 6	590 10 9	600 0 0	9 9 3
Cost of Rubber Stamps supplied to Licensing Courts in Tasmania	11 13 5			
Removal Expenses, Acting Manager State Farm, from Deloraine to Hobart	31 5 5			
Transfer Expenses of Mr. Justice Ewing from Hobart to Launceston	18 17 8			
Transfer Expenses of Government Bacteriologist, Health Department, from Brisbane to Hobart	74 0 11			
Expenses of Parliamentary Draftsman attending Conference at Melbourne	26 5 0			
Expenses bringing surplus Stores from Sandfly Tram to Hobart for Sale	1 14 6			
Cost of Reporting Deputation from West Coast <i>re</i> Smelters	7 5 7			
Expenses of Under-Treasurer accompanying the Honourable the Treasurer to Conference of Premiers and Treasurers at Sydney	19 13 0			
Cartage of Rope and Repairs to Arthur River Ferry	4 7 0			
Goods for Accommodation House, Great Lake	1 18 0			
To make good deficiency in Stock of Revenue Stamps at Treasury, Hobart	0 18 6			
<i>Law Costs—</i>				
Prosecutions by Agricultural Department <i>re</i> Poultry Stealing ...	1 1 0			
Appeal Case under Shops' Closing Act	10 7 8			
Police <i>v.</i> Townsend and Police <i>v.</i> Drew	16 16 0			
Appeal Case, Oatlands Licensing Bench and W. J. Turner	10 10 0			
King <i>v.</i> Harris, Press, and others	45 1 6			
Appeal Case, Police <i>v.</i> Shott	18 0 0			
" <i>Beltz v. The Crown</i>	14 7 0			
" <i>Kennedy v. The Crown</i>	8 4 6			
Expenses in Case, <i>Rex v. Smith</i>	0 15 0			
" <i>Rex v. Carey</i>	0 15 0			
" in Appeal Case, Police <i>v.</i> Harris	2 4 0			
Expenses of Witnesses attending Stanley Licensing Court giving evidence against the granting of a Licence	9 10 6			
Legal Expenses, <i>Rex v. Carey</i>	1 0 0			
Transfer Expenses, Audit Inspector, Hobart to Launceston	22 14 0			
To Reimburse Government Printer for Receipt Books printed having become obsolete owing to the introduction of a new form of Receipt...	5 10 0			
Expenses D. Freeman attending Conference at Launceston <i>re</i> British Medical Association Dispute in connection with the Hospitals	0 17 6			
Cost of Cables <i>re</i> Jam Contracts	3 6 8			
" <i>Metal Extraction</i>	2 8 9			
Proportion of Cost of Dinner (in London) to Premier of New South Wales	3 17 5			
Expenses of Emergency Crew from Hobart to Newcastle	25 12 7			
	18,097 10 0	17,079 1 8	3618 8 0	2599 19 8

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Pensions, Retired Allowances, &c.</i>				
For the purposes of the Public Debts Sinking Fund Acts (56 Vict. No. 24, 58 Vict. No. 23, 59 Vict. No. 40, 60 Vict. No. 25, 61 Vict. No. 12, and 3 Ed. VII. No. 29).....	11,947 0 0	11,947 0 0		
For the payment of other Pensions.....	2613 3 4	2663 4 7	...	50 1 3
	14,560 3 4	14,610 4 7	...	50 1 3
<i>Interest</i>	547,924 1 11	571,485 0 0	...	23,560 18 1
Interest on Daily Balances, Mt. Lyell Disaster Relief Fund	656 18 5	...	656 18 5	
Interest to 30th June, 1918, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on amounts deposited by Horse Racing Clubs in accordance with Section 4c of the "Lotteries Amendment Act," 7 Geo. V. No. 55	33 13 4	...	33 13 4	
Interest on Amounts deposited (by Immigrants to Tasmania) with Agent-General in London ...	0 6 3	...	0 6 3	
Payment of Interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, for 18 months, on amount of £14,000, deposited in Treasury by Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavy's) Limited.....	1050 0 0	...	1050 0 0	
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum on amount of £500 received by the Hydro-Electric Department for cancellation of option to purchase premises	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	
	549,689 19 11	571,485 0 0	1765 18 0	23,560 18 1
<i>Sinking Funds.</i>				
Mount Cameron Water-race, Moiety of Rentals Expenses in connection with Public Debts Sinking Fund	5 12 6	25 0 0	...	19 7 6
Interest on Sinking Funds under "Local Public Works Loans Act," &c.....	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Contribution to Sinking Fund under "Strahan Marine Board Act," 62 Vict. No. 54	4300 17 8	4000 0 0	300 17 8	
Reserves under Crown and Waste Lands Acts to redeem Loans	4000 0 0	4000 0 0		
Contribution to be paid to Public Debts Sinking Fund to redeem Loans under "Local Inscribed Stock Act," 8 Ed. VII. No. 29—	27,645 9 10	30,000 0 0		2354 10 2
£15,000 redeemable 1st April, 1929 (Item 3)	513 0 0	513 0 0		
£7900 redeemable 1st January, 1940 (Item 4)	141 0 0	141 0 0		
Contribution to be paid to Public Debts Sinking Fund for Redemption of Loans for Public Works—				
Under Act, 1 Ed. VII. No. 49.....	655 0 0	655 0 0		
Ditto, 2 Ed. VII. No. 43	630 0 0	630 0 0		
Ditto, 3 Ed. VII. No. 27	495 0 0	495 0 0		
Ditto, 4 Ed. VII. No. 29	342 0 0	342 0 0		
Ditto, 5 Ed. VII. No. 42 (Item 330, for Renewal of Bridges).....	422 0 0	422 0 0		
Ditto, 6 Ed. VII., No. 23	348 0 0	348 0 0		
Ditto, 8 Ed. VII. No. 14 (Item 778, for Renewal of Bridges).....	440 0 0	440 0 0		
Ditto, 8 Ed. VII. No. 14 (exclusive of Renewal of Bridges)	1604 0 0	1604 0 0		
Ditto, 9 Ed. VII. No. 51	1579 0 0	1579 0 0		
Ditto, 1 Geo. V. No. 51 (Items 1 to 940, 942 to 994 and 996).....	3258 0 0	3258 0 0		
Ditto, 1 Geo. V. No. 51 (Item 941 for Renewal of Bridges and Jetties) ...	180 0 0	180 0 0		
Ditto, 2 Geo. V. No. 3 (Items 776 and 777, Reconstruction and Renewal of Bridges)	550 0 0	550 0 0		
Ditto, 2 Geo. V. No. 3 (exclusive of Renewals, &c., Bridges)	1098 0 0	1098 0 0		
Ditto, 2 Geo. V. No. 25 (Derwent Valley Railway Extension).....	300 0 0	300 0 0		
Ditto, 2 Geo. V. No. 38.....	1420 0 0	1420 0 0		
Ditto, 2 Geo. V. No. 49 (to make good Discount and Expenses of floating Loans under Acts 8 Ed. VII. Nos. 25 and 29)	253 0 0	253 0 0		
Ditto, 3 Geo. V. No. 6 (Item 861, for Renewals of Bridges)	216 0 0	216 0 0		
Ditto, 3 Geo. V. No. 6 (Items 1 to 860)	1173 0 0	1173 0 0		

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Sinking Funds—continued.</i>				
Contribution to be paid to Public Debts Sinking Fund for Redemption of Loans for Public Works—				
Under Act, 3 Geo. V. No. 44 (Item 1086, Widening New Town Road)	72 0 0	72 0 0		
Ditto, 3 Geo. V. No. 44 (Item 1088, Stanley Breakwater, Moiety of Sinking Fund)	180 0 0	180 0 0		
Ditto, 3 Geo. V. No. 44 (Items 1 to 1084, 1087, 1089 to 1106)	1569 0 0	1569 0 0		
Ditto, 3 Geo. V. No. 44 (Section 8, Tramways); see also 1 Geo. V. No. 51 (Item 995) £800 Less amount of Sinking Fund on Stock issued, exchanged for Debentures on transfer of State Savings Bank to Commonwealth..... 150	650 0 0	650 0 0		
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 14 (Item 1043, for Renewal of Bridges)	108 0 0	108 0 0		
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 14 (exclusive of Renewals of Bridges)	2631 0 0	2631 0 0		
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 50, Sec. 3 (Extension of Davey-street)	10 0 0	10 0 0		
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 50, Sec. 5 (Railton-Wilmot Railway Construction).....	915 0 0	915 0 0		
Ditto, 4 Geo. V. No. 51 (Marrawah Tramway Purchase)	215 0 0	215 0 0		
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 8 (Public Works Execution Act)	720 0 0	720 0 0		
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 40 (Item 1160, for Renewals of Bridges)	180 0 0	180 0 0		
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. Nos. 13 and 40 (exclusive of Renewals of Bridges)....	5140 0 0	5140 0 0		
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 22 (Bransholm-Moorina Railway)	600 0 0	600 0 0		
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 30 (Stanley-Trowutta Railway)	1300 0 0	1300 0 0		
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 39 (Don Heads-Melrose Tramway)	210 0 0	210 0 0		
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 46 (to make good Discount and Expenses of floating Loans under 9 Ed. VII. No. 61 and 3 Geo. V. No. 20)	366 0 0	366 0 0		
Ditto, 5 Geo. V. No. 46 (to make good Discount and Expenses of floating Loans under Acts 2 Geo. V. Nos. 48 and 49; 3 Geo. V. Nos. 20, 49, and 50; and 4 Geo. V. No. 2)	726 0 0	726 0 0		
Ditto, 6 Geo. V. No. 52 (Item 849 for Renewal of Bridges)	167 0 0	167 0 0		
Ditto, 6 Geo. V. Nos. 52 and 59 (exclusive of Renewal of Bridges)	4106 0 0	4106 0 0		
Ditto, 6 Geo. V. No. 27 (Palooona Tramway)	102 0 0	102 0 0		
Ditto, 6 Geo. V. No. 55 (Tamar Improvements)	400 0 0	400 0 0		
Ditto, 7 Geo. V. No. 7 (The Hydro-Electric Loans and Works Act, 1916), part 2	144 0 0	144 0 0		
Ditto, 7 Geo. V. Nos. 25 and 59 (exclusive of renewal of Bridges, Jetties, and repairs of Bridges destroyed or damaged by Floods)	2336 0 0	2336 0 0		
Ditto, 7 Geo. V. No. 27 (The Wallsend Colliery-Tramway Purchase Act)...	45 0 0	45 0 0		
Ditto, 7 Geo. V. No. 59 (Item 809, for Renewal of Bridges).....	223 0 0	223 0 0		
Ditto, 7 Geo. V. No. 59 (Item 818, Renewal of Jetties)	63 0 0	63 0 0		
Ditto, 7 Geo. V. No. 59 (Item 810, Renewal and Repairs of Bridges destroyed or damaged by Floods)...	1220 0 0	1220 0 0		
Contribution to be paid to Public Debts Sinking Fund for Redemption of Loan in connection with the Acquisition of Hobart Gas Company's Electrical Undertaking (6 Geo. V. No. 17)	1080 0 0	1080 0 0		

<i>Establishments detailed.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Authorised.</i>	<i>Above the Amount authorised.</i>	<i>Below the Amount authorised.</i>
<i>Sinking Funds—continued.</i>				
Contribution to be paid to Commonwealth Bank on Debentures taken in exchange for Stocks on transfer to State Savings Bank, 1 per cent. on £784,133, 3 Geo. V. No. 48'.....	7841 0 0	7841 0 0		
Contribution to be paid to the Commonwealth Bank towards the Redemption of Loan of £150,000 authorised by "The Hydro-Electric Loans and Works Act," 7 Geo. V. No. 7.....	2326 10 3	2326 10 3		
	87,264 10 3	89,337 10 3	300 17 8	2373 17 8
	1,459,748 9 10	1,475,919 6 2	38,637 9 11	54,808 6 3

N. E. LEWIS, Treasurer,
Treasury, Hobart,

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General.
Audit Department, 1 October, 1918.

TASMANIA



FINANCIAL YEAR, 1917-18

THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR-GENERAL

UPON

THE TREASURER'S STATEMENTS

OF

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE

AND

UPON THE ACCOUNTS OF ALL LOCAL BODIES
AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

(UNDER THE AUDIT ACT.)

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TASMANIA.

FINANCIAL YEAR, 1917-18.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

(UNDER THE AUDIT ACT.)

INTRODUCTION.

IN accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Audit Act" (9 Geo. V. No. 3), I have the honour to transmit to Parliament the Statements of Public Accounts prepared by the Treasurer for the year ended 30th June, 1918, accompanied by my Report.

The statements setting forth the transactions of the Treasury for the year ended 30th June, 1918, were received by me for examination on 24th August, 1918, being well within the time prescribed by law. The examination was completed on 1st October, 1918. The statements were found to agree with the Treasury books.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

As shown in my Report for the year 1916-17 (paragraph 4), the debit balance stood at £112,512 0s. 5d., and this was reduced during the year 1917-18 to £69,213 5s. 6d. The revenue received during the year 1917-18, as shown in the Treasurer's Statement, amounted to £1,503,047 4s. 9d., and the expenditure for the same period was £1,459,748 9s. 10d.; leaving a surplus for the year of £43,298 14s. 11d., which reduced the outstanding deficit to £69,213 5s. 6d., as above.

REVENUE.

The revenue received for the year 1917-18 amounted to £1,503,047 4s. 9d., being £133,679 2s. 7d. above that of the year 1916-17.

The following statement shows the revenue for 1917-18, as compared with that of 1916-17. The chief heads responsible for the larger portion of the increase will be seen under "Taxation," being Income Tax, Stamp Duties, Deceased Persons' Estates Duties, and Motor Tax (the lastmentioned being a newly-imposed tax). Under "Public Works and Services" an increase is shown in the receipts of the Railways and Hydro-Electric Department.

Head of Revenue.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1917-18. Increase.	1917-18. Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Payments to State by Commonwealth (per capita) ...	246,004 0 0	250,260 0 0	4256 0 0	
<i>Taxation—</i>				
Land Tax	83,594 19 6	84,701 6 4	1106 6 10	
Income Tax.....	216,278 7 7	259,869 6 1	43,590 18 6	
Stamp Duties	77,395 8 7	95,966 2 5	18,570 13 10	
Deceased Persons' Estate Duties	37,310 7 7	50,688 3 2	13,377 15 7	
Amusement Duty	*1895 9 11	8074 15 1	6179 5 2	
Percentage on Totalisator Receipts	7304 17 4	11,790 17 6	4486 0 2	
Motor Tax	—	†7321 10 9	7321 10 9	
From other Taxation	14,852 13 2	14,971 2 0	118 8 10	
	438,632 3 8	533,383 3 4	94,750 19 8	
<i>Public Works & Services—</i>				
Railways	340,173 2 6	357,640 6 7	17,467 4 1	
Government Printer	22,223 19 8	19,992 18 9	—	2231 0 11
Hydro-Electric Dept.....	25,598 19 10	38,950 3 1	13,351 3 3	
Other Sources	23,881 15 10	29,649 18 1	5768 2 3	
	411,877 17 10	446,233 6 6	36,586 9 7	
Public Investments	80,479 13 10	87,257 15 7	6778 1 9	
Lands, Sales, and Rentals ...	91,743 0 10	91,191 4 7	—	551 16 3
Other Sources.....	10,631 6 0	4721 14 9	—	5909 11 3
Total Ordinary Revenue	1,279,368 2 2	1,413,047 4 9	142,371 11 0	8692 8 5
Special Commonwealth Grant	90,000 0 0	90,000 0 0	—	
Grand Total	1,369,368 2 2	1,503,047 4 9	142,371 11 0	8692 8 5
Less Decrease			8692 8 5	
Total Increase			133,679 2 7	

* For three months.

† For five months.

RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH.

2. The amounts paid by the Commonwealth Government to this State during the year ended 30th June, 1918, were as follow :—

	£ s. d.
Contribution under the provisions of "The Surplus Revenue Act, 1910," at the rate of £1 5s. per head of estimated population as at 31st December, 1917	253,971 0 0
Deduct State's proportion of moiety of special payment to Western Australia for 1917-18	3711 0 0
	£250,260 0 0
Interest on value of State properties transferred to Commonwealth	12,493 19 0
Special Grant to Tasmania.....	90,000 0 0
	£352,753 19 0

The amount of per capita contribution received from the Commonwealth exceeded that of previous years, this being due largely to the opening up of new industries in Tasmania, and the consequent employment of a greater number of persons from other States.

It will be seen that the amount received for payment of interest on the value of transferred properties is less than that received during the preceding year. This is accounted for by the Commonwealth Government deducting an amount in error, which has since been adjusted.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1918, was made up of—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Appropriation by Acts 1 and 44 of 1917.....	772,591	14	7			
Appropriation under Special Acts	703,327	11	7			
				1,475,919	6	2
Add excesses on appropriations				38,637	9	11
				£1,514,556	16	1
Deduct unexpended balances				54,808	6	3
Total expenditure from revenue...				£1,459,748	9	10

The particulars of the items in excess of, and less than, the amounts authorised by Parliament are shown in the Treasurer's Comparative Statement (No. 3).

TREASURY BALANCES.

Published to show the position of the Treasury as in account with the State for the year ended 30th June, 1918, further details of which are contained in the Treasurer's Statement (No. 1).

	Dr.	£	s.	d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund		69,213	5	6
Public Debt		15,137,355	2	9
Advance Accounts		23,161	18	9
State Advances Trust Fund		107,437	1	3
Suspense and other Special Accounts—				
Dr. balances	£145,699	9	5	
Cr. balances	28,849	17	5	
		116,849	12	0
Trust Funds—Investments		127,391	14	2
Fixed Deposits, Commonwealth Bank, London		334,000	0	0
Agent-General's Public Account		76,483	3	3
London County and Westminster Bank		1958	13	2
Commonwealth Bank, London		514	2	4
Treasurer, cash at Commonwealth Bank, Tasmania		96,751	18	8
		£16,091,116	11	10
	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Inscribed Stock, Debentures, and Treasury Bills Account		15,137,355	2	9
Outstanding overdue Public Debt Account		1000	0	0
Public Debt Redemption Account		1290	0	0
Outstanding Receipts and Expenditure of 1917-18—				
Cr. balances	£51,597	3	1	
Dr. balances	818	11	7	
		50,778	11	6
Deposit Accounts—				
Cr. balances	£101,133	1	5	
Dr. balances	309	6	0	
		100,823	15	5
Special Appropriation Trust Fund		9708	13	11
Reserve Funds under Waste and Crown Lands Acts and Residence Areas		35,830	6	9
Sinking Funds		169,664	19	4
Loan Accounts—				
Cr. balances	£1,986,461	5	3	
Dr. balances	1,401,796	3	1	
		584,665	2	2
		£16,091,116	11	10

TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

The amount to the debit of this account is shown by the Treasury Balance-sheet to be £127,391 14s. 2d., which is accounted for by the following investments:—

	£	s.	d.
Tasmanian Permanent Executors and Trustees Association Limited	5000	0	0
Perpetual Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company Limited	5000	0	0
Citizens' Life Assurance Company of New South Wales	7000	0	0
National Executors and Trustees Company of Tasmania	5000	0	0
Australasia Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Company	5000	0	0
City Mutual Life Assurance Company	10,000	0	0
Mutual Life Assurance Company of New York	5000	0	0
Tattersalls	10,000	0	0
Australian Provincial Association Limited	5000	0	0
Assurance Fund, "Real Property Act"	21,097	8	1
Sinking Funds under Local Bodies Loans Acts, &c.	5830	5	8
The Testamentary and Trust Fund	1228	1	4
Sinking Fund for redemption of Debentures issued under "State Savings Bank Transfer Act, 1912"	42,235	19	1
	<u>£127,391</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>

STATE DEBT.

The debt at 30th June, 1917, was £14,671,640 9s. 5d., and during the year increased by £465,714 13s. 4d.; making the total debt to 30th June, 1918, £15,137,355 2s. 9d. The details are shown below:—

	£	s.	d.
Debentures and Stock redeemable in London	9,637,250	0	0
Debentures redeemable in Hobart	1,102,481	9	0
Treasury Bills for Public Works, &c.	1,000,000	0	0
Local Inscribed Stock	3,397,623	13	0
Total Permanent Debt	<u>£15,137,355</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

The transactions during the year 1917-18 were—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Outstanding Debt .....	...			14,671,640	9	5
Add—						
Debentures	£189,200	0	0			
Local Inscribed Stock	681,606	15	4			
				870,806	15	4
Deduct—						
Debentures (paid off)	2326	10	3			
Local Inscribed Stock paid off	402,765	11	9			
				405,092	2	0
				<u>465,714</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>
Total, as above .....	...			<u>£15,137,355</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES AND SINKING FUNDS.

The position of the Loans to the various Local Bodies on 30th June, 1918, and of the Sinking Funds connected therewith, is shown in the following tables:—

UNDER LOCAL BODIES LOANS ACT, 45 VICT. NO. 16.

Local Body.	Loan.	Sinking Fund.		
	£	£	s.	d.
1. Circular Head Municipality (Stanley Town Hall) ...	1000	159	2	3
2. Circular Head Municipality (Smithton Town Hall)...	500	79	9	11
3. Emu Bay Municipality (Ridgeley Hall)	1300	9	0	0
4. Emu Bay Municipality, (Wivenhoe Recreation Ground)	800	32	0	0
5. Kentish Municipality	200	184	4	4
6. Kentish Municipality, No. 2.	150	65	16	3
7. Kentish Municipality (Erreba Hall)	200	41	8	0
8. Leven Municipality, No. 3.	400	69	11	11
9. Leven Municipality, No. 4.	400	60	11	8
10. Leven Municipality, No. 5	200	65	1	1
11. Leven Municipality, No. 6.....	350	60	4	11
12. New Town Municipality	700	460	13	10
13. New Town Municipality, No. 2.	1500	337	15	4
14. Penguin Municipality	100	18	16	9
15. Queenborough Municipality	1450	265	4	11
16. Queenborough Municipality	1225	191	17	2
17. Richmond Municipality	300	52	18	8
18. Table Cape Municipality, No. 2	100	16	14	9
19. Table Cape Municipality, No. 3	100	17	6	6
20. Table Cape Municipality, No. 4	500	65	4	11
21. Table Cape Municipality, No. 5	100	12	7	3
22. Table Cape Municipality, No. 6	100	12	17	3
23. Table Cape Municipality, No. 7	100	10	7	5
24. Westbury Municipality	200	41	8	0
	£11,975	£2330	13	1

UNDER ACT 1 ED. VII. NO. 45.

	Loan.	Sinking Fund.
Town Board of Burnie (Water-supply)	£13,300	£2133 9s. 4d.

UNDER ACT 2 ED. VII. NO. 17.

	Loan.	Sinking Fund.
Leven Harbour Trust	£17,400	£14 18s. 10d.

UNDER ACT 4 ED. VII. NO. 2.

	Loan.	Sinking Fund.
Launceston Marine Board (Land Reclamation Act)	£20,000	£2438 14s. 0d.

UNDER ACT 8 ED. VII. NO. 31.

	Loan.	Sinking Fund.
Launceston Marine Board (Survey of River Tamar, &c.)...	£5000	£445 3s. 6d.
Ditto (to reduce bank overdraft, &c.)	£4000	£220 3s. 8d.

UNDER ACTS 9 ED. VII. NO. 24 AND 3 GEO V. NO. 41.

	Loan.	Sinking Fund.
Glenorchy Municipality (Moonah Streets).....	£2284 11s. 6d.	£405 13s. 5d.

UNDER ACT 1 GEO. V. NO. 33.

	Loan.	Sinking Fund.
Hobart Fire Brigade Board	£3000	£428 10s. 9d.

UNDER ACT 4 GEO. V. NO. 34.

	Loan.	Sinking Fund.
Hobart Fire Brigade Board	£1200	£339 4s. 4d.

UNDER 1 GEO. V., PRIVATE.

	Loan.	Sinking Fund.
Stanley-Balfour Railway.....	£10,000	£800

UNDER 3 GEO. V. NO. 48 AND 4 GEO. V. NO. 10.

	Transfer.	Sinking Fund.
Redemption of Debentures.....	£812,333	£42,235 19s. 1d.

UNDER 4 GEO. V. NO. 17.

	Loan.	Sinking Fund.
Hobart Sewerage	£5993 9s. 4d.	£1165 7s. 10d.

UNDER "THE LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS LOANS ACT, 1890," 54 VICT. NO. 30.

Local Body.	Loans.			Sinking Funds.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Beaconsfield Town Board (Water) ...	...			39	9	6
2. Bothwell Municipality (Town Hall) ...	1000	0	0	217	11	10
3. " " (Water) ...	1400	0	0	271	6	8
4. Bruni Municipality (Hall)...	200	0	0	9	12	8
5. Campbell Town Municipality (Water) ...	3400	0	0	345	4	1
6. Clarence Municipality (Recreation Ground) ...	1000	0	0	200	13	3
7. Cressy Water Trust ...	1500	0	0	416	4	9
8. Deloraine Municipality (Light) ...	5750	0	0	699	6	6
9. " " (Water) ...	4900	0	0	790	8	5
10. Devonport Municipality (Water) ...	33,500	0	0	9541	5	0
11. " " (Debentures Redemption) ...	3100	0	0	795	16	3
12. " " (Light) ...	16,700	0	0	2186	9	7
13. Ema Bay Municipality (Light) ...	8300	0	0	336	2	10
14. " " (Land for Institute) ...	5400	0	0	213	4	11
15. " " (Streets) ...	3000	0	0	538	11	10
16. " " (Drainage) ...	12,000	0	0	1309	16	9
17. " " (Recreation Ground) ...	2250	0	0	184	12	1
18. Esperance Municipality (Geeveston Hall) ...	2700	0	0	95	4	9
19. " " (Dover Hall) ...	500	0	0	27	14	9
20. Evandale Municipality (Water) ...	2100	0	0	587	17	9
21. Fingal Municipality (Water) ...	1775	0	0	207	10	11
22. " " (Cornwall Water) ...	300	0	0	16	3	11
23. " " (St. Marys Water) ...	1200	0	0	78	1	0
24. Glamorgan Municipality (Water)...	1000	0	0	162	17	2
25. Glenorchy Municipality (Water) ...	12,650	0	0	2245	18	9
26. " " " " ...	20,875	0	0	1172	13	1
27. " " (Private Streets) ...	925	4	5	...		
28. Gormanston Municipality (Streets) ...	2000	0	0	476	10	4
29. " " (Water) ...	4750	0	0	1036	12	11
30. Huon Municipality (Hall)..	2500	0	0	156	15	11
31. " " " " ...	600	0	0	22	8	10
32. " " (Franklin Lighting) ...	5230	0	0	119	19	1
33. Hobart Metropolitan Drainage ...	187,300	0	0	23,782	4	7
34. " " " " ...	14,000	0	0	2954	6	6
35. Kentish Municipality (Town Hall) ...	2000	0	0	78	15	8
36. King Island Municipality (Hall) ...	2500	0	0	38	16	8
37. Latrobe Municipality (Water) ...	7800	0	0	3026	5	11
38. Leven Municipality (Water) ...	10,000	0	0	1337	0	8
39. " " (Light) ...	7500	0	0	505	8	8
40. Leven Harbour (Dredging, &c.) ...	14,012	16	0	537	16	6
41. Longford Municipality (Lighting)...	3850	0	0	290	6	6
42. " " (Water) ...	5400	0	0	1459	11	2
43. Launceston Corporation (Water and Light) ...	35,000	0	0	12,879	4	1
44. New Norfolk Municipality (Water) ...	1800	0	0	123	10	6
45. New Town Municipality (Jetty and Streets) ...	1800	0	0	89	2	11
46. " " (Widening Main-road)..	1150	0	0	50	5	2
47. " " (Sewerage) ...	3000	0	0	517	1	10
48. " " (Sports Ground) ...	1470	0	0	11	14	2
49. North-Eastern Harbour Trust (Works) ...	3250	0	0	43	2	2
50. Penguin Municipality (Water) ...	2000	0	0	205	12	4
51. Perth Water Trust ...	2000	0	0	315	1	5
52. Port Cygnet Municipality (Water, Halls, &c.) ...	13,000	0	0	283	6	0
53. Queenstown Municipality (Water, Light, &c.) ...	9320	0	0	2020	7	4
53A. Queenstown Municipality (Drainage) ...	450	0	0	...		
54. Queenborough Municipality (To redeem Debentures) ...	2906	16	11	175	2	11
55. Richmond Municipality (Town Hall) ...	236	15	0	52	5	3
56. Ross Municipality (Town Hall and Water) ...	2700	0	0	614	0	6
57. Ringarooma Municipality (Braxholm Water) ...	2000	0	0	4	7	5
58. Scottsdale Municipality (Water and Recreation Ground) ...	5250	0	0	434	8	5
59. Sorell Municipality (Water) ...	5250	0	0	93	1	7
60. Strahan Municipality (Streets and Abbatdairs) ...	1750	0	0	506	12	11
61. St. Leonards Municipality (Water and Sewerage) ...	8800	0	0	288	0	1
62. St. Helens Water Trust ...	100	0	0	3	11	4
63. Table Cape Municipality (Water and Light) ...	15,000	0	0	533	5	4
64. Westbury Municipality (Water) ...	4650	0	0	967	0	3
65. Zeehan Municipality (Lighting Streets, &c.) ...	18,250	0	0	3901	18	0
66. Corporation of Hobart (Slaughter-houses) ...	26,460	0	0	3132	2	11
67. " " (Streets) ...	2000	0	0	296	9	2

UNDER "THE LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS LOANS ACT, 1890."—continued.

Local Body.					Loans.		Sinking Funds.	
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.
68.	Corporation of Hobart	(Land, Long Beach)	...	...	3000	0 0	93	5 9
69.	"	"	(Streets, Queenborough)	...	1858	3 1	57	15 2
70.	"	"	(Water)	.. ...	23,150	0 0	1877	0 7
70A.	"	"	(Repayment of Debentures	...				
	in London)	...	...	...	25,000	0 0	...	
71.	Marine Board of	Burnie and Table Cape	...	...	160,000	0 0	4669	10 4
72.	"	"	...	...	10,000	0 0	2351	13 6
73.	"	Launceston	...	...	18,238	19 3	3408	9 2
74.	"	"	(Tamar Improvements)	...	159,921	0 0	4037	3 10
75.	"	Mersey	...	...	95,000	0 0	11,519	0 10
76.	"	Strahan	...	...	12,000	0 0	2621	2 4
77.	"	Circular Head	...	...	6500	0 0	8	6 1
Total					£1,101,129	14 8	116,697	1 6

Loans to the undermentioned local bodies were authorised by the Governor in Council under the provisions of special Acts and "The Local Public Works Loans Act" during the year ended 30th June, 1918 :—

	£	s.	d.
Burnie-Table Cape Marine Board (Breakwater)	40,000	0	0
Cressy Water Trust	200	0	0
Fingal Municipality (Water)	375	0	0
Huon Municipality (Franklin Lighting)	150	0	0
Hobart Corporation (Repayment of Loan, &c.)	31,830	0	0
Launceston Marine Board (Contracts, Wages, &c.)	18,500	0	0
Leven Harbour Trust (Dredging, &c.)	897	16	0
Queenstown Municipality (Drainage)	650	0	0
Sorell Municipality (Water)	500	0	0
St. Leonards Municipality (Water and Sewerage)	1700	0	0

LOANS UNDER "THE CEMETERIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1900."

Public Cemetery Trust.	Loans.			How Repayable.
	Original.	Reduced by Repayments to—		
	£	£	s. d.	
Carr Villa	2500	2190	19 11	£1 % of interest payments annually
Fingal	50	35	0 0	Annual instalments of £5
Gormanston	80	25	0 0	ditto 5
Queenstown	250	90	0 0	ditto 10
St. Marys	50	33	11 8	ditto 5

OUTSTANDING INTEREST.

The following statement is prepared to show the local bodies liable to the Treasury for outstanding interest at 30th June, 1918 :—

LOCAL BODY.	Interest in Arrears at 30.6.18.	Contribution to Sinking Fund in Arrears to 30.6.18.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cressy Water Trust.....	55 13 8	14 4 6	69 18 2
Glenorchy Municipality.....	975 16 1	904 14 11	1880 11 0
Leven Harbour Trust	766 8 5	671 6 6	1437 14 11
Longford Municipality	86 6 2	19 5 0	105 11 2
Longford Water Trust.....	217 10 0	55 0 0	272 10 0
Port Cygnet Municipality	390 0 0	75 0 0	465 0 0
St. Helen's Water District	84 0 0	21 0 0	105 0 0
Gormanston Cemetery Trust.....	2 16 0	15 0 0	17 16 0
St. Mary's Cemetery Trust.....	9 7 9	33 11 8	42 19 5
Fingal Cemetery Trust.....	17 1 11	35 0 0	52 1 11
Totals	2605 0 0	1844 2 7	4449 2 7

PUBLIC DEBTS SINKING FUND.

The transactions in connection with the Public Debts Sinking Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1918, are summarised thus :—

	<i>Receipts.</i>					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance to credit, 30th June, 1917 .....	...			765,488	15	3
Reserves	28,814	18	4			
Receipts under Pensions Acts.....	11,947	0	0			
Moiety of Rental, Mt. Cameron Water-race ...	386	2	4			
Contribution on account of Loan to Launces- ton Fire Brigade Board	50	0	0			
Interest on Investments	33,696	19	2			
Contribution for Redemption of Loans for Public Works	41,095	0	0			
Credits to Survey Advance Account	1815	14	5			
				117,805	14	3
				£883,294	9	6

	<i>Payments.</i>					
	£	s.	d.			
Advances for payment of Pensions	3768	19	5			
Debits to Survey Advance Account	788	1	0			
				4557	0	5
Total Fund on 30th June, 1918 .....	...			£878,737	9	1

Investments—

£740,707	6	6	in Government securities.
90,000	0	0	in War Loan Stock.
11,800	0	0	in Municipal Debentures.
2430	2	7	in Treasury.

£878,737 9 1

The securities have been examined, and the account audited.

THE SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, 1913-1914, TRUST FUND.

(Appropriated by 4 Geo. V. No. 23—£72,500.)

The examination of the transactions of this Fund was made in the ordinary course of the audit of the Treasury accounts. The following statement shows the state of the Fund at the 30th June, 1918 :—

Schedule.	Balance, 30th June, 1917.	Net Expenditure, 1917-18.	Balance, 30th June, 1918.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. For the Repair and Renewal of such Main or Important roads as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Engineer-in-Chief, determines	1099 13 9	1089 6 5	10 7 4
3. Great Lake Road Construction.....	121 11 10	121 11 10	...
4. Repairs and Renewals of Roads and Tracks generally.....	202 11 7	202 11 7	...
5. State Public Buildings: Alterations and Additions..	3 10 10	3 10 10	...
6. University Building	234 5 8	32 10 9	201 14 11
7. Hospitals.....	11 15 1	11 15 1	...
8. Ralph's Bay Neck Canal, towards construction (subject to the provisions of an Act to be passed providing for contributions from certain local bodies, and for the maintenance and control of the Canal)	5000 0 0	...	5000 0 0
9. For all or any of the following purposes :—Afforestation; the Protection and Preservation of Growing Timber; Forest Plantations and State Nurseries; and any expenses connected with the foregoing (including administration)	990 0 0	..	990 0 0
10. Expenses connected with establishing a National Reserve or Park in the vicinity of Lady Barron Falls and Russell Falls in the Tyenna District...	186 19 4	1 18 1	185 1 3
11. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Mining Development Act, 1912"	212 4 6	165 6 2	46 18 4
12. Assisting Prospectors to further develop their Discoveries upon conditions to be determined by the Minister	426 11 10	40 16 8	385 15 2
13. Loan to North-Western Co-operative Freezing and Canning Company Limited, upon conditions to be determined by Parliament	2162 2 4	2162 2 4	..
	10,651 6 9	3831 9 9	6819 17 0

THE SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, 1914-15, TRUST FUND.

(Appropriated by 5 Geo. V. No. 9—£70,000.)

The transactions of this Fund, as shown in the Treasury Accounts to the 30th June, 1918, were as follow :—

Schedule.	Balance, 30th June, 1917.	Net Expenditure, 1917-18.	Balance, 30th June, 1918.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Part I.—Minister for Mines.</i>			
1. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912"	1411 8 10	1398 7 4	13 1 6
2. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Mining Development Act, 1912"	147 3 6	Cr. 478 2 11	625 6 5
3. Assisting Prospectors to further develop their discoveries upon conditions to be determined by the Minister for Mines	468 15 0	250 10 0	218 5 0
	2027 7 4	1170 14 5	856 12 11

THE SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, 1915-16, TRUST FUND.

(Appropriated by 6 Geo. V. No. 5 and 6 Geo. V. No. 67—£8000.)

The transactions of this Fund, as shown in the Treasury Accounts to the 30th June, 1918, were as follow :—

Schedule.	Balance, 30th June, 1917.	Net Expenditure, 1917-18.	Balance, 30th June, 1918.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For defraying the expenses incurred or to be incurred in connection with mining and mining operations in respect of the State Argent Flat Mine at Zeehan	36 4 10	36 4 10	...

THE SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, 1916-17, TRUST FUND.

(Appropriated by 7 Geo. V. No. 40—£8500.)

The transactions of this Fund, as shown in the Treasury Accounts to the 30th June, 1918, were as follow :—

Schedule.	Balance, 30th June, 1917.	Net Expenditure, 1917-18.	Balance, 30th June, 1918.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2. For carrying out all or any of the purposes of "The Aid to Mining Act, 1912"	1308 14 6	Cr. 223 9 6	1532 4 0
3. For assistance towards boring, under Part V. of "The Mining Development Act, 1912": Provided that the assistance in any case shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of boring ...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
	1808 14 6	Cr. 223 9 6	2032 4 0

ROADS UNDER "WASTE LANDS ACTS" AND "CROWN LANDS ACTS."

The Public Works Department furnished the usual statement showing the amounts available, authorised to be expended, and actually expended, on road work in Crown lands districts and parishes, towns, &c., at 30th June, 1918. This statement has been examined, and shows that the total amount available was £781,700, and the expenditure to that date was £632,023, leaving a balance available of £149,677. There has been an excess expenditure in certain localities amounting to £14,696, which is slightly less than the excess reported last year, but a reference to previous years' reports will show that no substantial reduction has been made; and it has therefore been found necessary to annually draw attention to this matter. It is very desirable that some special effort should be made to liquidate this excess expenditure.

Provision is made for the expenditure by borrowing under the authority of "The Crown Lands Act," the fund at 30th June, 1918, was in credit to the extent of £27,189.

LONDON ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Agent-General, London County and Westminster Bank, and the Commonwealth Bank, London, appearing in the Treasurer's Balance-sheet, show transactions for nine months of the year only.

Section 29 of "The Audit Act, 1918," provides that "All accounts in the United Kingdom or any foreign country shall close on 31st March in each year," and the above accounts were dealt with accordingly; this enables the Treasury to close the books and prepare the usual statement of accounts at an earlier date than in previous years.

TRUST ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts will not appear in the Treasury Balances for 1918-19. The amounts standing to the credit of the various accounts have been transferred to the Consolidated Revenue and the accounts closed:—

	£	s.	d.
Sale of unallotted Tasmanian Inscribed Stock issued to Tasmanian Main Line Railway	422	8	8
Surplus Revenue, 1906-7, Trust Fund	113	7	3
Girvine's Estate	30	10	0
Pillinger Public Cemetery Trust	3	6	8

“THE MINING DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1912” (3 GEO. V. No. 24).

STATEMENT of Advances made under Parts II. and III. of the above Act; also Amounts Repaid to 30th June, 1918.

	Advance Granted.			Advance Made.			Amount Repaid.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Boulder Tin Mining Company	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	...			£1000 advance made without Parliamentary authority
Railton-Latrobe Shale Oil Company ...	1000	0	0	2000	0	0	...			
New Golden Mara Mining Company ...	800	0	0	800	0	0	355	0	0	Property surrendered to Government and plant sold by Government
Ditto	200	0	0	400	0	0	(By sales)			
Ditto	200	0	0	400	0	0	...			£200 advance made without Parliamentary authority
Colebrook Prospecting Association	400	0	0	400	0	0	400	0	0	
Sterling Valley Silver-lead Mines	1000	0	0	927	10	11	...			Property surrendered. Plant handed over to Government
W. Cundy	100	0	0	48	15	0	...			
W. J. Clear and others	200	0	0	199	13	6	...			Property surrendered. Plant in possession of Government
Athenic Tin Development Company ...	150	0	0	100	15	0	...			
Grieve and Harrison	200	0	0	191	5	6	...			Property surrendered
Allen Kelly	150	0	0	114	10	2	...			
New Jubilee Gold Mining Syndicate, No Liability	500	0	0	500	0	0	...			Property surrendered to Government
Ditto	100	0	0	100	0	0	...			
Trafalgar Consolidated Gold Mining Company, No Liability	500	0	0	500	0	0	284	0	0	Surrendered to Government, and plant sold
Ditto	300	0	0	296	18	0	(By sales)			
Penzance Tin Mines, No Liability	150	0	0	149	2	6	32	1	11	Surrendered to Government
Back Creek Deep Lead Gold Mining Company, No Liability	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	32	10	0	
Ditto	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	...			Special provision by Act 7 Geo. V. No. 4 2
Dreadnought-Boulder Tin Mines Amalgamated, No Liability	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			
Olympic Tin Mining Company, No Liability	200	0	0	145	13	7	...			Forfeited, and re-applied for by M. E. Healy
M. E. Healy and J. Cairns	105	0	0	101	19	6	...			
Hugh O'Doherty	75	0	0	75	0	0	10	0	0	Section now held by S. G. Loone
R. H. Plunkett (now S. G. Loone)	100	0	0	36	11	3	...			
J. A. Sowell	200	0	0	177	0	0	...			Property surrendered; plant sold by Government
Golden Mara North Mines, No Liability	500	0	0	500	0	0	131	6	2	
Renison Bell Prospecting and Mining Company, No Liability	750	0	0	750	0	0	(By sales)			Surrendered
Mt. Farrell Mining Company, No Liability	600	0	0	593	4	7	...			
New Wombat Tin Mining Company, No Liability	150	0	0	150	0	0	100	0	0	Surrendered
Arthur Collings (now H. F. Lawson) ...	75	0	0	52	10	0	(By sales)			
Gladstone Gold, Tin, and Wolfram Development Co., No Liability	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			Section surrendered
Frank St. Clair	200	0	0	...			...
John Samuel Fenton	150	0	0	115	6	0	4	6	3	Straight-out assistance
Thomas Lyons	200	0	0	200	0	0	...			
Harry Coleman and Gordon Heywood...	50	0	0	...			...			Section surrendered
A. E. Bruce	50	0	0	50	0	0	2	5	5	
Kate Gaffney	114	7	6	114	7	6	...			Straight-out assistance
R. B. Hill and James Dunn	100	0	0	100	0	0	7	16	11	

MT. CAMERON WATER-RACE.

The accounts of the Board of Management under "The Mount Cameron Water-race Act, 1887," have been examined and passed for the year ended 30th June, 1918:—

The transactions for the year were:—	£	s.	d.
Receipts from Sale of Water (and other sources £12 17s. 6d.)	1761	4	5
Cost of management, repairs, &c.	706	5	7
Balance paid to Public Debts Sinking Fund	£1054	18	10

The moiety of rents of mineral lands served by the race, £5 12s. 6d., has been paid over to the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund, as directed by the Act.

FOX AND DEXTER BEQUESTS.

The accounts in connection with these bequests were received from the Chief Secretary's Office, and examined to 31st December, 1917, and found correct.

The interest earned on the investments was—Fox Bequest, £27 0s. 11d., and Dexter Bequest, £15 16s. 9d. These sums were duly paid over to the institutions entitled to them, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Boys' Home	10	13	9
Girls' Industrial School, Launceston	10	13	10
Ditto, Hobart	10	13	9
Neglected Children Department	5	8	2
St. Joseph's Orphanage	5	8	2
	£42	17	8

The capital of the Fox Bequest, £800, and of the Dexter Bequest, £447 4s. 11d. is invested in Local Inscribed Stock.

ASSURANCE FUND UNDER "REAL PROPERTY ACT."

The position of this Fund at 30th June, 1918, as duly audited, is shown as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance to Credit on 30th June, 1917	...			20,133	5	8

Receipts.

Assurance fees	346	6	1			
Interest on investments	796	18	6			
				1143	4	7
				£21,276	10	3

Payments.

Fees refunded .....	...			17	19	5
Total Fund, 30th June, 1918 .....	...			£21,258	10	10

The sum of £21,097 8s. 1d. is invested in Government securities, and £161 2s. 9d. uninvested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT

The accounts of the above department have been examined for the year ended 30th June, 1918. The following is a statement of the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance-sheet :—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stock on hand at 30th June, 1917		901	0	4			
Purchases during year		4908	11	2			
		5809	11	6			
Less stock on hand, 30th June, 1918		1215	2	5			
					4594	9	1
Wages .....	...				9967	9	8
Power .....	...				86	5	9
Salaries .....	...				1628	0	7
Lighting and heating .....	...				189	8	5
Repairs .....	...				85	1	11
Postages, printing .....	...				276	3	2
Cartage .....	...				48	12	0
Allowance returns .....	...				19	12	5
Insurance .....	...				85	8	0
General expenses .....	...				135	18	10
Depreciation .....	...				867	3	7
Interest on capital .....	...				564	18	7
Net profit for year, carried to Capital Account .....	...				1775	15	11
					£20,324	7	11

<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
Sale of, and advertising, "Tasmanian Government Gazette" ...		477	15	11
Printing rolls in "Tasmanian Government Gazette"		661	9	3
Sales of Acts of Parliament and rolls		613	8	0
Printing and binding sundries		16,657	18	2
Printing "Tasmanian Government Gazette"		1732	10	0
Printing and binding and distributing Acts of Parliament		189	0	0
Work in progress, 30th June, 1918		539	9	1
		£20,871	10	5
Less work in progress, 30th June, 1917		547	2	6
		£20,324	7	11

BALANCE-SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1918.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry creditors for items on suspense .....	...				1	5	7
Capital Account at 30th June, 1917		14,973	2	4			
Less surplus of receipts over payments at 30th June, 1917, written off		3674	10	11			
					11,298	11	5
Interest on capital, at 5 per cent. ....	...				564	18	7
Profit for the year ended 30th June, 1918 .....	...				1775	15	11
					£13,640	11	6

<i>Assets.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Plant		7848	8	2			
Additions during year		823	7	4			
		<hr/>			8671	15	6
Less depreciation	£867 3 7						
Less sale	10 0 0						
	<hr/>			877	3	7	
					7794	11	11
Stock-in-trade .....		...			1215	2	5
Work in progress .....		...			539	9	1
Sundry debtors .....		...			2331	10	7
Cash in hand .....		...			1	5	7
Cash balance, representing surplus of receipts over expenditure by Treasury .....		...			1758	11	11
					<hr/>		
					£13,640	11	6
					<hr/>		

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

The accounts of the above department were examined to the 30th June, 1918, and passed. The following is a statement of transactions of the Capital Account, and the Consolidated Trading Accounts, Profit and Loss, and Balance-sheet for the year under review :—

Capital Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Completed scheme	340,795	11	2
Extension of scheme	157,846	4	6
Hobart District branch	144,639	7	3
	<hr/>		
Total capital expenditure	£643,281	2	11
	<hr/>		

*Consolidated Trading Account for Year ended 30th June, 1918.**Dr.*

	Operation Branch.			Hobart District Branch.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Generation, Power-station	2552	16	10	...		
Transmission	2236	3	2	...		
Way-leaves (main line)	50	11	6	...		
Hobart substation	1469	4	5	...		
Electrona substation	35	14	11	...		
Steam plant, Hobart	1219	17	1	...		
Head office charges	2037	5	3	...		
Purchase of bulk power .....	...			10,960	12	6
Macquarie-st. substation and stand-by plant .....	...			1195	5	9
Purchase of direct current .....	...			406	12	0
Commission .....	...			61	15	10
Distribution of electricity .....	...			4368	10	0
Contract lighting .....	...			226	17	8
Public lighting .....	...			1146	13	6
Management expenses .....	...			2324	1	0
	<hr/>					
Total working expenses	9601	13	2	20,690	8	3
Balances	7573	9	6	10,479	1	7
	<hr/>					
	£17,175	2	8	£31,169	9	10
	<hr/>					

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sale of bulk power	15,726	2	6	...			
Sale of current	1254	0	2	...	29,994	13	9
Sundry receipts	195	0	0	...	1174	16	1
	<u>£17,175</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	...	<u>£31,169</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
District Branch—			
Total working expenses, &c. (excluding intra-departmental charge for bulk power)	10,443	1	6
Interest on loans	7000	0	0
Operation Branch—			
Total working expenses	9601	13	2
Interest on loans	14,944	1	10
	<u>£41,988</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
District Branch—			
Sale of current	29,994	13	9
Sundry revenue	1174	16	1
Operation Branch—			
Sale of bulk-power (excluding intra-departmental charge for bulk power)	4765	10	0
Sale of current	1254	0	2
Sundry revenue	195	0	0
Balance (loss)	£4604	16	6
	<u>£41,988</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>

Consolidated Balance-sheet for Year ended 30th June 1918.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital	643,281	2	11			
Add sundry debtors for capital assets sold	598	7	5			
				643,879	10	4
Interest liability (Tas. Government) ...	...			14,944	1	10
Discount suspense .....	...			654	10	3
Sundry deposits .....	...			16	10	6
Hire-purchase suspense .....	...			92	1	9
				<u>£659,586</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

Property Assets and Outlays.

	£	s.	d.
Capital expenditure	643,281	2	11
Sundry debtors	5720	19	11
Cash at bank	16	10	6
Treasury (being excess of receipts over payments)	5963	4	10
Profit and Loss Account (balance)	4604	16	6
	<u>£659,586</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>

CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND.

[4 Geo. V. No. 39, Section 80 (1).]

The accounts of the above fund have been examined for the year ended 30th June, 1918, and passed.

Special attention is drawn to the amount of overdue rent, &c., for lands and buildings, which totalled £9418 13s. 10d. at 30th June, 1918.

The following memorandum was addressed to the Acting-President on 11th October, 1918 :—

“ The arrears of rent at 30th June, 1918, total £9418 13s. 10d. This is a large sum to be outstanding, and it is not understood why balances of amounts on account of 1916 and prior years are allowed to remain outstanding. Some special effort should be made to collect overdue amounts. What proportion of the said £9418 13s. 10d. has been collected since 30th June, 1918, and what steps do the Board propose to take to collect all overdue rents? Lists (4)—attached, marked ‘A,’ prepared by this Department—enumerate items which need immediate attention, if they have not been paid since 30th June last.”

To the foregoing the Acting-President replied on 17th October, 1918, that—

“ Arrears amounting to £1630 had been collected since June last.”

He also furnished specific replies to practically all items. The summation thereof is as follows :—

That ten selectors, with interest in eight estates, have reduced their indebtedness by £802 17s. 9d. since 30th June 1918.

That eight selectors, with interest in five estates, have been allowed till after harvest to pay £1194 11s. 11d.

That two selectors in Woolmer's Estate will transfer their leases on 1st November, 1918, and all arrears to be paid by that date; the amount due is £378 7s. 3d.

That lease of one selector in Branhholm Estate will be cancelled if amount of £66 7s. 11d. is not paid in a fortnight.

That one selector in Brinktop Estate, owing £188 3s. 10d., will transfer portion of his lease, and the consideration-money will be credited towards arrears of rent.

That three selectors, with interest in three estates, owing £429 9s. 2d., are on Active Service.

That the amount of £2682 19s. 11d., owing by twenty-five selectors representing twelve estates, will be placed in the hands of the Crown Solicitor for collection.

That the bad cases of the eight selectors owing £153 10s. 3d., in Forester No. 2, will be submitted to the Crown Solicitor for collection.

Replies were not given in the case of three selectors owing £124 6s.

Special attention was drawn to arrears totalling £6874 3s. 1d. requiring immediate attention. Of this sum, £802 17s. 9d. has been collected since 30th June, 1918, leaving £6071 5s. 4d. still overdue.

The sum of £2544 10s. 9d. was not specially queried, for the reason that the greater portion thereof had not been owing for any lengthened period; but £827 2s. 3d. thereof has been collected since 30th June, 1918.

The following statements show the Receipts and Payments and the Profit and Loss Accounts for the year; also the Balance-sheet at 30th June, 1918 :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
Rents and fees for preparation of leases		12,491	19	5
On allotments sold by auction and by private contract		5354	0	1
Instalments on value of buildings, under Section 56		527	8	2
Instalments and interest on account of advances under Section 51		888	13	7
Miscellaneous		38	3	3
Interest on deferred rent, and also on payments under Section 56 (buildings)		423	2	0
Local inscribed stock issued		71,400	0	0
Balance		92,628	6	5
		<hr/> £183,751 12 11 <hr/>		

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account, 30th June, 1917	90,030	5	2
Purchase-money for estate acquired (Stonor).....	6927	1	9
Interest on advances under Section 34 and on unpaid purchase-money	4937	2	8
Interest under Section 25	8532	5	3
Allowances and travelling expenses	331	17	5
Expenditure on roads—drainage, clearing, &c. ...	£552	6	2
Less contribution by lessee towards cost of cultivation, &c.	30	0	0
		522	6 2
Fencing		33	12 3
Advertising		1	17 6
Miscellaneous	£131	9	8
Less repayments of fire insurance premiums...	37	4	11
		94	4 9
Advances to lessees under Section 51	941	0	0
Local inscribed stock redeemed	71,400	0	0
	£183,751	12	11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
To Salaries and travelling allowances to members of the Board ...	331	17	5
„ Interest on loan and overdue purchase-money £11,215 8 11			
„ Interest on local inscribed stock accrued due at 30th June, 1918	2139	13	1
		13,355	2 0
„ Advertising		1	17 6
„ Printing, postages, and miscellaneous expenses		77	1 11
„ Insurance premiums paid (not recoverable)		1	2 1
„ Advances to tenants whose leases have been cancelled		150	0 0
„ Refund, interest charged		0	11 6
„ Balance		1906	5 7
	£15,823	18	0

CR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from 30th June, 1917				2252	4	7
„ Rents and fees for preparation of leases.....	12,491	19	5			
„ Add rents outstanding on 30th June, 1918 ...	8986	16	3			
	£21,478	15	8			
„ Less rents outstanding on 30th June, 1917 ...	9091	7	0			
				12,387	8	8
„ Interest on allotments sold on credit system	127	7	10			
„ Interest on buildings sold on credit system...	253	2	6			
„ Interest on advances under Section 51	317	15	0			
„ Interest on overdue payments... £423 2 0						
„ Add interest outstanding at 30th June, 1918	339	4	5			
	£762	6	5			
„ Less interest outstanding at 30th June, 1917	314	10	3			
				1146	1	6
„ Miscellaneous fees				38	3	3
				£15,823	18	0

BALANCE-SHEET AT 30TH JUNE, 1918.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasurer of Tasmania—							
On local inscribed stock		211,455	0	0			
On account current		92,628	6	5			
					304,083	6	5
Interest on local inscribed stock, accrued due 30th June, 1918 .....		...			2139	13	1
Profit and Loss Account .....		...			1906	5	7
					<u>£308,129</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
<i>Assets.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Closer settlement estates, as per last balance-sheet		288,287	13	5			
Add capital expenditure during 1917-18...		7486	4	3			
		<u>295,773</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>			
Less instalments paid and due during 1917-18		5665	18	11			
					290,107	18	9
Advances to lessees, unpaid		8274	3	5			
Less advances on leases cancelled		150	0	0			
					8124	3	5
Rents outstanding .....		..			8986	16	3
Interest on overdue payments outstanding .....		...			339	4	5
Instalments outstanding on allotments purchased on credit		87	19	7			
Ditto, buildings		456	15	5			
					544	15	0
Insurance premiums outstanding .....		...			26	7	3
					<u>£308,129</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

RETURNED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT FUND.

The accounts of this Fund have been examined for the period from November, 1916, to the 30th June, 1918, and passed.

The transactions, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance-sheet are as follow :—

CAPITAL' ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Issue of local inscribed stock		151,467	7	4
„ Sale of land		470	0	0
„ Sale of buildings		12,735	0	0
		<u>£164,672</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
By purchase of 47 estates, at a capital cost of		112,881	9	0
„ Surveys, inspection, fencing, &c.		2157	11	6
„ Survey of free selections of Crown lands		131	18	9
„ Remission of rent (Closer Settlement Board) under Section 3 of "Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act"), borne by the Fund		175	14	1
„ Advances to settlers on account of—				
Stock and seed	£7246	13	1	
Implements	1692	6	0	
Improvements	3216	12	0	
		<u>12,155</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>
Balance, capital		127,502	4	5
		<u>37,170</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>
		<u>£164,672</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Administration	348	2	2
„ Advertising	1	0	0
„ Fares	145	12	3
„ General expenses	7	19	6
„ Insurance	84	9	0
„ Inspection fees	764	1	6
„ Interest on purchase-money	71	9	6
„ Interest on local inscribed stock	5629	4	4
„ Motor hire	67	9	0
„ Stamps, printing, &c.	167	1	0
„ Repairs and renewals	4	17	1
„ Salary, typist	81	9	0
„ Stores	13	14	8
„ Telephone charges	6	15	4
„ Travelling expenses	32	9	6
„ Bad debt—advance written off	41	0	3
	£7466	14	1

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By agistment	2	0	0
„ Interest on credit sales of land	10	2	7
„ Interest on credit sales of buildings.....	17	1	0
„ Interest on advances	0	14	0
„ Rent	744	8	7
„ Balance (loss)	6692	7	11
	£7466	14	1

BALANCE-SHEET AT 30TH JUNE, 1918.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Capital Account	37,170	2	11
Sundry creditors, for interest paid in advance on land	1	13	3
Interest on local inscribed stock, not paid	1950	10	5
Amount due on stores supplied	0	12	4
For purchase-moneys of estates not paid	21,517	13	0
Treasurer of Tasmania, for advances made to returned soldiers.....	12,155	11	1
Insurance paid in advance	1	8	0
	£72,797	11	10

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
Profit and Loss Account (loss)	6692	7	11
Sundry debtors for lands, buildings, and advances	16	9	2
Rent	157	1	11
Purchase of land	417	17	1
Purchase of buildings	12,731	8	7
Commonwealth of Australia, for advances made to returned soldiers	12,155	11	1
Office furniture	9	10	0
Hon. the Treasurer of Tasmania	40,617	5	3
	£72,797	11	0

"STATE ADVANCES ACT, 1907."

(7 Ed. VII. No. 20.)

THE AGRICULTURAL BANK OF TASMANIA.

The accounts of the Agricultural Bank have been examined to the 30th June, 1918, and passed, with a qualified certificate, owing to missing receipts books.

The securities of the Bank have been examined, and found in order.

The statement of Receipts and Payments for the financial year ended 30th June, 1918, Profit and Loss Account, and Balance-sheet are as follow :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Valuation fees and Crown law costs		138	13	6
„ Repayment of loans		388	2	6
„ Interest on loans		5396	5	7
„ Sale of property		113	0	0
„ Rent		34	5	0
„ Fire insurance companies' compensation under fire insurance policies		280	0	0
„ Balance		107,437	1	3
		£117,287	7	10

<i>Payments.</i>		£	s.	d.
By Balance, 30th June, 1917		104,405	13	3
„ Loans		7292	2	2
„ Valuation fees and Crown law costs		141	8	0
„ Salaries		359	15	3
„ Bonus		15	0	0
„ Interest paid to Treasury		4963	6	7
„ Printing and sundries.....		60	2	7
„ Fire insurance compensation		50	0	0
		£117,287	7	10

Profit and Loss Account.

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Salaries		359	15	3
„ Bonus		15	0	0
„ Interest charged by Treasury		4749	4	2
„ Printing and sundries		59	11	10
„ Balance, 30th June, 1917	£4025 5 4			
„ Profit for year	1224 3 6			
		5249	8	10
		£10,433	0	1

<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
By Balance, 30th June, 1917		4025	5	4
„ Interest receivable		6384	3	1
„ Rent		23	11	8
		£10,433	0	1

Balance-sheet.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	d.
Advanced by Treasury		107,437	1	3
Outstanding accounts		0	16	0
Valuation Fees Suspense Account		18	13	6
Interest paid in advance		4	6	0
Rent paid in advance		10	13	4
Insurance—Suspense Account		230	0	0
Profit and Loss Account		5249	8	10
		£112,950	18	11

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
Advances secured by mortgage	105,965	12	4
Interest due by borrowers	3122	15	2
Loans on selections reverted to the Crown	3648	9	0
The Hon. the Treasurer (excess interest charged on advance)	214	2	5
	<u>£112,950</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>

"THE PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE ACT."

(3 Geo. V. No. 26.)

The accounts of the Public Trust Office have been examined for the year ended 30th June, 1918, and passed.

By virtue of Section 29, Clause 3, of 3 Geo. V. No. 26, the Hon. the Treasurer directed that after deducting one-fourth of the profit for the year ended 30th June, 1917, to be applied to the Assurance and Reserve Fund, the sum of £2408 13s. 1d. be paid into the Consolidated Revenue.

The increase under the head of salaries is due to the fact that during the year under review £275 and £280 were paid to the Public Trustee and Accountant respectively; in former years the Fund bore £50 only of these charges.

The investments have been examined and found in order.

The Profit and Loss Account and Balance-sheet are as follow :—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Paid to Consolidated Revenue	2408	13	1
„ Assurance and Reserve Fund	329	8	6
„ Advertising	15	17	0
„ Interest to estates	773	14	1
„ Salaries, &c.	948	8	8
„ Stationery, postages, and miscellaneous	87	13	5
„ Balance	1121	2	4
	<u>£5684</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>

Cr.

By Balance brought forward	2738	1	7
„ Commission	1406	18	2
„ Interest on investments	1151	5	3
„ Interest on investments accrued to 30th June, 1918...	311	1	7
„ Interest outstanding	77	10	6
	<u>£5684</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>

BALANCE-SHEET.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Sundry estates and trust accounts for unrealised assets	130,379	7	0
Balance to credit of estates of deceased persons, &c.	38,625	0	2
Outstanding cheques	7072	16	11
Profit and Loss Account, balance	1121	2	4
Assurance and Reserve Fund	882	18	9
Sundry creditor for fee unpaid	12	10	0
	<u>£178,093</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>

<i>Assets.</i>	£	s.	d.
Cash at Savings Banks	682	17	4
Cash at Commonwealth Bank of Australia	8852	2	11
Sundry debtors (including interest accrued, £322 0s. 10d.)	6504	11	11
Investments	30,637	4	5
Legatees' Investment Account, Commonwealth and Hobart Savings Banks	225	0	0
Revenue stamps	4	5	0
Unrealised assets of sundry estates and trusts	130,379	7	0
Petty cash in office	0	9	10
Office furniture	41	16	9
Assurance and Reserve Fund investment	766	0	0
	<u>£178,093</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>

POLICE PROVIDENT FUND.

The accounts of the Board under the provisions of "The Police Regulation Act, 1898," have been examined and passed for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

The following statements show the transactions of the Superannuation Branch and the Reward Branch for the year, and the aggregate transactions of each branch to 31st December, 1917; also the balance-sheet of the fund at the 31st December, 1917:—

SUPERANNUATION BRANCH.

Current Account.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	32,454	6	7
Deductions from pay	1737	8	8
Interest	1199	7	11
Sundry credits	859	18	5
Transfer from Reward Branch	452	0	10
	<u>£36,703</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Compensation allowances	2806	14	9
Balance to next Account	33,896	7	8
	<u>£36,703</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Total Account, 1882-1917.

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Aggregate deductions from pay	33,873	11	10
„ Interest	14,893	7	6
„ Sundry credits	8838	9	8
„ Sundry contributions	442	5	6
„ Transfer from Reward Branch	8480	14	1
	<u>£66,528</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Aggregate compensation, allowances, sundries	32,632	0	11
Amount of fund at 31/12/17	33,896	7	8
	<u>£66,528</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

REWARD BRANCH.

Current Account.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account		250	0	0
Government contribution		500	0	0
Interest		7	14	4
		<hr/> £757 14 4 <hr/>		
Cr.		£	s.	d.
Rewards, &c.		55	13	6
Transfer to Superannuation Branch		452	0	10
Balance to next Account		250	0	0
		<hr/> £757 14 4 <hr/>		

Total Account, 1882-1917.

Dr.		£	s.	d.
Aggregate moieties of fines received		11,442	18	9
„ Interest		781	18	2
„ Sundry credits and adjustments		40	2	7
		<hr/> £12,264 19 6 <hr/>		
Cr.		£	s.	d.
Aggregate rewards		3534	5	5
„ Transfers to Superannuation Fund		8480	14	1
Balance of current account		250	0	0
		<hr/> £12,264 19 6 <hr/>		

BALANCE-SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Superannuation Branch—			
Amount to credit, sundry members—amount of Fund	33,896	7	8
Reward Branch—			
Balance of current account	250	0	0
	<hr/> £34,146 7 8 <hr/>		

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Investments local inscribed stock—						
Superannuation branch	32,780	5	9			
Reward branch	206	0	0			
	<hr/>			32,986	5	9
Loans on freehold mortgage .....	...			730	0	0
Troop horse loans .....	...			114	0	0
Balance cash accounts—						
Superannuation branch	272	1	11			
Reward branch	44	0	0			
	<hr/>			316	1	11
				<hr/> £34,146 7 8 <hr/>		

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 2 of "The Police Regulation Amendment Act, 1900" (64 Vict. No. 18), the sum of £452 0s. 10d. was transferred during the year 1917 from the Reward Branch to the Superannuation Branch, as before shown, together with forfeitures (£439 11s.), and sundry credits (£859 18s. 5d.), which produced a total of £1751 10s. 3d., to be distributed *pro rata* amongst members remaining in the fund; such distribution was based on the amount contributed by each member during the year, resulting in the sum of 19s. 11'053d. being credited to each member for each £1 of contribution.

From interest earned (£1199 7s. 11d.) a sum at the rate of 9·823d. (£4 1s. 10·3d. per cent.) was added to the amounts standing to the credit of members at the end of the year.

During the year allowances became payable in 15 instances, amounting to £2806 14s. 9d. Of these, three members retired owing to age-limit and ill-health, and drew 100 per cent. (£784 14s.); one resigned after contributing over 17 years, and drew 100 per cent. (£651 5s. 3d.); four died, and their representatives drew 100 per cent. (£1031 6s. 5d.); one resigned, after contributing over nine years, and drew 70 per cent. (£97 1s. 6d.); three resigned after contributing over seven years, and drew 60 per cent. (£188 15s. 7d.); three resigned after contributing over three years, and drew 40 per cent. of their total contributions (£23 12s.); 21 were not entitled to receive any allowance.

PUBLIC SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(5 Ed. VII. No. 26, Section 24.)

The accounts of the above Fund for the year ending 31st December, 1917, have been examined and passed.

The following statement shows the Receipts and Payments for the year and the state of the Fund on 31st December 1917.

The Fund is invested in Government Securities and Loans on Mortgage, which have been examined:—

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	67	10	11
Subscriptions and status payments	2105	4	3
Interest	911	11	0
Inscribed Stock matured	1973	8	10
Repayment of mortgage	500	0	0
	£5557	15	0

<i>Payments.</i>	£	s.	d.
Investment in Local Inscribed Stock	1208	0	0
Investment on Mortgages, Real Estate	1604	0	0
Investment in War Loan	700	0	0
Investment in Hobart Municipal Debentures	500	0	0
Annuity to widows of deceased subscribers	45	0	0
Annuity to children of deceased subscriber	20	0	0
Annuity to male subscriber on reaching retiring age	45	10	0
Surrender values paid to retiring subscribers	253	15	5
Interest on Treasury Loan	6	10	8
Repayment of Treasury Loan	1000	0	0
Refund (over-paid subscription)	1	3	4
Expenses	23	7	8
Balance	152	7	11
	£5557	15	0

<i>Total Funds on 31st December, 1917.</i>	£	s.	d.
Government Stock	3665	1	9
Loans on mortgages	14,039	0	0
Hobart Water Loan	700	0	0
Municipal Debentures	500	0	0
Interest accrued due 31st December, 1917, on Local Inscribed Stock, &c.	228	0	4
Outstanding subscriptions and status payments	2	0	10
Balance at Commonwealth Bank of Australia	152	7	11
	£19,286	10	10
Value of office safes	£17	10	0

	<i>Investments.</i>								
	4% £ s. d.	4½% £	5% £	5¼% £	5½% £	6% £	£	s.	d.
Inscribed Stock	2457 1 9	—	1208	—	—	—	3665	1	9
Mortgages	—	—	4830	1200	6155	1854	14,039	0	0
Hobart Municipal Debentures	—	—	—	—	500	—	500	0	0
War Loan	—	700	—	—	—	—	700	0	0
Totals	£2457 1 9	700	6038	1200	6655	1854	18,904	1	9

STATE SCHOOL TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(4 Ed. VII. No. 13, Section 24.)

The accounts of the above Fund for the year ending 31st December, 1917, have been examined and passed.

The following is a statement of the Receipts and Payments for that year, and the state of the Fund at the 31st December, 1917.

The securities have been inspected.

	<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions and status payments		4646	7	3			
Less refunded		1	5	0			
					4645	2	3
Refund					0	10	0
Interest received during 1917					1795	18	6
Inscribed Stock matured					1200	0	0
Principal of mortgages repaid					3706	14	8
Fines paid					7	2	8
					£11,355	8	1

	<i>Payments.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account					46	7	9
Surrender values to retiring subscribers		1660	2	3			
Annuities		423	1	9			
					2083	4	0
Expenses, including bank charges					27	7	9
Investment on mortgages, real estate					100	0	0
Investments, War Loan					2050	0	0
War Savings Certificates					142	12	6
Inscribed Stock					6800	0	0
Balance to next Account					105	16	1
					£11,355	8	1

State of the Fund at 31st December, 1917.

	£	s.	d.
Commonwealth War Loan	4050	0	0
War Savings Certificates	142	12	6
First mortgages on freeholds	20,466	12	3
Government stock	8050	0	0
Municipal Debentures	5000	0	0
Interest due and unpaid at 31st December, 1917	490	5	6
Subscriptions due and unpaid at 31st December, 1917	74	12	10
Bank balance at 31st December, 1917	105	16	1
Total Fund	£38,379	19	2

In addition, the Fund has safes, &c., valued at £25, which were charged to expenses when purchased.

Investments.

	4½%			5%			5½%			6%			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Inscribed Stock..	700	0	0	7350	0	0	—	—	—	8050	0	0	0
Mortgages	1236	17	1	8287	18	11	8366	16	3	2575	20,466	12	3
Municipal Debentures	—	—	—	5000	0	0	—	—	—	—	5000	0	0
War Loan	4050	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4050	0	0
War S. Certificates ..	142	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142	12	6
TOTALS	6129	9	7	20,637	18	11	8366	16	3	2575	37,709	4	9

THE UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA.

The accounts of the University have been examined for the year ended 31st December, 1917, and passed, with the following qualification of my certificate:—
 “With the exception that vouchers in support of payments to B. H. Blackwell, £25 18s. 7d., and Philip Harris & Co., £1 8s., were not seen, it being stated that the same were lost in transit from England.”

The following is a statement of the Income and Expenditure for that year:—

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

<i>Income.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year		197	1	1			
Less, balance credit Tutorial and Extension Classes		19	1	5			
					177	19	8
State Grant (proportion)					6675	0	0
Fees					878	9	0
Sale of University publications and sundries					40	0	10
					£7771	9	6
<i>Expenditure.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries					4967	18	0
Laboratory expenses, apparatus, material, &c.					488	4	0
Honours					34	12	2
Degree examinations					464	11	5
Scholarships and exhibition					570	0	0
Buildings and grounds					344	5	7
Books, magazines, and binding					237	17	9
Miscellaneous					355	5	11
Balance from Public Examination Account					274	5	8
Balance Commonwealth Bank		£347	11	1			
Debtor balance, Ralston bequest		17	1	4			
Sundry debtors		23	0	1			
		£387	12	5			
Less Tutorial Classes, balance, &c.—							
Balance	£80	5	2				
Sundry creditors	272	18	3				
		353	3	5			
					34	9	0
					£7771	9	6

PUBLIC EXAMINATION ACCOUNT.

<i>Income.</i>		£	s.	d.
Fees		630	0	6
Balance to General Account		274	5	8
		£904	6	2

	<i>Expenditure.</i>			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Fees for setting and examining papers (Senior and Junior)	429	19	6						
Stationery, printing, and advertising, &c.	216	7	2						
Miscellaneous	134	18	3						
							781	4	11
Special Senior and Junior .....	...						34	11	9
Furniture .....	...						88	9	6
							£904	6	2

TUTORIAL AND EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

	<i>Income.</i>			£ s. d.		
Balance, 1916				19	1	5
State Grant (proportion)				325	0	0
				£344	1	5
	<i>Expenditure.</i>			£ s. d.		
Tutorial Classes, &c.				263	16	3
Balance, 1917				80	5	2
				£344	1	5

RALSTON BEQUEST ACCOUNT.

	<i>Income.</i>			£ s. d.		
Balance, 1916				7	17	6
Annual grant				600	0	0
Balance				17	1	4
				£624	18	10
	<i>Expenditure.</i>			£ s. d.		
Salaries				500	0	0
Apparatus and materials, &c.				124	18	10
				£624	18	10

The accounts of the undermentioned Funds were also examined for the year ended 31st December, 1917, and passed. The following statement shows the Income and Expenditure for that year, and the state of the Funds on the 31st December, 1917 :—

Name of Fund.	Balance, 1916.			Income.			Expenditure.			Balance of Fund 31/12/1917.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lands and Buildings	337	4	5	22	19	9	...			360	4	2
W. R. Giblin Scholarship	551	6	2	25	15	9	15	0	0	562	1	11
Sir Richard Dry Prize	346	5	3	12	11	0	10	0	0	248	16	3
J. B. Walker Prize	441	9	10	21	11	10	13	13	0	449	8	8
Rev. Dr. J. Scott Memorial Prize	54	4	0	2	3	4	1	10	0	54	17	4
A. I. Clark Memorial Scholarship	413	17	8	20	4	0	15	0	0	419	1	8
A. A. Stephens Memorial Prize	102	1	0	4	12	10	3	0	0	103	13	10
Microscope Purchase .....	...			7	12	5	...			7	12	5
	£2246	8	4	117	10	11	58	3	0	2305	16	3

It has not been the practice for the University to prepare their accounts strictly in accordance with an Income and Expenditure form; arrangements have been made for this to be done in future years.

BURSARIES BOARD.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Receipts.</i>			
To Balance from last Account	854	12	4
„ Rent and interest on investments received from the Public Trustee	887	0	0
„ Grant from Government	1000	0	0
„ Interest, Savings Bank	38	8	0
	<u>£2780</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>

	£	s.	d.
<i>Payments.</i>			
By State scholarships	82	10	0
„ Bursaries	1737	13	0
„ Expenses	28	19	11
„ Balance	930	17	5
	<u>£2780</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>

Assets under the management of the Public Trustee are as follows:—Lands and buildings, £17,500; fixed deposits, £3600.

“THE MOUNT LYELL DISASTER RELIEF FUND ACT, 1912.”

(3 Geo. V. No. 22.)

The accounts of the Mount Lyell Disaster Relief Fund Board have been examined up to the 30th June, 1918, and passed.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Receipts.</i>			
To balance of the Fund at 30th June, 1917	14,698	14	0
„ Interest on fixed deposits, Commercial Bank of Australia	87	10	0
„ Interest on amount deposited with Treasurer	656	18	5
	<u>£15,443</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

	£	s.	d.
<i>Payments.</i>			
By Salary of Secretary	52	0	0
„ Stationery, printing, and postage (petty cash)	4	2	6
„ Bank fee, exchange, and interest on overdraft	17	9	11
„ Payments to beneficiaries	1723	6	2
„ Balance of Fund	13,646	3	10
	<u>£15,443</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

State of the Fund at 30th June, 1918.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Commercial Bank of Australia, Queenstown, on fixed deposit	2000	0	0			
Cash on deposit at Treasury	11,942	19	6			
				<u>13,942</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>
Less overdraft at Commercial Bank of Australia, allowing for unrepresented cheques					296	15 8
Balance of Fund as above				<u>£13,646</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION OF TASMANIA.

(7 Geo. V. No. 14, Section 19.)

The accounts of the above Association were examined for the year 1917, and found correct. The following is a statement of the transactions for that period:—

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Balance from last Account		4	4	2
„ Subscriptions		156	9	0
		£160 13 2		
<i>Payments.</i>		£	s.	d.
By Stationery, printing, and postages		42	16	9
„ Travelling expenses		30	8	4
„ Salary of Secretary		30	0	0
„ Legal opinions		2	6	5
„ Sundries		5	13	9
„ Balance to next Account		49	7	11
		£160 13 2		

FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND ACCOUNT.

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Premiums on policies		95	18	8
„ Fee, amendment of policy		0	2	6
		£96 1 2		
<i>Payments.</i>		£	s.	d.
By Travelling expenses		7	14	0
„ Printing policies, &c.		11	16	3
„ Law costs		3	13	6
„ Salary, Secretary		7	10	0
„ Balance to next Account		65	7	5
		£96 1 2		

THE TASMANIAN SMELTING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

The accounts of the Receiver for the Debenture-holders and Agent for the Liquidator were examined as from the 24th June, 1914 to 2nd March, 1918, and found correct. The following is a statement of the receipts and payments during that period:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Cash from the Tasmanian Smelting Company		12	6	11
„ Deutche Bank		2365	0	6
„ Tasmanian Government		3480	1	0
„ Royalty on tributes		220	16	9
„ Sales and refunds		26	10	3
		£6104 15 5		
<i>Payments.</i>		£	s.	d.
By Salaries and wages at works		2503	17	5
„ Receiver's remuneration		1175	0	0
„ Rent of leases and exemption fees		986	7	11
„ Insurance		541	16	3
„ Rates and taxes		269	12	6
„ Fees to Trustees for Debenture-holders.....		150	0	0
„ Maintenance of works		57	9	10
„ Sundries		327	6	4
„ Balance to next Account		93	5	2
		£6104 15 5		

RAILWAY REWARD FUND.

The accounts of this Fund, which is managed by Commissioners appointed under Section 62 of "The Railway Management Act, 1891" (55 Vict. No. 40), have been examined and passed to the 30th June, 1918. The transactions were:—

	Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 30th June, 1917		356	10	11
Fines received		21	13	9
Interest		13	8	3
		<hr/> £391 12 11 <hr/>		

	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Rewards paid		4	5	0
Balance		387	7	11
		<hr/> £391 12 11 <hr/>		

	£	s.	d.
The balance of the Fund consists of—			
Local inscribed stock	375	0	0
Savings Bank balance	12	7	11
	<hr/> £387 7 11 <hr/>		

LOAN TO ANCHOR TIN MINE LIMITED.

(Act 9 Ed. VII. No. 22.)

A loan of £5000 made to the Anchor Tin Mining Company matured on 23rd May, 1916, and was not paid off in accordance with the provisions of the Act, nor was the outstanding interest (£791 19s. 6d.) paid up.

The property has now been sold, and realised £2020. The expenses in connection with the taking over of the mine amounted to £1436 11s. 4d., resulting in a loss of £5208 10s. 10d.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY WAR CLAIMS ACCOUNT.

The following statement shows the amounts paid to, and paid by, the various Societies under the above Account, opened in accordance with Section 8 of 7 Geo. V. No. 41. Section 18 of the same Act provides that Friendly Societies shall not be deemed to be "Local Authorities" within the meaning of Section 36 of "The Audit Act, 1901":—

NAME OF SOCIETY.	Payments to Societies. 1917-18.	Payments by Societies. 1917-18.	Balances.
Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cornwall District	2129 0 8	1078 8 0	1050 12 8 Dr.
Buckingham District	796 18 5	492 4 6	304 13 11 Dr.
Hobart District	1 6 2	48 16 0	47 9 10 Cr.
Grand Lodge of Tasmania .....	...	630 8 0	630 8 0 Cr.
U.A.O. Druids—Grand Lodge of Tasmania	1200 0 0	3168 0 0	1968 0 0 Cr.
Ancient Order of Foresters—			
Hobart, Tasmanian District	126 19 9	80 8 0	46 11 9 Dr.
Launceston, Court Sherwood	102 1 4	88 0 2	14 1 2 Dr.
Court of Robin Hood	0 17 3	15 17 10	15 0 7 Cr.
Independent Order of Rechabites—			
Tasmanian District	137 6 10	133 16 0	3 10 10 Dr.
Southern Cross District	0 19 0	37 10 0	36 11 0 Cr.
Australian Natives' Association	324 9 1	600 0 0	275 10 11 Cr.
Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society	121 12 1	99 4 0	22 8 1 Dr.
Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australia	447 0 6	261 4 0	185 16 6 Dr.
Free Gardeners' Tamar Lodge No. 1—Provincial Grand Lodge	50 0 0	12 0 0	38 0 0 Dr.
	£5438 11 1	6745 16 6	1307 5 5 Cr.
Add Total Cr. Balance June 30, 1917 .....	...	...	4493 15 0
Total Cr. June 30, 1918 .....	...	...	£5801 0 5

TATTERSALL'S LOTTERIES.

(Conducted under Regulations framed under Act 60 Vict. No. 7.)

The examination of the paid tickets for prizes drawn in Tattersall's lotteries for the period 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918, has not yet been completed.

On the 30th June, 1918, the books and records of the management showed that the sum of £73,577 12s. 1d. remained unclaimed by, or undistributed to, prize-winners at that date. This sum is made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
For drawings from 1st January, 1911, to 31st December, 1917	6766	10	4
For drawings from 1st January, 1918, to 30th June, 1918	66,811	1	9
	<hr/> £73,577 12 1 <hr/>		

In the terms of the will of the late George Adams, prize-moneys that remain unclaimed for a period of seven years are to be distributed for charitable and philanthropic purposes. Records show that during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1918, the sum of £786 19s. 4d. was distributed for these purposes, and there remained a balance at the 30th June 1918, of £52 19s. 11d. available for future distribution.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

During the year 295 inspections were reported as having been made by Railway audit officers; 103 being direct inspections, and 192 in connection with transfers.

The Accountant certified that all accounts were satisfactorily kept.

DEPARTMENTAL INSPECTIONS, &c.

Inspections of the accounts of Departments in Launceston and Country Districts have been made. These comprise the accounts of police clerks, local courts and bailiffs, Crown lands bailiffs, mines registrars and collectors, agricultural and stock collectors, and Police public collections.

The accounts of all the departments in Hobart have not been examined, but the services of the inspecting staff are now available to complete this work.

In furtherance of my last report I have to state that an inspector has been appointed in the north and north-west parts of the State, with headquarters at Launceston and Burnie respectively.

Lands and Survey Department.—The collection of revenue from sale and rental of Crown lands has been carried out during the year by the Lands Department; in the past the Treasury performed this work. The required audit has been regularly attended to.

The slight alterations made in the system of collection have proved beneficial both to the Audit and the Lands Departments.

Mines Department.—The detail collection of rents for mining leases has been made by the Mines Department. This detail work was formerly performed by the Treasury.

Treasury, Duty Stamps.—On 22nd August, 1917, the stock of duty stamps was transferred to the Treasury from Mr. P. S. Seager, the former custodian.

The transactions were examined from 22nd August, 1917, to 21st June, 1918, and stock was taken on the latter date, when an ascertained deficiency in the number of stamps to the value of 19s. 2d. was found to exist; this sum was not considered excessive, as the sales for the period named totalled £11,030 8s. 4d.

The deficiency of 19s. 2d. was adjusted by the Governor in Council providing the amount on a supplementary estimate.

GOVERNMENT STORES, &c.

The reports furnished to me by the Inspector of Stores on the various stock-takings are full and complete, and disclose that every care is exercised to facilitate the work and to produce efficiency. A number of inspections have been added to the work of that officer during the current year.

There are 41 departments and institutions holding stock. Of these, 30 were examined during the year under review; the remainder, it is anticipated, will be completed during the next three months.

In several instances an improved system of bookkeeping, &c., has been adopted, and where possible the system has been made uniform.

Hobart Corporation.—The receipt and issue of stores of the Corporation for last year shows a marked improvement, the discrepancies being unimportant, and with the additional accommodation now provided for the tramway stores better results still should be obtained.

Launceston Corporation.—As usual, this stock is remarkably well kept, and reflects great credit on those responsible. Arrangements have now been made for a complete system of costing and more satisfactory methods with regard to the purchase of supplies.

Railway Construction Stores.—Through strenuous efforts made during the last few years some improvement has been effected in dealing with these, but the method is yet far from satisfactory. It is strongly recommended that a competent officer in the permanent service be appointed to act as storekeeper for any future new works.

Hospitals and Other Institutions.—What is known as the "Ward System" is about to be introduced into these institutions, whereby a complete check will be kept on all equipment after it has been issued from the bulk store. It is anticipated that this procedure will result in a considerable saving, and effectually prevent any misappropriation of equipment.

SHIPBUILDING.

On behalf of the Government, and at the request of the Honourable the Premier, I have undertaken to instal a system of bookkeeping in connection with the above at Devonport. Preliminary arrangements are in train for the Mersey Shipbuilding Company to perform the bookkeeping in connection with the same, the Government to conduct the audit. The Secretary to the Board and an inspector of this Department visited Williamstown shipyards, and arrangements are well in hand for the installation at Devonport of a similar system to that in vogue at Williamstown.

STATE FARM ACCOUNTS.

The management of the Farm is now in the hands of Mr. A. F. Bonny, who assumed control on the 4th March, 1918. He was permitted to dispense with the services of the Accountant, and to transfer the higher branches of the bookkeeping to the Hobart head office, and to adopt a simpler form of bookkeeping at the Farm, which he could himself control, and which, from a recent examination of the accounts, has proved the system to be satisfactory.

The Profit and Loss Account, and Balance-sheet for period ended 4th March, 1918 (the date upon which the present manager assumed office), have not yet been submitted for audit. I understand the Acting-Director of Agriculture has secured the services of a former accountant of the State Farm, who is now engaged in the preparation of the balance-sheet, &c.

HOBART AND LAUNCESTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES AND DEVON HOSPITAL.

At the last audit of the above accounts the financial position of each was as follows:—

At 31/12/1917 Hobart Benevolent Society had fixed and liquid assets totalling £12,508 3s. 6d.

At 30/6/1917 Launceston Benevolent Society had fixed investments totalling £6930.

At 12/9/1917 Devon Hospital had fixed investments totalling £1443 15s. 6d. (This sum includes £900 1s. specific bequests.)

It was considered that the benevolent societies, in their present financial position, did not need the aid of the annual Government grant. The Government grant of £200 for the year 1917-18 was withheld from the Hobart and Launceston Benevolent Societies, and that of the Devon Hospital was reduced by £250.

In July, 1917, the Devon Hospital authorities applied to the Government to liquidate the then overdrawn bank balance of £233 5s. 4d. Following this request the Honourable the Chief Secretary asked for an investigation to be made of the Board's financial position. It was ascertained that there was £543 14s. 6d. invested capital, which might eventually be appropriated towards the Board's finances; and that patients' fees amounting to £421 15s. 9d. remain uncollected. Of this latter sum, £100 was considered bad and doubtful.

From the foregoing it would appear that the Board was seeking additional Government assistance when it had funds within its own reach to finance the institution.

DEFAULTERS.

Agricultural and Stock Department.—The Revenue Accounts kept in connection with the registration of stallions under "The Registration of Stallions Act, 1916," were examined for the period 12th July, 1917, to 20th October, 1917, when it was ascertained that a deficiency of cash, amounting to £7 5s., existed. The Registrar (J. E. MacDonald) appointed under the said Act made a written confession, admitting his responsibility for the amount hereinbefore stated; he subsequently tendered his resignation from the Service.

The Hon. the Minister for the Department of Agriculture and Stock approved of the suggestion of the Public Service Board that the Registrar's resignation be accepted, and the matter closed.

The Revenue Accounts kept in connection with the tax collected under "The Contagious Diseases (Cattle) Act, 1901," were examined for the period 10th November, 1916, to 31st October, 1917, when it was ascertained that cash amounting to £6 2s. 11d. had been received by officers of the Agricultural and Stock Department, the responsibility for which could not be traced to any particular officer.

Both the foregoing deficiencies were reported to the Hon. the Chief Secretary, in accordance with "The Audit Act."

SECTION 30 OF "THE AUDIT ACT."

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN MODES OF KEEPING ACCOUNTS.

For the better collection and recording of revenue received, and to enable the auditing of same to be more effectually conducted, the following improvements in the mode of keeping accounts have been adopted:—

Municipalities.—The triplicate form of receipt-books formerly used by the larger municipalities has been superseded by a continuous receipt-book. This has proved very advantageous. By its use the council clerk or cashier is enabled to readily effect a daily balance of the cash receipts, and a continuous audit is more effectively conducted.

Abstract of Expenditure-book.—An improved form of this book was suggested by me in lieu of that formerly kept by the municipalities, and it has been adopted by a number of municipal officers. Its adoption has greatly reduced the work for both municipalities and this Department.

Municipal Revenue and Registrar Court of Requests, &c., Returns.—The compilation and checking of these returns was somewhat extensive. The required information is now embodied in one return; much detail work is thereby saved.

Registrar's Cash-book.—It was not the practice for all registrars to keep a cash-book, but the growth of business in some districts made it imperative for such a record to be kept, as large sums of money are collected by a number of registrars.

A suitable form of cash-book was designed by this Department, and it is now in use by all registrars.

Hospital Accounts.—The form of the accounts of several hospitals has been simplified by the adoption of an analysed cash-book, thus removing the necessity of keeping ledger headings for sub-heads of expenditure.

Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund.—Since my last report on this fund, a more complete set of books, as suggested by this Department, has been brought into operation; the result of the first examination has proved highly satisfactory.

State Farm Accounts, Deloraine.—At the request of the Minister of Lands, a simple form of bookkeeping has been installed at the State Farm, which can be kept by the Manager, without the assistance of an accountant.

Bench Clerk, Police Court, Launceston.—For years past it has been the custom for the Bench Clerk to furnish this Department with a monthly detail statement of each fine and cost, and licence fee, &c., payable or received. The preparation of this statement entailed a vast amount of unnecessary work. A new form of return has, in consequence, been brought into use; it shows the total sums only due, paid, or outstanding under their respective heads. The statement is prepared in carbon triplicate forms, and these save much detail work.

HOBART CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the above Corporation for the half-year ended 30th June, 1915, and for the year ended 30th June, 1916, have been examined and passed.

The statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1917, and 30th June, 1918, have not yet been submitted for audit, but a portion of the former accounts has been examined.

The suggestions contained in my report to the Council on the 3rd December, 1917, for an improved method of bookkeeping has been adopted.

LAUNCESTON CORPORATION.

The accounts of the above Corporation for the year ended 31st July, 1917, have been examined, and passed; those for the year ended 31st July, 1918, are now being examined.

The final examination of the 1916-17 accounts disclosed a marked improvement on former years, particularly with regard to the method of accounting for revenue received.

The internal audit suggested by this Department materially assisted in this direction. The necessity for improved methods in other sections of the accounts was discussed at a conference between the City Treasurer and myself. I am pleased to learn that he has caused effect to be given to the improved methods suggested at the said conference.

LOCAL BODIES ACCOUNTS.

MUNICIPALITIES.

During the year 58 annual accounts have been examined. These comprise 48 for 1917 and 10 for 1916, which latter were mentioned in my last report as not having then been examined. Of these, 50 have been passed and gazetted; whilst 8 are under query.

The accounts, in the main, were satisfactorily kept, but it is necessary to specially refer to the following irregularities:—

The provisions of Section 134 of "The Local Government Act" were not observed by the undermentioned municipalities, consequently my certificate affixed to the accounts read as follows:—

1917 Accounts.

Circular Head Municipality.—Examined and certified to be correct, with the exception that the provisions of "The Local Government Act" with regard to contracts have not been observed in eight instances."

Clarence Municipality.—The same certificate, excepting that there were "five instances," instead of "eight."

Penguin Municipality.—The same certificate as Circular Head.

Scottsdale Municipality.—The same certificate, excepting that there were "two instances," instead of "eight."

Fingal Municipality—1916 Accounts.—My certificate was as follows:—"Examined and certified to be correct, with the exception that the amount shown as collected in the St. Marys Cleansing Account could not be verified, as certain coupon-books are reported as missing."

Glenorchy Municipality.—My last report referred to the unsatisfied queries on the 1915 Private Street Accounts. After repeated applications to the Warden to complete these he personally waited upon me and sought the assistance of one of my inspectors to adjust the matters at issue. To achieve finality I approved of this course, but to be at the Council's expense. My inspector performed the necessary work after his usual office hours, thus enabling the accounts to be passed, and gazetted on the 18th March, 1918. The accounts for the years 1916 and 1917 have been examined, but not passed, as several matters require adjusting.

The collection of rate charges, &c., has been very lax. At the end of the year 1917 £3544 14s. 8d. remained outstanding.

The non-collection of revenue, and the exceptionally heavy expenditure in 1918, had the effect of creating a substantial overdraft at the bank. This overdraft forms the subject of a special paragraph in this report.

Port Cygnet Municipality.—Act 8 Geo. V. No. 36 has validated the action of this municipality in incurring a bank overdraft in excess of that allowed by Section 53 of 2 Geo. V. No. 65.

Attention is drawn to further breaches of Section 53 of the latter Act by the municipalities, as under:—

Table Cape Municipality—1916 Accounts.—The bank overdraft at 31st December, 1916, was £2452 15s. 3d., being £277 0s. 10d. in excess of that authorised by law. On 21st December, 1917, the Warden was notified accordingly, and asked to furnish proof of the illegal bank interest, amounting to £2 12s. 4d., having been repaid to the funds of the Council. On the 14th March, 1918, he wrote that the £2 12s. 4d. had been repaid. The accounts were then passed, and my usual certificate affixed thereto.

St. Leonards Municipality—1917 Accounts.—The bank overdraft at the 12th December, 1917, was £1203 1s. 7d. being £107 1s. 7d. in excess of that authorised by law. The period of this overdraft was four days only. The amount of illegal interest thereon has since been credited to the Council's funds.

Glenorchy Municipality—1918 Accounts.—The bank overdraft at the 3rd September, 1918, was £2905 4s. 5d., being £365 11s. 1d. in excess of that authorised by law. The interest on the amount of the illegal overdraft, amounting to £3 7s. 6d., has not yet been refunded to the Council's account.

Devonport Municipality.—The following question was submitted to the Solicitor-General for his opinion:—

“In the year 1915 the Devonport Council incurred expenditure in excess of the amount allowed under Section 23 of Act 2 Geo. V. No. 65 to the extent of £10 19s. 7d. Acting upon your opinion I pressed that the amount should be repaid to the Council's funds; this the Council, in December, 1916, endeavoured to do by granting a bonus to the Council Clerk, so that he could repay the amount. This procedure was objected to by me, and I requested that the amount so withdrawn in 1916 should be repaid. By the Council Clerk's letter of the 12th instant (which is attached and forwarded herewith) it will be seen how the Council have adjusted this. I should be glad of your opinion as to whether the action of the Council is legal or not, in drawing this money in 1918 accounts, under the authority stated in memorandum, to repay illegal expenditure incurred in the year 1915.”

“The above letter stated that the Council had made the amount good by charging same against the 1918 accounts under the authority of Section 23 of 2 Geo. V. No. 65” (this merely being a cross entry, and not a repayment).

The following is a copy of the opinion received from the Solicitor-General:—

“Upon full consideration of this matter, I am of opinion that the action of the Devonport Council is wholly unauthorised, because it is plain that the Council, in the financial year 1918, have applied the sum of £10 19s. 7d. in repayment to the municipal funds of expenditure illegally incurred in a previous financial year, namely, in the year 1915. This action is entirely outside the scheme and scope of the proviso to Section 113 of “The Local Government Act,” and its approval by the Auditor-General would lead to just what the legislature in the language of the proviso had made clear provision against by limiting the authority for expenditure up to £25 for any purposes whatsoever approved by the Council to expenditure in any financial year in which the liability is incurred.”

On receipt of this opinion I wrote the Council and pointed out that they had by their action adopted an unauthorised method of adjusting illegal expenditure incurred in 1915, and requested them to eliminate the entries made in the 1918 accounts, and to repay the sum of £10 19s. 7d. to the credit of the municipal funds.

The Council advised me, under date 2nd July, 1918, that the amount of £10 19s. 7d., illegally expended, had that day been paid to the Council's funds.

Deloraine Municipality.—The accounts of this municipality have caused much trouble to this Department during the past three years.

1915 Accounts.—On 17th August, 1916, an inspector who visited Deloraine was unable to examine the accounts owing to the then incomplete state of same. The audit was eventually made on 4th December, 1916, and the queries raised thereon were not fully replied to till 27th October, 1917. I had to then visit Deloraine to achieve finality in connection therewith.

1916 Accounts.—These were examined on 27th August, 1917, but the queries thereon, dated 19th September, 1917, had not at the time of writing this report been satisfied. The monthly revenue and other returns due by this municipality since December, 1916, have not been received by this Department, notwithstanding that repeated applications have been made for same.

I was in the vicinity of Deloraine on 15th May last, and waited upon the Warden in connection with these matters. I then ascertained the court work was so much in arrears that the Registrar (who is also the Council Clerk) informed the Warden, in my presence, that he could not overtake the arrears. This work was eventually brought up to date by one of my inspectors; the cost thereof was paid by the Council.

1917 Accounts.—These accounts were examined on 6th October last, the revenue for 1918 being also examined to 30th September last, but no improvement in the keeping of the accounts was noticed; in fact, the court work recently brought up to date had been so neglected that not a single entry had been made in the court books since 4th June last. Court money remained unbanked; a portion thereof was found amongst office books and papers, &c. Receipts had been given on scraps of paper; fees and fines, totalling £10 1s. 6d., were omitted to be recorded; and a deficiency of £1 13s. 10d. was found to exist in the cash.

A number of debits were omitted to be raised in connection with the Cleansing, Water, and Electric Light Accounts.

The amount of outstanding rates and charges totalled £660 0s. 10d. at 30th September, 1918. Some accounts have been owing since 1915.

Expenditure vouchers were found in an incomplete state; the majority were minus the Warden's and Council Clerk's certificate; 32 vouchers were missing; and 19 payments had been made without the required contracts.

A report on this audit was addressed to the Warden, his attention being directed to the Council's responsibility in disregarding the provisions of "The Local Government Act," and the need for immediate reform.

Strahan Municipality—1916 and 1917 Accounts.—Early in 1918 the monthly municipal and other returns due by this municipality had not been received beyond November, 1916, although repeated applications had been made for them. Finally I addressed a personal letter to the Warden; this revealed the fact that the Council's work was considerably in arrear.

My inspectors visited Strahan in March, 1918, when it was discovered that no entries had been made in the Collector's Receipts Cash-book since October, 1916, and that the whole of the Council's books were in a most incomplete state. It was imperative that all records should be forthwith completed to date. The circumstances necessitated arrangements being made for my inspectors to do the work and prepare the annual statement of accounts for the years named, but at the Council's expense. The work was accordingly completed in April, 1917. Many inaccuracies were observed and an ascertained over-banking of £13 15s. 7d. was disclosed; this sum has been placed in a suspense account pending verification of outstanding rates amounting to £571 10s. 9d.

On 15th January, 1918, the Council paid the sum of £15 to this Department for services rendered, which has been credited to the vote for travelling expenses.

The Council Clerk resigned his position.

Municipal Local Committees' Accounts.

Seven local committees' accounts have been examined and passed.

Beaconsfield Municipality.—Glengarry Hall Local Committee's (1917) Account.—The following qualified certificate was given:—"Examined and found correct, with the exception that collections could not be verified."

Winkleigh Hall Local Committee's (1917) Account.—The following qualified certificate was given:—"Examined and found correct, with the exception that receipts could not be verified, and vouchers were only produced for £3 8s."

The appended statement is prepared to show the transactions, &c., of the municipalities during the year under review:—

No.	Name of Municipality.	No. of Accounts	Total Annual Value.	Total Rates Demanded.		Balances, 31-12-16.		Total Receipts, 1917 (including Loans).		Total Payments, 1917 (including Loans).	Balances, 31-12-17.		Total Loans.	Total Sinking Funds.	Debts owing by the Municipality.		Debts owing to the Municipality.			
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.				£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
				Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.			Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
1	Beaconsfield	14	33,329	2310	0 11	934	10 5	3212	13 2	2784	18 1	506	15 4	38 14 6	476 18 6	1605	18 6	1605	18 6	
2	Bothwell	12	28,130	1912	7 2	...	...	2610	3 10	2856	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	42 6 6	42 6 6	...
3	Brighton	10	18,971	1237	3 6	...	...	1620	8 5	1878	6 9	...	...	...	...	168	0 6	109 2 9	...
4	Bruni	10	3285	301	2 6	...	...	461	8 3	573	2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 10	...
5	Campbell Town	9	24,923	1718	6 1	...	...	1950	9 6	2236	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 7 4	...
6	Circular Head	26	39,380	2658	11 6	...	...	4513	3 11	4879	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	863 14 1	...
7	Clarence	20	25,673	2120	6 3	...	...	3228	11 0	2774	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2214 12 1	...
8	Deloraine	17	46,280	4583	11 5	...	...	5442	11 1	5488	6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2184 16 6	...
9	Devonport	26	36,196	6720	16 7	...	...	12,979	12 7	11,941	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	530 17 4	...
*10	Enu Bay	30	45,520	5218	18 2	...	...	13,977	11 9	15,901	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1156 19 9	...
11	Esperance	16	15,797	1017	3 6	...	...	1540	3 8	1572	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 8 8	...
12	Evandale	8	29,335	1844	9 4	...	...	2156	4 9	2333	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fingal	14	26,854	1768	11 1	...	...	2711	6 1	2711	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Flinders	8	8529	675	6 6	...	...	760	3 1	877	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	George Town	9	7910	625	7 0	...	...	799	14 8	704	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	190 19 9	...
16	Glamorgan	10	7519	636	9 4	...	...	813	5 1	1018	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	164 19 3	...
17	Glenorchy	19	35,092	4657	10 9	...	...	5237	7 11	5392	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 6 8	...
18	Gormanston	9	8462	846	4 0	...	...	2334	11 4	2326	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 11 1	...
19	Green Ponds	10	12,737	883	16 8	...	...	1145	7 8	1284	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3544 14 8	...
20	Hamilton	10	27,786	1769	13 6	...	...	2385	15 10	2464	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1115 0 8	...
21	Huon	17	28,436	2281	4 3	...	...	4094	0 5	4207	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 9 9	...
22	Kentish	19	34,828	2457	5 4	...	...	3944	8 1	4664	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 16 7	...
23	Kingborough	15	23,577	1534	14 6	...	...	2148	18 6	2738	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	231 3 6	...
24	King Island	13	23,806	1785	9 0	...	...	2256	4 4	3295	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	265 6 3	...
25	Latrobe	12	25,596	2776	15 9	...	...	3640	16 0	3811	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	642 4 7	...
26	Leven	19	44,173	3805	6 4	...	...	6194	4 6	7241	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	816 19 6	...
27	Lilydale	10	16,211	1004	5 11	...	...	1760	6 0	2171	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 9 8	...
28	Longford	15	49,444	3318	12 3	...	...	4711	1 2	4942	6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 11 2	...
29	New Norfolk	14	39,198	3086	15 7	...	...	3774	14 1	4574	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 12 0	...
*30	New Town	15	35,064	5212	5 0	...	...	7513	7 1	7379	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 12 4	...
31	Outlands	9	33,480	2051	5 0	...	...	2033	17 1	2793	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 14 3	...
32	Penguin	15	20,591	1470	0 6	...	...	2972	11 2	2793	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	468 12 11	...
*33	Port Cygnut	17	19,981	1822	3 10	...	...	5396	12 1	4331	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	286 6 6	...
34	Portland	12	13,109	1220	17 0	...	...	6438	12 1	6435	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	689 10 4	...
*35	Queentown	14	21,894	2507	10 6	...	...	1403	5 9	1401	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2236 13 3	...
36	Richmond	10	14,924	1040	5 6	...	...	5843	19 1	5500	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 15 9	...
*37	Ringarooma	13	33,977	2277	1 8	...	...	1052	0 7	929	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1061 3 0	...
38	Ross	10	15,743	926	11 9	...	...	3872	13 8	4973	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	...
*39	Scotsdale	15	21,933	2103	7 4	...	...	2832	10 8	2924	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	275 1 10	...
40	Sorell	12	18,353	1377	16 3	...	...	673	15 7	847	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	367 1 11	...
*41	Spring Bay	9	8071	630	1 2	...	...	4856	17 2	5447	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	182 12 7	...
*42	St. Leonards	15	28,204	2172	19 5	...	...	938	13 11	971	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	254 15 9	...
43	Strahan	11	6360	636	10 0	...	...	7410	6 2	7052	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	279 15 2	...
44	Table Cape	24	40,981	3758	17 11	...	...	965	3 1	975	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	813 7 5	...
45	Fusman	9	5334	520	13 6	...	...	1848	18 5	2092	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2804 7 2	...
46	Waratah	9	17,575	1100	12 6	...	...	971	14 5	3737	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	442 2 0	...
47	Westbury	14	41,390	2985	0 3	...	...	3824	7 8	3787	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	254 18 7	...
*48	Zeehan	16	29,971	3389	13 6	...	...	7890	6 8	8221	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1662 2 9	...
TOTALS		670	1,194,412	103,748	17 3	7654	19 9	171,739	1 6	178,632	18 1	8373	18 11	42,471	11 8	11,745	13 1	31,519	10 8	
														315,260						

* Includes Loan Receipts and Payments, as follows:—Enu Bay: Receipts £2304, Payments £3244 5s. 5d. New Town: Receipts £1470, Payments £1341 7s. 3d. Port Cygnut: Receipts £309, Payments £411s. Queenstown: Payments £78 9s. 3d. Ringarooma: Receipts £15 10, Payments £57 10s. 4d. Scotsdale: Receipts £250, Payments £248 12s. 3d. Sorell: Receipts £250, Payments £520 14s. 1d. St. Leonards: Receipts £1300, Payments £1873 1s. 7d. Zeehan: Receipts £69 17s. 11d.

WATER TRUSTS.

Seven accounts were examined for the year, of which six have been passed and gazetted.

Cressy Water Trust.—All books and vouchers of the Cressy Water Trust were forwarded to me on 26th July, 1918, accompanied by the resignation of the Trust, including the Secretary. It was not understood why the resignation was forwarded to me, nor was there any explanation as to why such a course should have been taken by the Trust.

The matter has been referred to the Honourable the Treasurer.

The appended statement is prepared to show the transactions of the water trusts during the year under review—

[No.	Name.	Rates Demanded.		Balances at the end of previous Financial Year.			Receipts during Year.	Payments during Year.	Balances at end of last Financial Year.				Loans.	Sinking Funds.												
				Dr.		Cr.			Dr.		Cr.															
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.										
1	Campbell Town	129	2	0	1	10	0	...	135	17	0	120	5	11	...	14	1	1	...	...	...		
2	Clyde	58	1	11	...	5	18	6	57	1	6	21	9	0	...	41	11	0	...	...	...		
3	Cressy	119	18	0	45	1	11	...	269	3	1	261	16	6	37	15	4	...	2100	612	19	8				
4	Evandale	226	19	6	...	37	19	5	257	18	8	222	13	1	...	73	5	0	5400	1459	11	2				
5	Longford	343	2	2	135	17	6	...	423	14	9	430	4	3	142	7	0	...	...	...	...	
6	Macquarie	24	9	2	...	85	19	7	24	8	6	21	7	8	...	89	0	5	...	...	...		
7	Perth	176	3	0	...	4	12	6	196	11	4	181	16	10	...	19	7	0	2061	305	1	5				
TOTALS ...		1077	15	9	182	9	5	194	10	0	1364	14	10	1259	13	3	180	2	4	237	4	6	9561	2377	12	3

MARINE BOARDS AND HARBOUR TRUSTS.

There are 10 of these accounts. Eight have been examined, passed, and gazetted. The Hobart Marine Board accounts, though received for audit early in the year, are not yet finally examined, through stress of work, and the Mersey accounts are under query.

North-Eastern Harbour Trust.—Out of the £500 instalment of loan paid under Act 4 Geo V. No. 25, a considerable amount thereof has been appropriated towards the usual expenditure of the Trust. This is contrary to the provisions of the above Act. The matter has been reported to the Trust, but no reply has been received as to how they propose to adjust same.

Strahan Marine Board.—The accounts of the Strahan Marine Board have been examined for the year ended 31st December, 1917, and passed.

A sum of £221 was received for the sale of plant which was formerly used in connection with the removal of the Macquarie Harbour Bar. Of this sum, £102 16s. has been allowed as expenditure, being cost of removal of the said plant from the Heads. The balance of £118 4s. has, by arrangement between the Honourable the Treasurer and the Master-warden, been allowed to remain in the Marine Board banking account for a period of 12 months, after which date the said sum must be devoted either to some purpose for which capital money may be expended, or be paid in to the Sinking Fund, or be applied in reduction of the capital indebtedness of the Board.

The £118 4s. has been transferred from the General Revenue Account to a "Sale of Plant Suspense Account" for the period herein named.

LAUNCESTON MARINE BOARD ACCOUNTS.

Overton's Contract.—In my last report I stated that F. Overton, who contracted to construct two hopper barges for the Marine Board at a cost of £8594, had failed so to do, consequently the Marine Board became in possession of all plant and material, &c., of the contractor, for the purpose of completing the said barges; and notwithstanding all such material was marked as belonging to the Marine Board, F. Overton sold a quantity of the timber, valued at about £140, to Messrs. Russell & Sons and Leonard & McCann, and the Marine Board had instituted legal proceedings for the "recovery of the timber or its equivalent." In reply to my request of 1st July last as to how this matter stood, the Master-Warden replied that "the case had been before the Supreme Court on two occasions, and had now been adjourned until 6th August next, at the request of the plaintiff's counsel."

On 13th August last the Master-Warden forwarded for my perusal copies of certain correspondence relative to this matter, and pointed out that their solicitors recommended the acceptance of £104 in settlement of the claim against Messrs. Russell & Sons, and asked for my views thereon.

I replied it was, in my opinion, a matter which the Board should determine when it has the whole facts and position placed before it.

On the 7th October last I wrote to ascertain the position of this matter, and received a reply on the 9th October, as follows:—"The Board, acting under legal advice, decided, by resolution, to accept £104 in full payment of their (Messrs. Russell & Sons) claim, subject to all legal-expenses in connection therewith being paid by Russells. Apart from above, nothing further has happened in connection with this contract, excepting that the sum of £17 19s., stated to be payable by Messrs Leonard & McCann, has been paid."

The foregoing reply does not clear all the items of consequence in connection with this contract. The Board has therefore been asked to forward a copy of the said resolution *re* Messrs. Russell & Sons, and to state if the £104 has been received by the Board and credited to the Tamar Improvement Account; if not, when will the amount be paid?

Tamar Rate and Lilydale Municipality.—On the 18th of January last the Master-Warden of the Marine Board, Launceston, reported to me that the Lilydale Municipality had failed to comply with the provision of the "Tamar Improvement Act" (3 Geo. V. No. 52), especially Subsections III. and IV. of Section No. 21, and asked that I should give this matter my prompt attention, and take steps necessary to cause the amount of the Tamar Rate due to the Board to be paid over.

From investigation, I learned that a small portion only of the 1916 Tamar Rate had not been paid over, and no portion of the 1917 rates had been demanded.

On 7th February the Warden was asked why the Council had not complied with Subsection I. of Section 21 of the said Act, to which he replied on the 9th February that "the Lilydale Council objected to collecting the above rate, and myself and councillors were informed by a Minister that legislation would be introduced to let the Marine Board collect its own rate, and that the present Ministry would support such legislation."

The reasons contained in the Warden's reply were not, in my opinion, sufficient justification for the Council's non-compliance with the subsection referred to. I therefore transmitted the file of correspondence to the Honourable the Chief Secretary on the 15th of February last for consideration of steps necessary to be taken to compel the Lilydale Municipal Council to carry out its statutory duty under Section 21 of 3 George V. No. 52, and I advised the Warden accordingly on the 19th February.

The Marine Board of Launceston did, through its own solicitors, institute legal proceedings (the Crown law officers having directed this course), which eventuated in the 1917 Tamar Rate being demanded and collected by the Municipal Council, which rates have since been dealt with according to the law relating thereto.

Leven Harbour Trust Accounts, 1917.—Upon a recent examination of the above accounts it was observed that the s.s. "Marrawah" landed four consignments of cargo at the port of Mersey; it was then carried by rail to Ulverstone. Wharfage thereon, amounting to £51 3s. 5d., was collected by the Leven Harbour Trust.

On 19th September last the Chairman of the Trust was asked under what section of the "Marine Board Act," or its amendments, this wharfage was collected; on 24th October the Secretary replied, "the Trust still has this matter under consideration," &c.

On 19th September last I asked the Master-Warden Mersey Marine Board, "why the provisions of Section 23 (17) of 1 Geo. V. No. 24 were not complied with," and "was notice given that the goods were landed for transhipment, as provided for by Section 36 (5) of 1 Geo. V. No. 24?" On 14th October he replied that "the manager for Holyman & Sons Ltd. had been landing cargo at Devonport for transport by rail to Ulverstone," and that "it appears that the 'Marrawah' transhipped this cargo to railway trucks at night," that "no notice was given to this Board that such cargo was for transhipment, nor were any manifests lodged at this office to indicate that any cargo other than that for Devonport was aboard the 'Marrawah,'" and that "they had claimed on the Leven Harbour Trust for wharfage paid," and that "there are some cargoes treated in the same way in 1918," and that

"Holyman & Sons Ltd. are liable under the "Marine Board Act" for not declaring cargo landed for Ulverstone, also under our own by-laws for removing cargo before the wharfage is paid"; and he finally stated that "we are making a complete account on our own schedule for 1917 and 1918, and the Board will decide against whom we will proceed for the recovery of the wharfage, and what steps, if any, will be taken against the shipping company for failing to report."

Mersey Marine Board.—The accounts of the above Board for the year ended 31st December, 1916, have been examined and passed; they show that the expenditure on the new wharf scheme and limestone works has exceeded the loans authorised by Parliament by £20,984 7s. 9d.

On 13th February, 1918, the Board was asked how it proposed to liquidate this overdrawn balance, and a reply was received, dated 28th May, 1918, that "the debit balance in loan account, £20,984 7s. 9d., is the amount contributed from accumulated revenue to new work. This will show to the credit of the Board should they at any future time have to approach the Government for loan money. It means that £20,984 7s. 9d. has been contributed from revenue towards work which is legitimately chargeable to Loan Account. As you will find from the accounts to December 31, 1916, the total expenditure on new work to that date was £92,984 7s. 9d., paid for as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
From loans	57,000	0	0
From grants-in-aid	15,000	0	0
From revenue	20,984	7	9
	<hr/>		
	£92,984	7	9"

Since it was stated that this new work was (as at 28th May, 1918) completed the Board was asked on 14th June, 1918, to make a transfer of the £20,984 7s. 9d. excess loans expenditure to the General (Revenue) Account, in the terms of their letter dated 28th May, 1918. The Board was also asked to remit to the Treasury £633 2s. 6d., to be credited to the sinking fund to assist in the redemption of the loans, because this latter sum represented the receipts from sales of plant and material originally purchased for new work (loan) construction, and it was also requested that moneys collected for similar sales effected in 1918 and future years be dealt with in the same manner.

The Board wrote on 4th July, 1918, that the transfer of £20,984 7s. 9d. had been made from the General (Revenue) Account to the Loan Account to meet the excess expenditure in the latter, but they were unable to reason why the £633 2s. 6d. above referred to should be forwarded to the Treasury as a contribution to the sinking fund; and further added that "surely we are entitled to claim that all plant and material has been paid for from this £20,984 7s. 9d., and that when sales are effected the proceeds will go to the credit of new work on Loan Account, thus reducing the sum contributed by revenue towards such works, by the amount of the sales."

On 16th July, 1918, the Board was informed that its letters disclosed a straight-out contribution of £20,947 7s. 9d. from revenue towards new works which was properly chargeable to loans and, further, as the new works scheme was complete, there was no need for the money from such sales to be credited to the new works on Loan Account, as suggested.

On 20th July, 1918, a letter was received from the Secretary stating that the Master-Warden would visit Hobart and discuss the matter with me.

At the interview it was learned that some £12,000 had been expended from accumulated revenue in the purchase of plant, &c., before any loan money was called up.

It was eventually decided that all proceeds from sales should be credited to the Loan Account, and the Master-Warden assured me whatever portion of amount of the excess loan expenditure that these proceeds were short, the General (Revenue) Account would liquidate the same, and that Parliament would not be asked to meet the net excess expenditure.

On the above assurance being given to me by the Master-Warden I passed, for publication in the "Gazette," the 1916 accounts showing the excess expenditure of £20,984 7s. 9d. in the Loan Account.

The appended statement is prepared to show the transactions, &c., of Marine Boards and Harbour Trusts, for the year 1917—

No.	NAME.	Balances at 31.12.16.			Receipts, 1917.			Payments, 1917.			Balances at 31.12.17.			Loans.	Sinking Funds	
		Dr.	Cr.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Dr.	Cr.				£	s.	d.
1	Burnie and Table Cape Marine Board— General Account	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Loan Account .....	...	...	...	21,372	5	4	10,415	14	7	11,371	13	4	150,000	6271	3 10
2	Circular Head Marine Board— General Account	6407	2	3	...	...	...	20,618	10	0	28,052	8	0	...	...	...
	Loan Account .....	...	...	...	1619	14	9	1146	7	6	957	7	0	4500	Nil	Nil
3	Hobart Marine Board— General Account .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4500	0	0	3385	4	3	...	...	...
	Loan Account .....	...	...	...	2611	12	3	17,294	9	5	17,246	16	9	106,400	9570	7 9
	General Account	2059	1	8	...	...	...	6627	11	7	5212	11	0	...	...	...
	Deposit Account .....	...	...	...	41	16	0	97	4	0	93	9	0	...	...	...
	Insurance Fund .....	...	...	...	5030	5	9	994	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	King Island Marine Board— General Account	30	0	11	...	...	...	875	17	7	680	8	11	810	Nil	Nil
	Loan Account .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	0	0	271	16	0	...	...	...
5	Leven Harbour Trust— General Account	17	1	6	474	18	3	1516	2	11	1800	0	1	30,515	487	3 10
	Loan Account .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	995	8	6	933	14	9	...	...	...
6	Launceston Marine Board— General Account	1553	5	0	...	...	...	30,020	9	4	24,693	16	11	...	9637	6 10
	Loan Account	1992	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	11	10	204,439	...	...
	Tamar Improvement Account	3226	11	2	...	...	...	24,279	9	4	23,066	1	6	...	...	...
	Tamar Rate Account	2685	18	1	...	...	...	7414	5	4	8995	5	0	...	...	...
7	Mersey Marine Board— General Account .....	...	...	...	23,582	18	3	8632	3	2	6130	3	1	95,000	11,519	0 10
	Victoria Ferry Account .....	...	...	...	255	11	8	62	10	0	37	16	8	...	...	...
	Loan Account	20,984	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,520	4	3	...	...	...
	Deposit Account .....	...	...	...	58	15	0	8	5	0	58	0	0	...	...	...
8	North-Eastern Harbour Trust .....	...	...	...	89	4	0	103	2	9	375	16	5	3250	26	17 2
9	Smithton Harbour Trust .....	...	...	...	765	7	4	374	8	7	552	10	4	...	...	...
10	Strahan Marine Board— General Account .....	...	...	...	1330	16	8	3277	13	8	4210	12	0	34,037	2501	2 4
	Sale of Plant Suspense Account .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	0	2	102	16	0	...	...	...
	TOTALS	38,956	1	1	57,233	5	3	140,285	5	4	141,083	15	4	628,051	40,013	2 7
											46,781	0	11			
											64,259	15	1			

CEMETERY TRUSTS.

Of the 24 cemetery trust accounts, 22 have been examined and gazetted. The districts where the remainder exist were not visited by the inspectors, and although repeated applications have been made to the chairman in each instance to forward the accounts for audit they have not been received.

The appended statement shows the transactions of those cemetery accounts examined for the year under review :—

No.	NAME.	Credit Balances from last Account.	Receipts.	Payments.	Credit Balances at 31/12/17.	Loan.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Alford	19 18 3	2 16 4	...	22 14 7	...
2	Branxholm	10 7 10	14 0 0	4 10 0	19 17 10	...
3	Bridport	1 11 6	...	0 0 2	1 11 4	...
4	Carnarvon	1 13 3	3 10 0	2 1 0	3 2 3	...
5	Coppington	1 6 2	3 15 0	4 3 6	0 17 8	...
6	Emu Bay	93 15 5	30 5 0	9 1 0	114 19 5	...
7	Fingal	1 0 0	1 6 0	0 11 0	1 15 0	15 0 0
8	Frankford	2 3 2	0 0 6	2 0 0	0 3 8	...
9	Glenora	10 0 2	6 1 6	8 11 6	7 10 2	...
10	Gormanston	32 18 2	4 15 0	0 10 0	37 3 2	35 0 0
11	Gladstone	0 0 5	4 12 0	1 11 0	3 1 5	...
12	Hobart	588 15 5	938 3 10	1108 16 8	418 2 7	...
13	Montagu* .....	...	...	...	...	...
14	Moorina* .....	...	...	...	...	...
15	New Norfolk	114 17 6	52 10 6	123 10 6	43 17 6	...
16	North-West Bay	14 3 11	7 4 0	0 10 0	20 17 11	...
17	Penguin	75 3 0	15 10 0	52 7 9	38 5 3	...
18	Premaydena	0 12 0	1 16 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	...
19	St. Maryst	8 19 9	28 15 6	18 14 6	19 0 9	16 8 4
20	Surges Bay	0 15 0	...	...	0 15 0	...
21	Ulverstone	36 1 10	28 17 6	16 9 4	48 10 0	...
22	Upper Piper	25 12 9	4 12 9	7 0 6	23 5 0	...
23	Winkleigh	10 0 3	1 3 8	4 13 6	6 10 5	...
24	Wynyard	114 11 2	17 3 0	25 11 0	106 3 2	...
	Totals	1164 6 11	1166 18 1	1391 16 11	939 8 1	86 8 4

* Accounts not forwarded, although repeated applications have been made for same.

† For the period from 1/1/14 to 31/12/17.

FRUIT BOARDS.

Six fruit boards' accounts have been locally examined since my last report.

The appended statement is prepared to show the transactions of fruit boards examined :—

No.	NAME.	Rates Demanded.	Cr. Balance from last Audit.	Receipts.	Payments.	Cr. Balance carried forward.†
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Central Huon	39 3 0	34 14 10	24 6 6	28 0 8	31 0 8
2	Frankford	6 3 0	2 8 11	6 1 7	6 0 2	2 10 4
3	Gordon	65 13 0	43 13 8	65 3 0	79 6 11	29 9 9
4	Hobart	22 6 0	75 9 9	235 0 9	227 10 1	83 0 5
5	Launceston	254 17 0	74 3 8	239 17 6	211 15 6	102 5 8
6	Port Cygnet* .....	...	...	...	...	...
7	South Huon	7 9 3	3 12 9	2 11 3	5 8 2	0 15 10
8	Surges Bay† .....	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals	599 11 3	234 3 7	573 0 7	558 1 6	249 2 8

* Not visited.

† Treasurer seriously ill when visited.

Launceston Fruit Board.—Upon a recent examination of the accounts of the above Board it was ascertained that £9 10s. 3d. of the Board's funds had been expended in connection with certain lectures on pruning. This expenditure was not considered a proper charge against the funds. The Solicitor-General has since expressed his opinion accordingly.

The Chairman has been asked to cause the Board's funds to be reimbursed to the extent of the amount illegally expended.

ASSISTED LOCAL BODIES.

HOSPITALS.

Accounts of 19 hospitals have been examined; of these, 18 have been passed.

The Mt. Bischoff Cottage Hospital Accounts have not been passed for two years, as full and satisfactory replies to queries raised thereon have not been received, although written and personal applications have been made to the President.

The appended statement is prepared to show the transactions, &c., of hospitals for the year 1917-18:—

No.	NAME.	Balances, end of previous Financial Year.		Receipts.	Payments.	Balances to next Financial Year.		Government Subsidy.
		Dr.	Cr.			Dr.	Cr.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
1	Alexandra .....	...	495 2 10	1650 12 10	1528 19 11	...	616 15 9	100
2	Beaconsfield .....	...	88 6 9	669 13 10	656 15 3	...	101 5 4	300
3	Balfour .....	...	169 8 5	13 4 0	0 14 7	...	181 17 10	Nil
4	Campbell Town	87 11 8	...	1372 11 3	1391 17 8	106 18 1	...	100
5	Homeopathic, Hobart ...	80 3 11	...	1851 5 7	1805 2 0	34 0 4	...	250*
6	Launceston* .....	...	...	567 0 10	536 3 6	...	30 17 4	200
7	King Island .....	...	126 16 8	827 14 8	784 7 6	...	170 3 10	200
8	New Norfolk .....	...	40 3 6	451 14 3	445 12 10	...	46 4 11	100
9	Mt. Bischoff	116 0 8	...	2310 7 6	2032 7 6	...	161 19 4	450
10	Queenstown* .....	...	...	2119 8 8	2194 12 9	75 4 1	...	500
11	Queen Victoria .....	...	446 5 2	1863 18 2	2201 15 2	...	108 8 2	100
12	Strahan .....	...	134 17 7	314 14 9	386 10 1	...	63 2 3	100
13	Tasmania Consumptive Sanatorium .....	...	913 13 2	3312 3 4	3585 12 8	...	640 3 10	400
14	Tullah .....	...	51 5 3	728 9 0	748 10 6	...	31 3 9	125
15	Ulverstone .....	...	31 9 0	743 7 7	787 2 2	12 5 7	...	200
16	Zeehan .....	...	127 5 5	1415 6 5	1549 9 5	6 17 9	...	700
17	Hobart	These Hospitals being more of Government Institutions the Accounts are examined quarterly, annual Statement of Accounts not being submitted.						1600
18	Launceston							1600
19	Devon							1550
Totals		283 16 3	2624 13 9	20,211 12 6	20,635 13 6	235 5 10	2152 2 4	8575

* Income and Expenditure Accounts.

TOURIST ASSOCIATIONS.

Eleven tourist association accounts have been examined and passed.

Ulverstone Tourist Association: Accounts to 30th June, 1918.—The following qualified certificate was given:—"Examined and found correct, with the exception that acquittances were not seen for expenditure amounting to £11 16s. 3d. for salary and wages."

The appended statement is prepared to show the transactions of tourist associations for the year under review:—

No.	NAME.	Cr. Balance from last Account.	Receipts.	Payments.	Cr. Balance to next Account.	Government Subsidy.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Bellerive	13 16 10	11 17 0	14 17 8	10 16 2	5 16 0
2	Beaconsfield .....	...	93 11 0	77 0 10	16 10 2	12 7 3
3	Burnie	31 9 9	153 5 2	113 17 11	70 17 0	29 18 9
4	Deloraine	29 8 0	51 10 0	42 10 1	38 7 11	33 3 6
5	Latrobe	100 19 6	498 15 0	530 18 3	68 16 3	75 5 9
6	Mt. Lyell	61 14 11	106 7 4	59 13 10	108 8 5	29 2 0
7	North-Western	36 4 7	56 15 11	68 5 2	24 15 4	25 3 5
8	Penguin	20 12 11	13 12 7	8 6 9	25 18 9	3 10 1
9	Ulverstone	13 12 5	120 11 10	122 10 0	11 14 3	17 3 7
10	Western	51 12 6	8 8 2	8 0 9	51 19 11	1 0 9
11	Westbury	5 7 4	1 2 11	5 4 0	1 6 3	0 8 11
Totals		364 18 9	1115 16 11	1051 5 3	429 10 5	233 0 0

LIBRARIES.

Of the 23 public libraries receiving Government grants, the accounts of 20 have been examined.

Adventure Bay Library.—The Secretary, when asked to forward accounts for audit, replied as follows :—

“*Re Adventure Bay Library Accounts* : I am sorry to say I cannot get hold of the accounts in connection with the above.

“I have but recently taken up the work of Secretary, and my predecessor is not in the State. He did not leave the books with me personally, and I cannot find the accounts in connection therewith.”

Further efforts will be made to ascertain the position of this account.

The appended statement is prepared to show the transactions of the accounts examined since my last report :—

No.	NAME.	Cr. Balance from last Account.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance to next Account.		Government Grant.
					Dr.	Cr.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Adventure Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bellerive* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bothwell	11 4 10	7 3 1	9 19 10	...	8 8 1	2 0 0
4	Bushy Park* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Campbell Town	18 3 9	91 3 6	104 2 11	...	5 4 4	15 10 0
6	Deloraine	79 16 9	52 12 0	36 3 3	...	96 5 6	16 0 0
7	Devonport	0 9 1	195 15 4	172 17 6	...	23 6 11	20 0 0
8	Evandale	22 11 6	26 13 7	19 19 3	...	29 5 10	5 18 7
9	Latrobe	14 2 4	40 15 8	42 5 7	...	12 12 5	13 16 2
10	Launceston Mechanics	95 6 10	944 12 3	886 16 7	...	153 2 6	150 0 0
11	Longford	1 18 8	20 17 5	23 7 0	0 10 11	...	20 0 0
12	New Norfolk	36 15 10	104 10 11	100 17 3	...	40 9 6	15 0 0
13	Oatlands	59 16 10	112 11 0	116 0 8	...	56 7 2	14 0 0
14	Penguin	1 8 9	22 10 2	23 6 9	...	0 12 2	8 0 0
15	Ringarooma	21 16 2	13 13 11	16 19 0	...	18 16 1	4 0 0
16	Ross	1 10 4	43 13 11	35 4 0	...	10 0 3	12 0 0
17	Strahan	10 8 0	15 15 7	12 19 11	...	13 3 8	4 0 0
18	Stanley	3 11 1	11 7 6	16 1 5	1 2 10	...	6 0 0
19	Waratah	0 10 1	48 4 0	49 12 0	0 17 11	...	14 0 0
20	Westbury	45 3 7	39 0 0	72 7 5	...	11 16 2	7 10 0
21	Woodbridge	11 17 11	17 9 9	17 3 0	...	12 4 8	5 10 0
22	Zeehan	36 8 11	50 12 11	58 8 10	...	28 13 0	18 10 0
23	Tasmanian Public	293 19 11	899 5 11	1079 16 5	...	113 9 5	375 0 0
	Totals	767 1 2	2758 13 5	2894 8 7	2 11 8	633 17 8	726 14 9

*Accounts in the process of being examined.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS.

The accounts of ten fire brigade boards have been periodically examined during the year. The total expenditure was £5597 9s. 3d.; the Government contributes one-third of the said sum.

The accounts of the Wynyard Fire Brigade Board have not yet been received for audit. This Board usually submits its accounts for audit once a year.

MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTED INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Of the thirteen accounts receiving Governments grants, nine have been passed and gazetted.

The Revenue Accounts of the Hobart and Launceston Technical Schools have not been examined; and the accounts of the Tasmanian Bush Nursing Associations, Northern and Southern divisions, have not yet been received for audit.

Mt. Lyell School of Mines (1917 Accounts).—The sum of £8 4s. 6d. expended on a honour board was not considered a proper charge against the school funds, and the Director of Education was accordingly notified. In reply he stated that the amount had been refunded to the credit of the school's fund.

Appended is a statement prepared to show the transactions of the accounts examined:—

No.	Name.	Balance from last Account.		Receipts.	Payments.	Balance to next Account.		Govern- ment Subsidy.
		Dr.	Cr.			Dr.	Cr.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Botanical Gardens, Hobart	5 14 2	...	1160 6 4	1122 10 7	...	32 1 7	1050 0 0
2	Mt. Lyell School of Mines.....	...	261 4 1	886 3 10	954 4 7	...	193 3 4	500 0 0
3	Hobart Free Kinder- garten Association ...	...	48 12 2	396 16 2	388 15 5	...	56 12 11	194 3 11
4	Launceston Free Kinder- garten Association ...	...	153 5 10	258 0 9	218 0 11	...	193 5 8	116 16 1
5	Hobart Braille Writers' Association .....	...	121 5 8	28 0 11	33 0 4	...	116 6 3	20 0 0
*6	Tasmanian Society for Blind, Deaf, & Dumb.	...	...	2462 18 4	2717 18 3	254 19 11	...	300 0 0
7	Schools Registration Board.....	...	46 19 1	179 5 0	168 5 8	...	57 18 5	170 0 0
8	Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery .....	...	5 3 8	601 8 0	678 18 0	72 6 4	...	600 0 0
9	Zeehan School of Mines	...	7 6 1	913 15 10	892 4 11	...	28 17 0	700 0 0
10	Technical School, Ho- bart	} Revenue Accounts of these Bodies not yet examined.						625 0 0
11	Technical School, Laun- ceston.....							425 0 0
12	Tasmanian Bush Nurs- ing Association: Sth.							50 0 0
13	Tasmanian Bush Nurs- ing Association: Nth.							50 0 0
	Totals	5 14 2	643 16 7	6886 15 2	7173 18 8	327 6 3	678 5 2	4801 0 0

* Income and Expenditure.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

During the year under review the duties of the staff have again considerably increased. Each year brings the burden of new departments, with their necessary (and, in many cases, complicated) accounts; and the ever-increasing business in such departments as the Hydro-Electric, Public Trust Office, Closer Settlement, Agricultural Bank, Returned Soldiers' Settlement, and others, besides the substantial increase of work in the municipalities and other local bodies, has added very considerably to the duties to be performed by the inspecting staff.

The various statements in this report indicate to some extent the work performed.

The officers, with their perseverance and attention to duty, have completed a year's audit with every satisfaction and credit.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to both permanent and temporary officers for their loyal services.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General

Audit Department, Hobart, 30th November, 1918.



1918.

JUN 11 1919

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

NATIONAL PARK BOARD:

REPORT FOR YEAR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£1 18s.]

NATIONAL PARK BOARD: REPORT FOR YEAR 1917-18.

Museum, Hobart,
1st June, 1918.

OFFICIAL OPENING.

SIR,
THE Chairman and members of the National Park Board beg to present their first annual report, as follows:—

The National Park (which contains an area of 27,000 acres) was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Francis Newdegate, on 13th October, 1917. Special trains were run to the Park for the occasion, and some hundreds of people from Hobart and from the districts adjacent to the Park attended, and the function was a very successful one.

CONSTITUTION.
On the 26th day of January, 1917, the National Park Board was constituted by the Governor in Council appointing 12 members to manage the Reserve. The members, who were appointed for three years, were gazetted as follows, and the number of meetings that each member has attended is also shown:—

VISITS TO PARK.

Since the constitution of the Board the members have twice visited the area. In addition to this, several committees have met at the Parl. Individual members of the Board have been frequent visitors, and the Chairman and Hon. Secretary have visited the locality whenever occasion required. The mountain regions of the west side of the Park were explored in November, 1917, by Messrs. Rodway and Lord, accompanied by the Ranger, and they discovered numerous attractive features.

MEMBERS.

Number of Meetings held, 16.

The Chairman Scenery Preservation Board (Mr. Counsel)	Nil
The Engineer-in-Chief (Mr. Fowler)	11
The Government Botanist (Mr. L. Rodway, C.M.G.)	15
The National Park Association (Mr. Crooke)...	9
The Tourist Branch, Railway Department (Mr. E. T. Emmett)	9
The Hobart City Council (Dr. Bottrill)	14
The New Norfolk Council (Mr. H. Shoobridge) ..	5
The University Council (Professor Flynn) ...	7
The Royal Society (Hon. Henry Dobson)	13
The Fisheries Commissioners (Mr. P. S. Seager, I.S.O.)	15
The Field Naturalists' Club (Mr. Clive Lord) ..	16
The A.N.A. (Mr. V. Wettenhall)	11

PARK ENTRANCE.

The entrance to the Park has been greatly improved. An area has been cleared and surrounded by a plantation of native trees, while similar trees have been planted to form an avenue. The main entrance to the Park is marked by a newly-erected gateway, over which it is hoped to grow specimens of our native climbing plants. A strong wire fence has been put up along the Park boundary where it adjoins Mr. Marriott's land.

The following office-bearers retire in June, 1918, but are eligible for re-election:—

- Chairman—Hon. Henry Dobson.
- Vice-chairman—Mr. L. Rodway, C.M.G.
- Hon. Secretary—Mr. Clive Lord.
- Executive—Professor Flynn, Messrs. W. Crooke and E. T. Emmett.

PROTECTION OF NATIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

The National Park is the sole sanctuary for our native animals and plants, and the Board recognises the fact that every endeavour must be made to preserve them. As a rule the regulations governing the Park have been obeyed, and when it is more widely recognised that the Park is the people's own property it is to be hoped that they will take still greater interest in protecting it. Unfortunately, even the risk of penalties has not prevented attempts being made to hunt for game and skins and to destroy native animals in the Park. Quite recently four persons were, owing to the activities of the Ranger, caught in the act of shooting the protected

animals. The Board is determined to put a stop to such practices, and, when necessary, to prosecute the offenders.

TRACKS.

A considerable amount of the Ranger's time has been devoted to the cutting of new tracks in order to make certain portions of the Park more accessible. The most important of the tracks are the following:—

Russell Falls.

An alternative track has been made to Russell Falls on the east side of the creek. This necessitated a small footbridge being erected, which has opened up some fine fern scenery within easy walking distance of the entrance.

Lady Barron Falls.

A new and shorter track has been cut to Lady Barron Falls. As this path winds along the banks of the river for some distance, and then follows up the bed of the creek, crossing and recrossing the waterway by means of footbridges, it forms a most picturesque walk. This track was formed at a cost of £15.

Lake Fenton.

A new track has been cut around the southern shores of Lake Fenton in order to connect up the track from the entrance with the Ellendale track. This has been found of considerable convenience.

Mt. Field East.

Several important tracks have been cut in order to make the summit of Mt. Field East more accessible. One track has been cut from Lake Fenton to the cairn on Mt. Field East, with a branch track to Seager's Lookout. Another track has been cut from Mt. Field East down to Lakes Nicholls and Beattie to connect up with the track from the entrance.

Lakes Belton and Belcher.

A rough track has been cut from Lake Fenton out to Lakes Belton and Belcher, which are two very picturesque lakes, situated towards the south-west corner of the Park. Between these two lakes there is a fine waterfall.

FISH.

The larger lakes in the Park have been restocked with fish. The Fisheries Commissioners assisted by defraying half the cost of distributing 12,000 rainbow trout fry. As far as can be judged, these appear to be making good progress, and in the course of a short time the Park should come to be recognised as a fishing resort.

REST-HOUSE AND SHELTER-HUTS.

The Board has resolved to erect a larger and more picturesque rest-house at the entrance, and this work is already in hand.

At Lake Fenton a new hut has been erected, containing two rooms, 15 feet by 12 feet and 12 feet by 12 feet, the larger room having a fireplace. This hut, together with the one already erected at Lake Webster, should prove a great convenience to camping parties visiting the mountain plateau, and for visiting anglers. A small rest-hut has been erected at Lady Barron Falls.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE PARK.

The members of the Board were at a disadvantage for some time, owing to the fact that a complete map of the area, showing the position of the chief lakes, creeks, and mountain ridges, was not in existence. As a result of the work of several members of the Board, a provisional map has been drawn up and approved by the Board, and, until a complete and comprehensive one can be undertaken, this map has been adopted as the official map of the Park.

VISITORS.

Since the official opening of the National Park a larger number of visitors have made excursions to its numerous beauty spots. With the additional facilities that the new tracks will afford for sight-seeing, the Park should become a favourite tourist resort in the near future. In this manner the State will derive distinct financial and other benefit.

Mainly owing to the energy of Mr. Crooke two large excursions of schoolchildren have taken place, and this event may become an annual one. No better method of teaching the aims and objects of the National Park could be found than arranging for parties of children from the schools to visit the Reserve, and have its beauties and benefits pointed out to them on the spot.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The Park is greatly assisting the district: which it is situated to become better known, as it is attracting numerous visitors who would not otherwise visit the locality. The Board recognises that the National Park has great possibilities, and intends to do all in its power to extend and develop them. As a preliminary, it hopes to see a better train service provided in the near future. Owing to the great developments taking place in the Tyenna district, the arrangement of improved facilities for visiting the district appears well worthy of consideration.

WATER-SUPPLY.

Owing to the water being diverted from the creek that supplies Russell Falls, the flow of water over these falls has been considerably reduced in the summer months just at the period when a full supply is needed. Although the Fentonbury hopgrowers, who are the main users of the water, have, as far as can be ascertained, no legal right to this water, yet, considering the length of time the race has been cut and other circumstances, Parliament might consider they had a distinct moral claim. Therefore no attempt has been made to cut off this supply. One solution of the problem may be that some of the lakes could be dammed up, or the water diverted. It is hoped to investigate this aspect of the case as soon as circumstances permit.

BUSH FIRES.

The question of the efficient protection of the Park from the ravages of bush fires has been given earnest consideration. Where necessary, fire-breaks have been cut, and arrangements have also been made for the Ranger to obtain assistance in cases of an urgent nature. The fire problem is one that requires considerable attention. The members of the Board are fully aware of its importance, and are taking all the means possible to prevent damage. During last summer a bush fire threatened the scenery in the vicinity of the Lady Barron Falls, but owing to the prompt attention given it by the Ranger no damage was done.

FINANCE.

The question of finance has been given serious attention by the Board, who asked the Government for an annual vote of £500, in order to develop the area. This was not considered at all excessive, particularly in view of the fact that there is no zoo maintained by the Government in this State, and the Park will for some time to come have to serve this purpose. The Government voted £150 for the first year. It will, however, be necessary to have this vote considerably increased, in order to properly develop and maintain our National Park on a scale in keeping with its objects and its area.

On behalf of the Board,

HENRY DOBSON, Chairman.
CLIVE E. LORD, Hon. Secretary.

The Honourable the Minister of Lands and Works.

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1918.

LIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

COMMONWEALTH BANK DEBENTURES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£3 15s.]

Treasury, Hobart,
26th June, 1918.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to invite your attention to certain provisions of an agreement, dated the 19th June, 1913, and made between the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank of the one part and the Government of the State of Tasmania of the other part. This agreement has relation to the transfer to the Commonwealth Bank of the business of the then existing State Savings Bank of Tasmania.

2. By Clause (3) of the agreement transferred to the Commonwealth Bank, and the Governor of the Bank accepted the payment of the assets of the then State Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1912, the sum of £828,047

3. By Clause (4) it was agreed that the State Government should pay this sum to the Commonwealth Bank in the following manner:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) The sum in cash of...	15,714	1	3
(b) Inscribed stock maturing on 1st January, 1917, and bearing interest at 4 per cent., for	28,200	0	0
(c) New debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent. (hereinafter called the "A" debentures) of	433,433	0	0
(d) New debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. (hereinafter called the "B" debentures), for	350,700	0	0
	£828,047	1	3

4. The cash payment of £4 ls. 3d. was duly made, and arrangements have been made for the renewal of the inscribed stock for £28,200 which matured on 1st January, 1918

5. New debentures were issued by the Commonwealth Bank under the Act 3 Geo. V of the Tasmanian Parliament for the "A" debentures and for the "B" debentures, and at the same time the local inscribed stock for a like amount (£784,133), previously held by the State Savings Bank, was cancelled.

6. The "A" debentures for £433,433 mature in 19 yearly instalments of £21,672 each from 1st January, 1933, to 1st January, 1951, and one final instalment of £21,665 on 1st January, 1952. The "B" debentures for £350,700 mature in 20 yearly instalments of £17,535 each from 1st January, 1933, to 1st January, 1952.

7. The interest payable on the "A" debentures is £15,170 3s. 1d. per annum, and on the "B" debentures £14,028 per annum, making a total annual payment for interest of £29,198 3s. 1d.

8. It was provided by Clause (9) of the agreement that a sinking fund should be created for the redemption of the said debentures, and to effect this it was agreed that out of the Consolidated Revenue of the State from 1st January, 1914, £7841 should be deposited with the Commonwealth Bank at Hobart each year up to and including the year 1952. It was further agreed that every such sum should be placed on fixed deposit in the said bank and bear compound interest, as to £4334 at the rate of 3½ per cent., and as to £3507 at the rate of 4 per cent. The sum so deposited up to 30th June, 1917, with added interest, had reached £33,159 18s., and it has been since increased to approximately £42,000.

9. It was further provided that on and after 1st January, 1933, the amount required yearly to redeem debentures falling due should (so far as the sums which shall have been deposited shall permit) be deducted from the sums so deposited.

10. During the negotiations which led up to the said agreement, Mr. Denison Miller wrote under date 7th December, 1912, to the then Premier of Tasmania (the late Honourable A. E. Solomon) as follows:—

"In regard to the interest question, my proposal is, that the annual payment by your State would remain at the fixed sum, comprising interest on the face value of new debentures plus 1 per cent. sinking fund. At the end of each year the 1 per cent. sinking fund to be applied (together with the balance of the yearly payments required to meet interest on the debentures still outstanding) in redemption of debentures until, at the end of 42 years, all the 4 per cent. debentures would be redeemed, while payment on the 3½ debentures would not terminate for two years longer.

"The effect of this would be the same as if the State were credited with compound interest at the same rate as is payable on the debentures, namely, 4 per cent. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

11. This proposal was not accepted, and there is nothing in the correspondence to show why it was not entertained. Probably the advantages of devoting the annual contributions from revenue to the redemption of debentures was not at that time clearly understood. Since then the Commonwealth Bank has lent the State £150,000 for hydro-electric purposes, secured on serial debentures. The arrangements for the renewal of the £28,200 local inscribed stock above mentioned contemplates the annual redemption of portion of the capital sum. The Hobart Corporation has obtained power from Parliament to issue debentures redeemable by annual payments of principal and interest, and a Bill will be introduced into Parliament this year to empower the Government, whenever thought desirable, to issue all future loans on this system of serial debentures.

12. The repayment of loan moneys in this manner appeals very strongly to me, and I am writing to ask whether you will be disposed to consider such a modification of the said agreement as will permit of the annual contributions towards the sinking fund, together with certain other moneys referred to later on, being applied to the redemption of the debentures in anticipation of their due date.

13. Prior to the time when the local inscribed stock for £784,133 was cancelled, as mentioned in paragraph 5, and new debentures for the like amount were issued to your bank, a sinking fund had been created in connection with portions of the local inscribed stock so cancelled, and certain annual sums had been paid out of Consolidated Revenue to the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund. The amount standing to the credit of the sinking fund in connection with such stock had, on 30th June, 1913, reached a sum of approximately £26,000, and this sum, which, with added interest, now amounts to over £30,000, is still in the hands of the Commissioners. As the sinking fund was not further required to redeem stock then cancelled, it would have been a better course if it had been turned into cash at the time, and paid over to the Commonwealth Bank; and the amount of £784,133 for which new debentures were created could then have been correspondingly reduced. However, this was not done at the time. Probably it did not occur to anyone that this was the correct course to pursue. The position now is that the Commissioners have a considerable sum to which interest is being annually added for the redemption of stock which has been for some time cancelled. I would suggest for your consideration that the amount now in the hands of the Commissioners relating to the stock aforesaid should be paid over to you in redemption of an equivalent amount of debentures, at face value, and that the State should be thereafter relieved from further payment of interest on the debentures so redeemed, with a proportionate reduction in the annual contribution to the sinking fund created in respect to the new debentures.

14. I would further suggest that the amount now standing at fixed deposit to the credit of the sinking fund created under the said agreement, as mentioned in paragraph 8, should in the same way be applied to the redemption of an equivalent amount of debentures, and that the State should be relieved from further payment of interest and contributions to the sinking fund in respect of the sums so redeemed.

15. Assuming that the amount in the hands of the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund to the credit of the cancelled stock, as mentioned in paragraph 13, is £30,000, and the amount at fixed deposit, as mentioned in paragraph 8, is £42,000, and that the combined sum be applied to the redemption of the debentures now held by the Commonwealth Bank, this would mean the immediate redemption of £72,000 worth of debentures and reduce the out-

standing debentures to £712,133. Assuming, further, that an equal number of debentures of each class were redeemed, this would reduce the "A" debentures to £397,433 and the "B" debentures to £314,700. The annual interest on the outstanding "A" debentures would be then £13,588, or a total annual payment for interest of £26,498, which is to the effect of £2700 per annum on the amount now paid.

16. In like manner the annual contribution to the sinking fund would be £7121, instead of £7841, as at present.

17. The exact figures could be worked out subsequently, if you are disposed to favourably consider the proposal. The figures above quoted are merely to be taken as an indication of the proposal which I now submit for your consideration. I wish to observe, also, that the views of the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund regarding the proposition have not yet been ascertained, but I do not expect any objection on their part.

18. Arriving, then, at the point when debentures for £712,133 remain unredeemed, with an interest account of £26,498 and sinking fund contributions of £7121 per annum, the further redemption would proceed each year in the same manner as was suggested by Mr. Denison Miller, and is adopted in regard to the Hydro-Electric debentures. I realise that the combined amount of these last two sums, or £33,619, would have to be paid by the State each year, the allotment of this amount towards interest being gradually decreasing, and that towards redemption continually increasing.

19. It does not seem absolutely necessary that the existing debentures which may remain unredeemed after the initial redemption should be varied. They could be held subject to the new agreement, and the Commonwealth Bank could agree that, notwithstanding the fact that they do not mature for some years to come, it will accept payment for a proportion each year in the manner and at the times specified in the new agreement, and will hand back to the State Treasurer for cancellation the debentures so redeemed, together with coupons for interest payable in respect thereof. It may, on the other hand, be considered preferable to issue a new series of debentures in a similar form to that used in the Hydro-Electric debentures, which would be handed over to the bank in exchange for the existing debentures.

20. It is possible that some legislation may be necessary to enable the State Government to carry these proposals into effect and to authorise the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund to hand over the moneys mentioned in paragraph 13, but I do not anticipate any trouble in passing such legislation. In any case, it will be necessary to have a new agreement supplemental to the agreement of 19th June, 1913, which would vary or modify the provisions of the latter agreement in order to bring about the changes proposed.

21. While I realise that only a comparatively small measure of relief will be afforded to the Consolidated Revenue Fund under these proposals, the great advantage which I see in them will be that the State debt will be actually reduced from time to time, and this course is, I think, preferable to the accumulation of a sinking fund which will in time run into large figures.

22. I fear that my letter has extended to a great length, but I was anxious to place the subject fully before you, and I now commend the matter to your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

N. E. LEWIS, Treasurer.

The Acting-Governor,
Commonwealth Bank of Australia,
Moore-street, Sydney.

(Copy.)

Commonwealth Bank,
Sydney, 29th July, 1918.

SIR,

SAVINGS BANK TRANSFER AGREEMENT.

Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo, and our recent interview in Melbourne, I have the honour to confirm my verbal intimation that the bank agrees to the general conditions of your proposal, viz.:—

- (1) That the accumulations of sinking fund referred to in paragraph 13 of your letter, and the amount at fixed deposit referred to in paragraph 14, be applied to redeem debentures issued to the bank in terms of the "Savings Bank Transfer Act," at par.
- (2) The making of further fixed deposits in terms of the transfer agreement be discontinued, and in lieu thereof regular repayments be made in reduction of principal on the lines followed in the Hydro-Electric loan.

I would suggest that the conversion be effected as at 1st January next, and that new debentures be issued in lieu of those now held by us; and I shall be glad if you will ascertain the exact amount that will be available for retirement of debentures at that date, in order that the necessary schedules may be prepared.

Seeing that the total amounts of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 4 per cent. debentures are not equal, I would suggest that the amounts retired be in proportion to the amounts issued—approximately 55 per cent. of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., and 45 per cent. of 4 per cents.

I also consider that it would be preferable to continue the annual payment of £37,039 (Thirty-seven thousand and thirty-nine Pounds)—interest £29,198, sinking fund £7841—in terms of our original agreement, as the total indebtedness would then be extinguished within about two years of the maturity dates of the existing debentures, whereas a reduction in the amount payable per annum to interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund on the amount of new debentures issued at 1st January next, as suggested in paragraphs 13 to 16 of your letter, would involve an extension of maturing dates of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures from 1952 to 1963, and of the 4 per cent. debentures from 1952 to 1961. It will probably suit your convenience for future payments to be made by equal half-yearly instalments on the present interest due dates (1st January and July), and I shall be glad to receive your advices on this point.

On receipt of the particulars asked for, I shall have the requisite schedules prepared, and I should be glad of an opportunity to peruse the draft of any Bill or new transfer agreement that may be necessary to give effect to the proposals.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) JAMES KELL, Deputy-Governor.

The Hon. Sir N. E. LEWIS, K.C.M.G., M.H.A.,
Treasurer of Tasmania,
Parliament House, Hobart.

2nd September, 1918.

SIR,

SAVINGS BANK TRANSFER AGREEMENT.

Referring to your letter of the 29th July last in reply to mine of the 26th June last, I have now the honour to inform you that the accumulation of the sinking fund mentioned in Paragraph 13 of my letter will be £32,000, and the amount at fixed deposit mentioned in Paragraph 14 should amount to £51,650 3s. 9d. on the 1st January next, after the annual payment of £7841 has been made by the State on that date, and interest on the amount at fixed deposit has been credited. These figures may be subject to some adjustments, but may be taken as a basis for the comments which I have to make.

2. I recognise the force of the contention you put forward that if the £51,650 3s. 9d., which will be at fixed deposit next January, be applied to the immediate redemption of debentures, the final redemption of all the debentures will be postponed, and I realise that under the existing agreement it was contemplated that this sum should go on accumulating at compound interest. I therefore do not further urge that any reduction should be made in the annual payments payable by the State for interest or sinking fund if the amount which shall be at fixed deposit on the 1st January next be applied in the redemption of debentures.

3. I think, however, that the £32,000 stands in a different category. This is a direct payment by the State from funds which it finds at its disposal, and in no way forms part of any sinking fund established for the redemption of the original debentures. The proposition which I put forward is that the Commonwealth Bank should allow us to purchase at once £32,000 worth of debentures which mature some time hence, and accept payment for the same at par in cash, which we will provide out of a fund in which the Bank has at present no interest, and thus relieve us of the payment of interest and sinking fund on the debentures so retired.

4. If you accept this proposition, and following the proportion you suggest, namely, 55 per cent. of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. and 45 per cent. of the 4 per cents, the £32,000 will retire £17,600 worth of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. and £14,400 worth of the 4 per cents.

5. On this basis the figures will work out in this way:—

A. Debentures, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.	£
Now issued	433,433
To be retired	17,600
Leaving outstanding	£415,833

B. Debentures, 4 per cents	£
Now issued	350,700
To be retired	14,400
Leaving outstanding	£336,300

6. The position as regards the annual interest and sinking funds contributions will be as follows:—

	Now Pay- able.	To be Saved by State after Retirement of £32,000 Debentures.	To be Paid after Re- tirement of £32,000 Debentures.
	£	£	£
A. Debentures, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.—			
Interest	15,170	616	14,554
Sinking Fund	4334	176	4158
			£18,712
B. Debentures, 4 per cent.—			£
Interest	14,028	576	13,452
Sinking Fund	3507	144	3363
			£16,815
	£37,039	£1512	... £35,527

7. If the £51,650 at fixed deposit be applied in redemption of further debentures, and be appropriated in the same proportion, £28,407 will be applied in retiring $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures, and £23,242 in retiring 4 per cent. debentures.

8. The position will then be:—

A. Debentures, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.	£
Remaining outstanding... ..	415,833
To be retired	28,407
Leaving outstanding	£387,426

And it will be a matter of calculation how an annual contribution of £18,712 shall be applied in redemption debentures to liquidate this sum with interest in the meantime.

B. Debentures, 4 per cents.	£
Remaining outstanding...	336,300
To be retired...	23,242
Leaving outstanding ...	<u>£313,058</u>

And calculations must be made to show how £16,815 shall be applied in instalments debentures to liquidate this sum and interest.

10. If, however, you cannot agree to any abatement in the present annual payment by the State of £37,039, it will be necessary to have calculations made to show how this will be applied after the £32,000 and the £51,650 have been applied in the redemption of proportionate parcels of debentures.

11. I hope I have made my proposition clear, and I wish, in conclusion, to say that these proposals are subject to ratification by the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund as to the £32,000, and by Parliament as to the whole position.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

N. E. LEWIS, Treasurer.

JAMES KELL, Esq.,
Deputy-Governor,
Commonwealth Bank of Australia,
Sydney.

Sydney, 12th September, 1918.

SIR,

SAVINGS BANK TRANSFER AGREEMENT.

Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, we are prepared to grant your request that the proposed terms of conversion of the existing securities be modified so as to reduce the instalments payable by the Government by an amount equal to interest and sinking fund (1 per cent. p.a.) on the amount provided by the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund at 1st January next, to retire debentures at par.

On the basis of the approximate figures furnished by you, half-yearly instalments of £9356 would provide interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, and repay the principal sum of £387,426 by about the 1st July, 1956, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ years beyond the currency of the present debentures, while half-yearly instalments

of £8407 10s. would provide interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and repay the principal sum of £313,058 by about 1st July, 1954, which would extend the currency of the final instalment of 4 per cent. debentures by $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

As soon as your arrangements are complete, and you are able to give us definite figures of the amount to be made available by the Public Debts Commissioners, we shall have the requisite schedules prepared.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JAMES KELL,
Deputy-Governor.

The Hon. N. E. LEWIS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.,
Treasurer of Tasmania,
Parliament House, Hobart.

24th September, 1918.

SIR,

SAVINGS BANK TRANSFER AGREEMENT.

Referring to your letter of the 12th instant on the above subject, I am much gratified by the way in which you have met my suggestions.

The figures which I have already given you, namely £32,000, as the amount to be paid out of moneys at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund, and £51,650 as the amount which will be standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund on 1st January next, when the State has made the payment of £7841 due on that date, are, I believe, accurate.

I have placed the proposition before the said Commissioners, who have expressed their concurrence therein, and will pay over the £32,000 on the 1st January next.

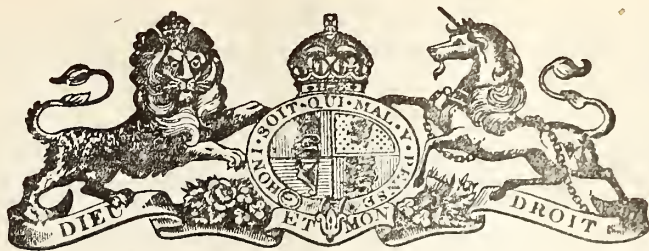
I have arranged for the necessary Bill and new agreement to be drafted, and when these documents have been prepared, I shall submit them to you for your perusal and approval, and I shall then ask you to have prepared the necessary tables for the respective instalment debentures.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

N. E. LEWIS, Treasurer.

JAMES KELL, Esq.,
Deputy-Governor,
Commonwealth Bank of Australia,
Sydney.

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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PUBLIC DEBTS SINKING FUND:

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£12 5s. 6d.]

PUBLIC DEBTS SINKING FUND: REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1918.

Office of Commissioners of Public Debts Sinking Fund,
Hobart, 13th September, 1918.

SIR,

IN accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of "The Public Debts Sinking Fund Act, 1881," we have the honour to forward, for the information of Parliament, our report for the year ended 30th June, 1918.

The accounts, having been duly examined and certified as correct by the Auditor-General, are herewith submitted.

Receipts and Expenditure, 1917-18.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Fund on the 30th June, 1917, amounted to	...			765,488	15	3
Add Receipts during year 1917-18, as under—						
Reserves under Waste and Crown Lands Acts for year ended 30th June, 1918	28,814	18	4			
Contributions in connection with Mt. Cameron Water-race—Moiety of Rentals and Surplus Receipts	386	2	4			
Contributions on account of Loan to Launceston Fire Brigade Board	50	0	0			
Contributions in connection with redemption of Loans for Public Works, as per Schedule A, Column VI.	39,096	0	0			
Contributions in connection with redemption of Loan raised to make good Discount and Expenses of floating Loans. See Schedule B, Column V.	1999	0	0			
Contributions, &c., in connection with payment of Pensions, &c., under various Acts	11,947	0	0			
Credits to Survey Advance Account under "Crown Lands Act, 1903"	1815	14	5			
Interest on Investments	33,696	19	2			
				117,805	14	3
				883,294	9	6
Deduct Payments for Pensions, &c., payable under various Acts	3768	19	5			
Ditto ditto to Treasury on account of debits to Survey Advance Account	788	1	0			
				4557	0	5
Total Fund on 30th June, 1918	...			£878,737	9	1

State of Fund, 30th June, 1918.

The position of the several accounts embraced in the Fund, after apportionment of interest, may be thus stated:—

	CR.	£	s.	d.
Mount Cameron Water-race Account		2775	18	2
Moonah Town Board Loan (2 Ed. VII. No. 40)		103	10	6
Amount to credit for redemption of Loans for Public Works, as per Schedule A, Column 9		217,718	6	10
Amount to credit for redemption of Loans raised to make good Discount and Expenses of floating Loans, as per Schedule B, Column 8		13,203	13	5
Amount to credit for redemption of Cancelled Stock, as per Schedule E, Column 6...		31,951	7	5
Purchase Cook's Chambers		8575	10	1
Launceston Fire Brigade Loan (9 Ed. VII. No. 23)		462	18	0
Survey Advance Account		753	3	9
Waste and Crown Lands Account		664,551	11	4
		£940,095	19	6
	DR.	£	s.	d.
Payments on account of Pensions, &c., in excess of Receipts, &c., with Interest added		61,358	10	5
		61,358	10	5
Total Funds		£878,737	9	1

Securities Issued under Waste and Crown Lands Acts.

The total amount of Debentures and Local Inscribed Stock issued under Waste and Crown Lands Acts still outstanding and to be redeemed by the Fund is £140,292 9s. 6d.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Debentures, due 1923	24,000	0	0			
4 per cent. Debentures, due 1924	45,000	0	0			
4 per cent. Debentures, due 1925	35,000	0	0			
				104,000	0	0
3½ per cent. Local Inscribed Stock, due 1918	30,510	0	0			
3½ per cent. Local Inscribed Stock, due 1918	405	0	0			
3¾ per cent. Local Inscribed Stock, due 1920	394	18	10			
3¾ per cent. Local Inscribed Stock, due 1921	300	0	0			
3¾ per cent. Local Inscribed Stock, due 1922	4682	10	8			
				36,292	9	6
				£140,292	9	6

Investments of Fund.

The Fund is disposed of in the following manner:—

	£	s.	d.
Invested in Government Debentures	33,800	0	0
Ditto in Municipal Debentures	11,800	0	0
Ditto Local Inscribed Stock	740,707	6	6
Ditto Commonwealth Inscribed Stock (War Loan)	90,000	0	0
Cash in Treasury	2430	2	7
	£878,737	9	1

Total Transactions.

The total transactions of the Sinking Fund since its foundation in the year 1881 are as under:—

Receipts—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Reserves under Waste and Crown Lands Acts	765,507	15	2			
*Sinking Fund under "Local Public Works Act, 1872"	415	10	8			
*Premiums on Debentures and Treasury Bills sold	10,042	1	4			
*Discount on purchase of Local Inscribed Stock	214	6	4			
*Sinking Fund—Loan to Zeehan School of Mines (2 Ed. VII. No. 40)	145	11	7			
Ditto, Loan to Moonah Town Board (2 Ed. VII. No. 40)	74	15	7			
*Contribution in connection with redemption of Debentures under Act 50 Vict. No. 7	5600	0	0			
Ditto in connection with Mt. Cameron Water-race	14,532	8	8			
*Ditto in connection with Tarleton Road District Loan	320	0	0			
Contributions in connection with redemption of Loans for Public Works, as per Schedule A, Column 8	188,028	0	0			
Contributions in connection with redemption of Loans raised to make good Discount and Expenses of floating Loans, as per Schedule B, Column 7	11,334	0	0			
Contribution in connection with redemption of Stock cancelled, as per Schedule E, Column 3	23,135	0	0			
Ditto in connection with Launceston Fire Brigade Loan	400	0	0			
*Ditto in connection with Loan to State Scholarship Board (1 Geo. V. No. 15)	571	17	4			
Ditto in connection with payment of Pensions, &c., under various Acts	282,373	14	2			
Credits to Survey Advance Account under "Crown Lands Act, 1903"	58,235	4	8			
Purchase-money of Cook's Chambers	7000	0	0			
Interest on Investments	344,634	10	2			
				1,712,564	15	8

*These accounts are now closed.

Payments--

Debentures and Local Inscribed Stock redeemed by the Fund—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Issued under Waste and Crown Lands Acts...	438,863	0	10						
*Ditto "Local Public Works Act" ...	27,100	0	0						
*Ditto 50 Vict. No. 7 ...	7220	0	0						
*To redeem Loan to Zeehan School of Mines ...	150	0	0						
*Ditto Loan to Tarleton Road Trust ...	400	0	0						
Ditto Debentures issued for Mt. Cameron Water-race ...	21,000	0	0						
*Ditto Loan to State Scholarship Board ...	575	0	0						
*Balance, Sinking Fund, Tarleton Road Trust Loan, refunded ...	19	10	9						
				495,327	11	7			
Payments to Treasury for Pensions, &c., under various Acts ...				284,735	15	6			
Ditto in connection with Survey Advance Account ...				53,763	19	6			
							833,827	6	7
Total Fund on 30th June, 1918 ...							£878,737	9	1

*These accounts are now closed.

In accordance with the arrangements detailed in our last report, the sum of £3600 was advanced by the Sinking Fund to the Treasury to meet payments for pensions for the year 1917-18. The advance has been adjusted.

The contributions towards providing for the redemption of loans for Public Works and loans raised to make good discount and expenses of floating loans authorised under various Acts, amounting to £41,098, were received from the Treasury on the 28th February, 1918.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 41 of "The Crown Lands Act, 1911," a sum of £1815 14s. 5d. was received from the Treasury on account of credits to the Survey Advance Account during the year ended 30th June, 1918, and payment was made to the Treasury by the Commissioners of £788 1s. to meet debits to that account for the same period.

The usual detailed statements are appended, showing the securities held by the Commissioners, and the debentures and inscribed stock which have been redeemed out of the Fund since it was established.

The expenses for the past year, paid from the Consolidated Revenue, on account of the Fund amounted to £50.

The following arrangements in connection with the payment of pensions have been made for carrying out the provisions of the Acts for the year 1918-19:—

The Commissioners pay into the Treasury at the close of each quarter—viz., on 30th September, 31st December, 31st March, and 30th June—the sum of Eight hundred Pounds (£800), leaving the final adjustment of accounts to be made as soon after the close of the financial year as possible.

The contributions to the Sinking Fund under Acts 56 Vict. No. 24, 58 Vict. No. 23, 59 Vict. No. 40, 60 Vict. No. 25, and 3 Ed. VII. No. 29 are to be paid to the Commissioners in four equal parts on the days before mentioned.

The Commissioners during the year invested the sum of £90,000 in Commonwealth Inscribed Stock (War Loan).

It has been ascertained that the Commissioners have under their control a considerable sum representing contributions made by the Treasurer prior to 1913 in respect to certain Local Inscribed Stock which was cancelled in that year at the time when the State Savings Bank was transferred to the Commonwealth. This sum, with accumulated interest thereon, now amounts to £31,951. As it is no longer required for the purpose for which it was originally set aside, the debentures substituted for the cancelled stock being covered by a distinct sinking fund, certain proposals are under consideration for the utilisation of the money for immediate redemption purposes.

It is also apparent that more money is available under the Waste and Crown Lands Account than is required or is likely to be required for the redemption of debentures and other stock issued under the "Crown Lands Act." A scheme for the utilisation of these moneys is also under consideration.

In July, 1918, Mr. Alex. Reid, who has been Secretary to the Commissioners for 22 years, asked to be relieved of the duties and responsibilities of the office, and the Commissioners were reluctantly compelled to comply with his request. When he severed his connection with the Fund the Commissioners passed the following resolution:—

"The Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund, having received a request from Mr. A. Reid that he be now relieved of his duties as Secretary to the Commissioners, accept his resignation with regret, as on and from the 1st August, 1918; and in doing so, place on record their appreciation of the valued services which he has rendered to the Commissioners during the 22 years he has held the position of Secretary."

Mr. P. J. Strutt, Under-Treasurer of the State, was appointed to succeed Mr. Reid as Secretary to the Commissioners.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

P. J. STRUTT,
Secretary.

N. E. LEWIS, Treasurer, Chairman,
W. H. LEE,
JAMES WHYTE, } Commissioners
J. W. EVANS, }

The Hon. the Treasurer.

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SCHEDULE A.

Public Debts Sinking Fund for Redemption of Loans for Public Works on 30th June, 1918.

* Not reserved by Law. † Reserved by Law. ‡ See Schedule C, Column VII., and Column IX., and Schedule D, Columns IV. and VII.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
Year in which Public Works authorised	Act authorising Public Works.	General Purposes of Votes.	Act authorising Issue of Stock for which Sinking Fund created.	Amount of Loan covered by Sinking Fund on 30/6/18.	Annual Contribution to Sinking Fund.	Number of Years during which Contributions to be made.	Total Contributions to 30/6/18.	Position of Sinking Fund on 30/6/18.
				£	£		£	£ s. d.
*1901	1 Ed. VII. No. 13 and 1 Ed. VII. No. 49	Public Works generally	1 Ed. VII. No. 52	64,450 0 0	655	No mention	10,045	13,553 2 3½ (a)
+1902	2 Ed. VII. No. 43	Public Works generally	3 Ed. VII. No. 26	63,019 0 0	630	No mention	9108	12,091 8 1
*1903	3 Ed. VII. No. 27	Public Works generally	3 Ed. VII. No. 26	49,528 0 0	495	No mention	6930	9120 12 1
*1904	4 Ed. VII. No. 15	Public Works generally	4 Ed. VII. No. 29	34,153 0 0	342	No mention	4446	5676 12 4
+1905	5 Ed. VII. No. 42, Item 330	Renewal of Bridges	5 Ed. VII. No. 43. See 6 Ed. VII. No. 36	10,116 15 8	422	20 years	4706	5933 6 7½ (c)
+1906	6 Ed. VII. No. 23	Public Works generally	6 Ed. VII. No. 39, s. 9	34,762 4 2	348	Until redemption	3326	4767 3 11½ (d)
+1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 14, Item 778	Renewal of Bridges	8 Ed. VII. No. 29, s. 9	12,000 0 0	440	20 years	3960	4749 10 10
+1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 14, other items	Public Works generally	8 Ed. VII. No. 29, s. 10	160,319 9 10	1604	Until redemption	14,434	17,310 14 10½ (f)
+1909	9 Ed. VII. No. 51	Public Works generally	9 Ed. VII. No. 60, s. 9	157,917 0 0	1579	Until redemption	12,632	14,859 10 7½ (g)
+1910	1 Geo. V. No. 51, Item 941	Renewal of Bridges, &c.	1 Geo. V. No. 43, s. 9	5000 0 0	180	20 years	1260	1453 8 8
+1910	1 Geo. V. No. 51, other items	Public Works generally	1 Geo. V. No. 43, s. 10	325,852 0 0	3258	Until redemption	22,906	26,259 2 6½ (h)
+1911	2 Geo. V. No. 3, Items 776 and 777	Renewals and reconstruction of Bridges	2 Geo. V. No. 48, s. 9	15,500 0 0	550	20 years	3300	3732 4 9
+1911	2 Geo. V. No. 3, other items	Public Works generally	2 Geo. V. No. 48, s. 9	109,800 0 0	1098	Until redemption	6588	7450 18 1
+1911	2 Geo. V. No. 25	Derwent Valley Railway Extension	2 Geo. V. No. 48, s. 9	30,000 0 0	300	Until redemption	1800	2035 15 2
+1911	2 Geo. V. No. 38	Public Works generally	2 Geo. V. No. 49, s. 9	141,260 0 0	1420	Until redemption	8520	9635 19 4
+1912	3 Geo. V. No. 6, Item 861	Renewals of Bridges	3 Geo. V. No. 49, s. 9	6000 0 0	216	20 years	1080	1197 13 3
+1912	3 Geo. V. No. 6, Items 1 to 860	Public Works generally	3 Geo. V. No. 49, s. 12	117,330 0 0	1173	Until redemption	5865	6504 0 7
+1912	3 Geo. V. No. 44, Items 863 to 1084, 1087, 1089 to 1106	Public Works generally	3 Geo. V. No. 49, s. 12	156,904 0 0	1569	Until redemption	7845	8699 14 1
+1912	3 Geo. V. No. 44, Item 1086	Widening New Town Road	3 Geo. V. No. 49, s. 10	2000 0 0	72	20 years	360	399 4 4
+1912	3 Geo. V. No. 44	Stanley Breakwater	3 Geo. V. No. 49, s. 11	10,000 0 0	180	20 years	900	998 1 0
+1912	3 Geo. V. No. 44, s. 8, and 1 Geo. V. No. 51	Tramways	3 Geo. V. No. 49, s. 13, and 1 Geo. V. No. 44	65,000 0 0	650	Until redemption	3250	3604 1 9
+1913	4 Geo. V. No. 14, Item 1043	Renewals of Bridges	4 Geo. V. No. 22, s. 9	3000 0 0	108	20 years	432	469 11 6
+1913	4 Geo. V. No. 14, other items	Public Works generally	4 Geo. V. No. 22, s. 10	263,074 6 11	2631	Until redemption	10,524	11,439 11 9
+1913	4 Geo. V. No. 50, s. 3	Extension of Davey Street	4 Geo. V. No. 22, s. 10	1000 0 0	10	Until redemption	40	43 9 5
+1913	4 Geo. V. No. 51	Marawah Tramway Purchase	4 Geo. V. No. 22, s. 10	21,500 0 0	215	Until redemption	860	934 16 3
+1913	2 Geo. V. No. 60	Railton-Wilnot Railway	4 Geo. V. No. 22, s. 10	91,548 15 0	915	Until redemption	3660	3978 8 5
+1914	5 Geo. V. No. 8	Public Works generally	5 Geo. V. No. 10	72,000 0 0	720	Until redemption	720	735 14 1
+1914	5 Geo. V. No. 40	Renewal of Bridges	5 Geo. V. No. 46, s. 9	5000 0 0	180	20 years	540	575 5 1
+1914	5 Geo. V. Nos. 13 and 40	Public Works generally	5 Geo. V. No. 46, s. 10	514,052 4 3	5140	Until redemption	15,420	16,426 13 5
+1914	5 Geo. V. No. 22	Braxholm-Moorina Railway	5 Geo. V. No. 46, s. 10	60,000 0 0	600	Until redemption	1800	1917 10 2
+1914	5 Geo. V. No. 39	Stanley-Trowutta Railway	5 Geo. V. No. 46, s. 10	130,000 0 0	1300	Until redemption	3900	4154 12 1
+1914	5 Geo. V. No. 17	Don Heads-Melrose	5 Geo. V. No. 46, s. 10	21,000 0 0	210	Until redemption	671 2 7	671 2 7
+1915	6 Geo. V. No. 52, Item 849	Hobart Gas Co. Purchase	6 Geo. V. No. 69, s. 9	108,000 0 0	1080	Until redemption	2160	2254 3 1
+1915	6 Geo. V. No. 52	Renewal of Bridges	6 Geo. V. No. 69, s. 10	5000 0 0	167	20 years	334	348 11 2
+1915	6 Geo. V. No. 59	Public Works generally	6 Geo. V. No. 69, s. 10	294,293 0 0	4106	Until redemption	8212	8569 19 2
+1915	6 Geo. V. No. 27	Palooa Tramway	6 Geo. V. No. 69, s. 10	116,320 0 0	102	Until redemption	204	212 17 9
+1915	6 Geo. V. No. 55	Tamar Improvement	6 Geo. V. No. 69, s. 10	10,250 0 0	400	Until redemption	800	834 17 5
+1915	7 Geo. V. No. 7	Hydro-Electric Works	7 Geo. V. No. 61, s. 11	40,000 0 0	144	Until redemption	144	147 2 10
+1916	7 Geo. V. No. 25 and 7 Geo. V. No. 29	Public Works generally	7 Geo. V. No. 61, s. 11	14,450 0 0	2336	Until redemption	2336	2386 19 1
+1916	7 Geo. V. No. 27	Wallsend Colliery Purchase	7 Geo. V. No. 61, s. 11	233,638 0 0	45	Until redemption	45	45 19 7
+1916	7 Geo. V. No. 59	Renewal of Bridges	7 Geo. V. No. 61, s. 11	4500 0 0	223	20 years	223	227 17 3
+1916	7 Geo. V. No. 59	Renewal of Jetties	7 Geo. V. No. 61, s. 11	7000 0 0	63	20 years	63	64 7 6
+1916	7 Geo. V. No. 59	Renewal and repairs of Bridges destroyed or damaged by floods	7 Geo. V. No. 61, s. 11	15,000 0 0	1220	10 years	1220	1246 12 3
				£3,603,537 15 10	£39,096		£188,028	£217,718 6 10

SCHEDULE B.
Contribution to Make Good Discount and Expenses of Floating Loans.

I. Year.	II. Act authorising Loan.	III. Purposes for which Fund created.	IV Amount covered by Sinking Fund.	V. Annual Contribution to Sinking Fund.	VI. Total of Years during which Contribution to be made.	VII. Total Contribution to 30th June, 1918.	VIII. Position of Sinking Fund on 30th June, 1918.
†1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 29, s. 11	To make good discount on loan of £300,000 issued in Tasmania under 6 Ed. VII. No. 39	£ s. d. 15,000 0 0	£ 513	21 years	£ 5130	£ s. d. 6272 19 5
†1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 29, s. 12	To make good discount and expenses of floating loan of £200,000 in London under 7 Ed. VII. No. 16	7781 14 10	141	33 years	1410	1723 19 11
†1911	2 Geo. V. No. 49, s. 10	To make good discount and expenses of floating loan of £300,000 in London under 8 Ed. VII. No. 25 and 8 Ed. VII. No. 29	11,740 1 9	253	28 years	1518	1716 16 9
†1914	5 Geo. V. No. 46, s. 11	To make good portion of discount and expenses of floating loan of £1,000,000 in London under Acts 9 Ed. VII. No. 61 and 3 Geo. V. No. 20	26,942 19 11	366	35 years	1098	1169 13 8
†1914	5 Geo. V. No. 46, s. 11	To make good discount and expenses of floating loan of £1,500,000 in London under Acts— 2 Geo. V. Nos. 48 and 49 3 Geo. V. Nos. 20, 49, and 50 4 Geo. V. No. 2	53,443 15 5	726	35 years	2178	2320 3 8
			£114,908 11 11	£1999	...	£11,334	£13,203 13 5

SCHEDULE C.

NOTE.—The whole or portion of the Stock under the Acts marked † in Schedule A was, prior to 1913, held by the Trustees of the State Savings Bank, and was in that year cancelled, and new Debentures for a like amount were issued under 3 Geo. V. No. 48, to take the place of the Stock so cancelled. A fresh Sinking Fund, not under the control of the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund, was created in respect of these new Debentures, and the Commissioners are only responsible for the Sinking Fund in respect of the Stock not cancelled. The transactions appear in the following Table:—

I. Year.	II. Act authorising Public Works.	III. General Purposes of Votes.	IV. Act authorising Issue of Stock for which Sinking Fund originally created.	V. Amount of Loan originally covered by Sinking Fund prior to 1913.	VI Amount of Local Inscribed Stock Cancelled on Issue of New Debentures.	VII. Amount of Stock still remaining covered by Sinking Fund.	VIII. Annual Contribution to Sinking Fund prior to 1913.	IX. Annual Contribution to Sinking Fund since 1913.	X. Denoting Letter. See Schedule D.
1901	1 Ed. VII. No. 13 and 1 Ed. VII. No. 49	Public Works generally	1 Ed. VII. No. 52	£ s. d. 117,950 0 0	£ s. d. 53,500 0 0†	£ 64,450 0 0	£ 1180	£ 655	(a)
1905	5 Ed. VII. No. 42	Public Works generally	5 Ed. VII. No. 43	45,716 15 8	{ 47,600 0 0	10,116 15 8	458	...	(b)
1905	5 Ed. VII. No. 42, Item 330	Renewal of Bridges	5 Ed. VII. No. 43	12,000 0 0			440	422	(c)
1906	6 Ed. VII. No. 23	Public Works generally	6 Ed. VII. No. 39, s. 9	99,662 4 2	64,900 0 0	34,762 4 2	997	348	(d)
1907	7 Ed. VII. No. 31	Public Works generally	7 Ed. VII. No. 16, s. 9	165,470 0 0	165,470 0 0		1655	...	(e)
1908	8 Ed. VII. No. 14	Public Works generally	8 Ed. VII. No. 29, s. 10	165,765 0 0	5445 10 2	160,319 9 10	1658	1604	(f)
1909	9 Ed. VII. No. 51	Public Works generally	9 Ed. VII. No. 60, s. 9	179,117 0 0	21,200 0 0	157,917 0 0	1791	1579	(g)
1910	1 Geo. V. No. 51	Public Works generally	1 Geo. V. No. 43, s. 10	370,852 0 0	45,000 0 0	325,852 0 0	3708	3258	(h)
				£1,156,532 19 10	£403,115 10 2	£753,417 9 8	£11,887	£7866	...

† £1000 redeemed by Sinking Fund, Strahan Marine Board. £52,500 Local Inscribed Stock cancelled.

SCHEDULE D.

Apportionment of Sinking Fund Credits between Inscribed Stock Cancelled and Inscribed Stock Retained at 30th June, 1913.

I. Denoting Letter.	II. Total Amount con- tributed to Sinking Fund to 30.6.13.	III.		V. Total Amount standing to Credit of Fund on 30.6.13.	VI.		VIII. Act authorising Issue of Stock for which Sinking Fund was originally created.
		IV. Apportionment of same between —			VII.		
		Stock Cancelled.	Stock Retained.		Stock Cancelled.	Stock Retained.	
(a)	£ 12,390	£ 5620	£ 6770	£ 14,891	£ 6755	£ 8136	1 Ed. VII. No. 52
(b)	3206	3206	...	3644 7 3	3644 7 3	...	5 Ed. VII. No. 43
(c)	3080	484	2596	3495 16 0	549 0 0	2946 16 0	5 Ed. VII. No. 43
(d)	5982	3896	2086	6674 1 6	4347 1 6	2327 0 0	6 Ed. VII. No. 39, s. 9
(e)	8275	8275	...	9070 12 2	9070 12 2	...	7 Ed. VII. No. 16, s. 9
(f)	6632	218	6414	7137 15 6	235 7 9	6902 7 9	8 Ed. VII. No. 29, s. 10
(g)	5373	636	4737	5677 18 10	672 0 0	5005 18 10	9 Ed. VII. No. 60, s. 9
(h)	7416	800	6616	7648 1 6	928 6 8	6719 14 10	1 Geo. V. No. 43, s. 10
	£52,354	£23,135	£29,219	£58,240 2 7	£26,202 5 2	£32,037 17 5	

NOTE.—This schedule is inserted to show the state of the Fund in 1913. Since that year the amounts then standing to the credit of the cancelled stock have not received any contributions from revenue, but have had interest added thereto each year.

SCHEDULE E.

Apportionment of Sinking Fund Credits between Inscribed Stock Cancelled and Inscribed Stock Retained at 30th June, 1918.

I. Denoting Letter.	II. Total Contributions to Sinking Fund to 30.6.18.	III.		V. Total Amount standing to Credit of Fund on 30.6.18.	VI.		VIII. Act authorising Issue of Stock for which Sinking Fund was originally created.
		IV. Apportionment of same between—			VII.		
		Stock Cancelled.	Stock Retained.		Stock Cancelled.	Stock Retained.	
(a)	£ 15,665	£ 5620	£ 10,045	£ 21,790	£ 8237	£ 13,553	1 Ed. VII. No. 52
(b)	3206	3206	...	17 1	14 10	2 3	5 Ed. VII. No. 43
(c)	5190	484	4706	0 5	0 5	...	5 Ed. VII. No. 43
(d)	7722	3896	3826	669	8 3	5933	6 Ed. VII. No. 39, s. 9
(e)	8275	8275	...	6602	14 10	4767	7 Ed. VII. No. 16, s. 9
(f)	14,652	218	14,434	10,068	1 11	3 11	8 Ed. VII. No. 29, s. 10
(g)	13,268	636	12,632	11,060	18 4	...	9 Ed. VII. No. 60, s. 9
(h)	23,706	800	22,906	17,597	0 3	17,310	1 Geo. V. No. 43, s. 10
	£91,684	£23,135	£68,549	15,678	9 0	14,859	
				27,391	0 10	26,259	
				£114,634	8 1	£82,683	...

(F.)—RETURN showing *Debentures and Stock which have been redeemed out of "The Public Debts Sinking Fund" up to 30th June, 1918.*

<i>Due Date of Debentures or Stock.</i>	<i>Act.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>		
		£	s.	d.
17 April, 1882.....	31 Vict. No. 1.....	3600	0	0
3 July, 1884.....	37 Vict. No. 22.....	2500	0	0
2 October, 1884.....	Ditto.....	3500	0	0
1 May, 1885.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	2100	0	0
Ditto.....	37 Vict. No. 22.....	3000	0	0
1 November, 1885.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	5800	0	0
11 February, 1886.....	Ditto.....	6000	0	0
24 February, 1886.....	31 Vict. No. 1.....	7000	0	0
1 July, 1886.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	9200	0	0
4 September, 1886.....	37 Vict. No. 22.....	7500	0	0
1 October, 1886.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	3500	0	0
13 April, 1887.....	Ditto.....	20,000	0	0
1 May, 1887.....	Ditto.....	300	0	0
1 January, 1888.....	Ditto.....	200	0	0
1 May, 1888.....	Ditto.....	9700	0	0
1 July, 1888.....	Ditto.....	11,500	0	0
1 November, 1888.....	Ditto.....	300	0	0
9 September, 1889.....	Ditto.....	800	0	0
3 October, 1890.....	50 Vict. No. 11.....	3300	0	0
1 October, 1891.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	800	0	0
3 October, 1891.....	50 Vict. No. 11.....	4750	0	0
1 September, 1892.....	Ditto.....	55,180	0	0
3 October, 1892.....	Ditto.....	200	0	0
1 January, 1893.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	100	0	0
1 July, 1893.....	Ditto.....	400	0	0
3 October, 1893.....	50 Vict. No. 11.....	1300	0	0
1 January, 1894.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	200	0	0
3 October, 1894.....	50 Vict. No. 11.....	14,600	0	0
31 October, 1894.....	Ditto.....	25,850	0	0
1 January, 1895.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	300	0	0
9 June, 1896.....	54 Vict. No. 8.....	300	0	0
1 July, 1896.....	Ditto.....	300	0	0
30 December, 1897.....	Ditto.....	600	0	0
16 May, 1898.....	Ditto.....	100	0	0
17 May, 1898.....	Ditto.....	1300	0	0
20 May, 1898.....	Ditto.....	600	0	0
31 May, 1898.....	Ditto.....	200	0	0
23 June, 1898.....	Ditto.....	250	0	0
10 November, 1898.....	Ditto.....	1000	0	0
2 January, 1899.....	Ditto.....	100	0	0
3 January, 1899.....	Ditto.....	100	0	0
1 July, 1900.....	52 Vict. No. 44.....	7220	0	0
1 January, 1903.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	10,000	0	0
22 June, 1903.....	54 Vict. No. 8.....	1200	0	0
13 July, 1903.....	Ditto.....	11,600	0	0
14 July, 1903.....	Ditto.....	100	0	0
19 July, 1903.....	Ditto.....	100	0	0
25 July, 1903.....	Ditto.....	1800	0	0
9 August, 1903.....	Ditto.....	680	0	0
10 August, 1903.....	Ditto.....	250	0	0
5 September, 1903.....	Ditto.....	2900	0	0
26 September, 1903.....	Ditto.....	5000	0	0
1 October, 1903.....	Ditto.....	300	0	0
10 October, 1903.....	Ditto.....	100	0	0
13 October, 1903.....	Ditto.....	6000	0	0
30 November, 1903.....	Ditto.....	7000	0	0
14 December, 1903.....	Ditto.....	500	0	0
28 December, 1903.....	Ditto.....	150	0	0
29 December, 1903.....	Ditto.....	400	0	0
31 December, 1903.....	Ditto.....	2600	0	0
9 January, 1904.....	Ditto.....	2900	0	0
23 January, 1904.....	Ditto.....	700	0	0
9 February, 1904.....	Ditto.....	370	0	0
13 April, 1904.....	Ditto.....	500	0	0
1 May, 1905.....	34 Vict. No. 10.....	100	0	0
1 October, 1905.....	Ditto.....	3900	0	0
1 July, 1909.....	54 Vict. No. 8, &c.....	40,000	0	0
30 June, 1910 (Zeehan School of Mines).....	2 Edw. VII. No. 39 (taken up by 7 Edw. 16).....	150	0	0
1 July, 1910.....	54 Vict. No. 8, &c.....	20,000	0	0
1 October, 1911.....	Ditto.....	54,990	0	0
1 January, 1912.....	Ditto.....	6091	2	1
1 October, 1912.....	54 Vict. No. 8, &c.....	73	13	10
8 January, 1913.....	State Scholarship Board Loan, 1 Geo. V. 15.....	575	0	0
1 April, 1913.....	54 Vict. No. 8, &c.....	5000	0	0
26 April, 1913.....	Tarleton Road District Loan, 60 Vic. 15.....	400	0	0
1 July, 1913.....	54 Vict. No. 8, &c.....	6000	0	0
1 October, 1913.....	Ditto.....	5000	0	0
1 January, 1914.....	Ditto.....	9000	0	0
*1 July, 1911.....	41 Vict. No. 28.....	21,000	0	0
1 October, 1914.....	54 Vict. No. 8, &c.....	500	0	0
1 January, 1915.....	Ditto.....	1068	0	0
1 April, 1915.....	Ditto.....	6075	10	10
1 October, 1916.....	Ditto.....	37,567	4	9
1 January, 1917.....	Ditto.....	7100	0	0
1 April, 1917.....	Ditto.....	17	9	4
		495,308	0	10

* Not paid to Treasury by Sinking Fund until January, 1915.

P. J. STRUTT, Secretary.

Summary of Investments.

			£	s.	d.
Government Debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent.			33,800	0	0
Municipal Debentures " " 4 " 			300	0	0
Municipal Debentures " " 5 " 			11,500	0	0
Local Inscribed Stock " " 5 " 			254,423	3	4
Local Inscribed Stock " " 4½ " 			108,512	19	10
Local Inscribed Stock " " 4 " 			346,574	10	11
Local Inscribed Stock " " 3¾ " 			29,017	13	9
Local Inscribed Stock " " 3¼ " 			2178	18	8
			£786,307	6	6
Commonwealth of Australia (Sixth War Loan), bearing interest at 5 per cent.			90,000	0	0
Total Investments on 30th June, 1918			£876,307	6	6

P. J. STRUTT,
Secretary.

N. E. LEWIS, Treasurer, Chairman,
J. W. EVANS, Speaker of House of Assembly, }
W. H. LEE, Chief Secretary, } Commissioners.
JAMES WHYTE,

Examined and certified to be correct

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General,
1st October, 1918.





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JAN 30 1919

1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£13 15s. 6d.]

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the various works carried out by the Public Works Department during the year ending 30th June, 1918.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Stanley-Trowutta Railway.

The following work has been carried out for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1918:—

Clearing and Grubbing.—Clearing and grubbing 20 feet on each side of the centre line has been completed from $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles to $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and side-falling has also been completed between these points.

Earthworks Generally.—Cuttings and banks have been completed from 23 miles to 25 miles, and partly completed from 25 miles to $25\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The earthworks have been completed in Stanley station-yard and at Edith Creek Siding. The side ditches are completed to $25\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Culverts, &c.—All culverts on main line are completed from $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles to $25\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and cattle-pits are completed from Stanley station to $23\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Fencing.—The post and rail fencing has been completed at Stanley station, and the wire-fencing has been completed from $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles to $19\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and from $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles to $23\frac{1}{4}$ miles. All gates at accommodation crossings and mileage and gradient posts and warning boards have been erected to $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Paling and moulded picket fences have been erected round cottages Nos. 4 and 5, and post and rail fencing completed at all main and by-road crossings to $23\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Sleepers.—Six thousand sleepers have been delivered during the past 12 months, making the total deliveries to date 66,000 sleepers; and to complete the contracts 2000 have still to be delivered from the bush; 14,000 sleepers have been machine adzed during the year.

Platelaying.—The main line has been laid from 22 miles to $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the main line and No. 1, 2, and 3 sidings laid in Stanley station-yard; also the engine-shed and turntable lines laid in the same yard. A loop-siding and dead-end at Edith Creek siding, and a

dead-end siding at Irishtown station, have been laid; also temporary sidings laid at $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and at back of station platform, Stanley; 12 sets of points and crossings have been laid in Stanley station-yard, 1 set at Irishtown yard, 3 sets at Edith Creek siding, and 1 temporary set at $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Ballast and Lifting.—The main line has had the first and second lifts of ballast, and been boxed in from commencement of Stanley station site to $23\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the first lift of ballast put on from $23\frac{1}{4}$ miles to $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles. All the sidings have been ballasted and boxed in, and all spaces between main line and sidings filled in with ballast from Stanley to Edith Creek Siding.

Buildings.—At Stanley station site two 5-room cottages, engine-shed and quarters, first-class station buildings and urinal, and large goods shed have been completed; and two 4-room cottages and cattle-yards are under construction.

Irishtown road weighbridge shed has been completed, also Edith Creek siding shelter-shed; whilst the turntable at Stanley yard and road weighbridge at Irishtown have been erected.

Platforms.—Passenger, goods, and cattle platforms are completed at Stanley station.

Station-yards and Roads.—At Stanley station the metal roads to the goods-shed are being proceeded with, and at Mengha station the gravel roads to passenger platform are completed. At Fahey's Lane and Edith Creek sidings the metalling and gravelling of the approach and loading roads and passenger platforms are completed. Box drains and E.W. pipes were put in where necessary under station roadways and at all buildings.

Line Maintenance.—Three gangs are employed between Stanley and 24 miles in line maintenance.

Land Surveys.—All land for railway purposes has been surveyed from Stanley to $25\frac{3}{4}$ miles. On an average 100 men have been employed on the various works on this line during the past 12 months.

Freights.—The freight for timber and produce earned by this line during the past 12 months amounts to, approximately, £2000.

Extension of Stanley-Trowutta Railway, Terminus to Duck River.

A trial and contour survey was made of this extension, which would involve about 60 chains of new line. Extensive cross sections were taken, and a report and estimate prepared showing a terminus could be obtained at Duck River about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Roger River-road.

Branxholm-Moorina Railway Extension.

The excessive wetness of the season, together with the scarcity of men, has delayed the completion of the line, and has consequently increased the cost. The following work has been done during the year ending June 30, 1918:—

Clearing.—One mile, including wye, completed; also $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles which had been partly finished the previous year. The clearing is now completed for whole line; whilst $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of side-felling of dangerous trees has also been done. There are now only two properties on which this work has not yet been done.

Earthworks.—Three and a quarter miles of heavy main line earthworks have been done, as well as that for the wye. This practically finishes the earthwork throughout line and all station-yards, except where slips have occurred since cuttings were taken out. These extend over 2 miles of line near terminus, and vary from 100 cubic yards to 500 cubic yards each, and are due to bands of pipeclay and sand dipping at steep angles across the line.

Bridges.—The bridge of six 20-feet and two 16 feet 6 inches spans over David's Creek has been finished, this completing the whole of the bridges.

Fencing.—Seven miles of 7-wire fencing has been done during the year. The whole line, including the wye, is now fenced on both sides, with the exception of about 70 chains, where side-felling delays the completion of same, and also a few chains of post and rail fence.

Culverts.—The culverts from 12 miles to terminus were built this year, this completing the culverts of the line.

The total amount of culvert work done during the year is as follows:—

Two 2-feet arch concrete culverts; total length 141 feet.

Three 18-inch pipes in concrete; total length 168 feet.

One 16-inch pipe in concrete; total length 63 feet.

One 12-inch pipe in concrete; total length 67 feet.

Ten 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 6 in. sleeper culverts; total length 306 feet.

All level crossings required have been put in, but grids have to be provided in all cases; whilst eight accommodation crossings have been put in, but are not quite finished, requiring in some cases gravelling and some forming to complete same.

The platelaying from $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the terminus was completed during the year, including all station-yards and the wye.

Ballasting.—The first lift of ballast has been put in on the main line from 9 miles 70 chains to the terminus, and at all sidings, and the wye, and the second lift has been put in up to $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles, including all station-yards except Derby. The boxing up of ballast has also been finished up to 10 miles 30 chains, excepting the siding at the terminus and Derby station. The line from 12 miles to the terminus requires the second lifting, including the terminus and one or two station-yards. Nearly the whole of the ballast has been taken from Branxholm pit, and as it had to be obtained partly below river-level expensive pumping has been necessary to keep the pit dry during the wet seasons.

The side ditching is completed from 12 miles to terminus; this entailed about 8500 cubic yards of excavation. The mitre and table drains are all put in at cuttings, &c.

The works done, and still to be done, at the stations and sidings are as follow:—

Mara Siding.—Shelter-shed, logging platform and filling passenger platform completed, one pair station gates built, goods road to be metalled, passenger platform to be gravelled, ballasting of siding to be completed, and ballast on logging platform is yet to be done.

Edwards' Siding.—Shelter-shed, loading-stage, and station gates, sidings, and passenger platform all completed; platform to be filled and gravelled, and goods road to be metalled.

Derby Station.—Station building, goods-shed, loading-stage, stationmaster's residence, porter's cottage, men's urinal, station gates, passenger platform, sidings, and cattle-yard platform completed; cattle-yards to be built, and metalling of station roads, ballasting, and drains remain to be done.

Winnaleah Siding.—Shelter-shed, goods-shed, loading-stage, porter's cottage, passenger platform, sidings, logging platform, and cattle-yard platforms completed; approach roads to be metalled; filling of cattle-yards and cattle-yards ballasting and gravelling platform yet to be done.

Herrick Terminal Station.—All sidings, wye, metalling of passenger and station roads, cuttings and fillings, and station gates complete; stationmaster and porter's cottages nearing completion; foundation of maintenance cottage in, and the frame is ready; logging platform passenger platform front, pile foundations for station building, urinal, coal stage, goods-shed, and loading-stage are done, but buildings are yet to be built. The two extra cottages and cattle-yards have not yet been started. Deviations of Gladstone and Groves' roads have been formed and metalled.

Telegraph Line.—All poles and struts are delivered, and are now being trimmed for erection. Mile and grade posts are all finished, and in position.

On an average about 100 men have been employed on this line during the year.

Emu Bay Railway.

An officer was lent to the manager of the Emu Bay Railway to superintend the construction of a new bridge over Ring River. This occupied three and a half months, and his services were very much appreciated.

Proposed Myalla-Stanley Railway.

Permanent plans for this line, with estimates, are well in hand at head office, and are almost completed.

Proposed Extension of Preolenna Tramway to Mine.

Permanent plans for this extension are half done, and quantities are roughly estimated, and cross-sections partly plotted. This work has been postponed for more urgent matters.

Marrawah Tram.

Reconstruction of steel rail section, 0 miles to $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A gang of about 20 men have been employed in maintenance and reconstruction of the line.

Clearing.—The clearing has been widened to 10-foot formation, as follows:—From 12 miles 10 chains to 12 miles 44 chains, 34 chains; from 13 miles 64 chains to 14 miles 55 chains, 69 chains; from 17 miles 20 chains to 17 miles 40 chains, 20 chains; total, 123 chains (or 1 mile 43 chains).

From 17 miles 20 chains to 17 miles 40 chains the grubbing and clearing has been widened 3 feet, and the line pulled over to agree with new survey of extension.

Near the 12 Miles.—Twenty-six chains of line to new sand ballast-pit has been cleared and grubbed, and the scrub and timber cleared off the pit.

Re-forming.—From 12 miles 10 chains to 12 miles 44 chains the formation has been widened to 10 feet wide for 34 chains—969 cubic yards; from 16 miles 40 chains to 17 miles 40 chains the formation has been widened and old pig-styes filled in—294 cubic yards; from 5 miles $23\frac{1}{2}$ chains to 5 miles $38\frac{3}{4}$ chains the formation has been re-formed and clearing widened— $15\frac{1}{4}$ chains; from 5 miles 65 chains to 6 miles 18 chains the formation has been re-formed and clearing widened—33 chains; from 7 miles 20 chains the formation has been re-formed and clearing widened—7 chains; from 7 miles 4 chains to 8 miles the formation has been re-formed and clearing widened—76 chains; total, $131\frac{1}{4}$ chains (or 1 mile $51\frac{1}{4}$ chains).

Side-felling.—The side-felling of dangerous trees has been done for 1 chain in width for 4 miles 24 chains.

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Creek Diversions and Ditches.—At 5 miles 50 chains 1 chain, and from 5 miles 28 chains to 5 miles 60 chains, 32 chains creek diversions have been cut.

A new ditch has been cut on right-hand side near 3 miles, 9 chains; and a new ditch outlet to creek cut near 6 miles, 60 chains; and 19 chains of the bed of the creek cleared of timber.

Culverts.—Eleven new timber culverts, 6 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in., have been put in.

Level Crossings.—Three level crossings have been metalled and guard-rails fixed, and cattle-pit put in at 1 mile 25 chains.

Re-sleepering.—Sleepers were renewed where required between 1 mile 58 chains to 17 miles 43 chains, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles altogether. New sleepers put in line in places, totalling $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; 8647 new sleepers have been supplied by contract.

Platelaying.—New 40-lb. rails were laid, and old rails taken up for 1 mile $70\frac{1}{4}$ chains.

From 16 miles 20 chains to 17 miles 40 chains the original light rails were re-curved or straightened as required.

Ballasting.—Three thousand seven hundred and ninety-two cubic yards of sand ballast were put under line for a length of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Two thousand five hundred and ninety-two cubic yards of stone ballast were put under line for a length of 2 miles 11 chains.

Points and Crossings.—Three new points and crossings were put in at 7 miles 40 chains, 17 miles $39\frac{1}{2}$ chains, and 17 miles 48 chains.

Smithton Station.—The west ballast-pit line in Smithton station was pulled up and re-laid to form west siding, 3 chains.

At 20 chains a new line was put into the ballast-pit recently opened out.

A wood-shed, 110 feet by 15 feet wide, has been erected, and a saw for cutting wood installed.

New Trucks.—Seven new 8-wheel timber trucks have been constructed.

Extension beyond $17\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

To obtain ballast for the line from 16 miles 20 chains to 17 miles 40 chains the steel-rail section was carried on about 20 chains, and plans of the extension to 22 miles 25 chains (near Welcome Swamp) have been prepared, and detailed specifications are being completed so that the work of clearing, forming, culverts, side ditches, and side-felling may be let by contract. This will shorten the wooden tram by $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and cut out the steep grades on it.

Pelican Point Jetty and Line.

One hundred and forty-two feet of the jetty has been rebuilt, and 264 new sleepers put into the line to the jetty, and the points and crossings into Lee's timber-yard relaid with full-size crossing sleepers. The culvert near junction was redecked.

Dunkley's Tram.

The trial and permanent surveys and plans for a length of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile was made, and a contract let to Mr. Dunkley for the construction. Progress has been slow, owing to the scarcity of suitable labour. The contract for construction is a lump sum of £5000 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new tramway.

The following work has been done:—Grubbing and clearing done for 2 miles 10 chains; cuttings and fillings, done up to 2 miles; culverts and bridges done up to 2 miles; platelaying and ballasting done up to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile. In addition, about 10 to 15 chains of pack-track was diverted on each side of Crimson Creek.

Dreadnought-Boulder and Renison Bell Tram.

The trials and permanent surveys, together with plans and estimates, have been made, and detailed specification prepared for contract. The length is 1 mile 30 chains.

Proposed Confidence Saddle Tramway.

A thorough barometrical survey was made of the country in connection with this tramway, and a report, with rough plans, prepared showing that a practicable route can be obtained.

STANLEY BREAKWATER.

The strengthening of this by placing heavy stone and concrete blocks on the seaside of the existing structure is now practically completed. To give additional strength to the work, the outer line of rails will be left down for the time being, and heavy stone tipped as opportunities offer.

The shore end of the work for, approximately, 350 feet from high-water mark consists solely of rubble, and small stone up to about 10 feet below low-water mark, and heavy stone from 5 to 20 tons from thence to the formation level, which is about 6 feet above high-water mark. The balance of the work for the remaining 400 feet, extending to the sea end of the present structure, consists of a heavy rubble floor built to mean tide level, with a formation width of 50 feet, on which two parallel rows of concrete blocks have been constructed, the outer ones weighing 110 tons and the inner row 80 tons each.

Progress with this work has been slow, owing to the difficulty of securing sufficient suitable stone, and the frequency of easterly weather, which has proved the greatest factor in holding up the work.

There still remains a considerable amount of work to be done in repairing the outer end of the structure, some 250 feet of which was badly damaged by the storm in April, 1914. This portion is now protected by the block work referred to above, and the proposed repairs, comprising heavy stone and concrete blocks can proceed irrespective of weather conditions, and will take, approximately, four months to effect.

For a period of 12 months the heavy stone was quarried from the top of the "Nut," the sheer drop from which is 450 feet. On this account the bulk of the stone was badly shaken by the fall, between 80 and 90 per cent. of it being little better than spaulings, and much of it reduced to road metal, of which there is now a fine supply in the quarry. Latterly, consequent upon the reclamation work which is being carried out in connection with the Stanley harbour works, the overburden has been removed from the foot of the cliffs. As a result quarrying operations can now be carried on at a lower level, from which a good supply of unshaken stone is being obtained at a greatly reduced cost.

For future quarrying operations, if the present breakwater is ever extended, it will be necessary to acquire an additional area of land, say, another 8 or 10 acres, from the V.D.L. Co.

Unfortunately, during the past year there was one fatal accident, and another employee had the misfortune to break his leg. Apart from these two cases nothing of a serious nature has happened.

The plant is in good order and running smoothly.

ADDITIONAL HARBOUR WORKS, STANLEY.

The Circular Head Marine Board requested the Government to carry out these works for it, and this is being done. These works were commenced about the middle of August, 1917, a plan and estimate which had been adopted by the Circular Head Marine Board having been examined in the Department and approved by the Governor. It provides for the construction of a new wharf, adjoining the present town pier, the dimensions of such wharf being 200 feet by 54 feet, with shelter-shed erected thereon. A rubble filling approach 100 feet wide is also being made connecting the new wharf with the foreshore. This will be in lieu of the present wooden approach to the town pier.

The town pier was built 27 years ago, having been commenced in February, 1891, and completed in August, 1892, some years before the construction of the present breakwater. Hence the superstructure was built about 9 feet above high-water mark in order to

keep it above the high seas which would come in under the then conditions. The piles in this pier, notwithstanding their 27 years' service, proved on examination to be in a good state of preservation, and on the representation of the Circular Head Marine Board it was decided to lower the deck-level of the pier down to that of the new wharf. This was done, and new beams and decking fixed, the work being now complete. The new wharf is also practically complete, and the approach will probably take another six weeks.

The piles for this pier were obtained from the east coast of Tasmania, the timber being ironbark. It is estimated there is easily another 12 years' service in them, which, added to the time they have already been in use, gives a life of practically 40 years. On examining several of the piles that were removed it was noticeable that the teredo in most cases had not penetrated beyond the sapwood.

JETTIES.

The expenditure on jetties for the year has been £2231 1s. 10d., for the erection of new jetties and the renewal and extension of present jetties, and repairs to existing ones. Five jetties have been either built entirely as new structures or renewed in places of old ones, while eight jetties have been repaired.

The following are the principal jetties which have been dealt with during the year:—

New Jetties.

Port Esperance (Narrows).
Pilling's Jetty.

Renewals and Additions.

Cygnets.	Koonya.	Kelso.
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Jetties Repaired.

Southport.	Hope Island.
Deep Hole, Southport.	Premaydena.
Flowerpot.	Kettering.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The summary at end of report shows there has been an expenditure of £107,157 5s. 3d. for roads and streets, for tracks £2475 12s. 6d., and for bridges £24,814 4s. 1d., incurred during the last 12 months.

Seventy-one bridges of different sizes have been erected or renewed, and 45 have been extensively repaired, and minor repairs have been effected to 102 others. This work has been carried out by the departmental staff of bridgemen with satisfactory results as to class of work and economy in cost.

The following list gives some of the principal bridges dealt with, many smaller ones not being included.

New Bridges.

East Orielton.
Sandfly River, Upper Woodstock
On New-road, Derby to Derby station.
Fordlands.
Duck Creek, near Murdunna.
Gawler River.
Dilston Creek (this is the first reinforced concrete road bridge erected in Tasmania).

Small Bridges (New)

Melton Rivulet.	Sheepwash Bridge.
Bridge on Surry Hills-road.	Triffiths' Creek.

Bridges (Renewals).

Kennedy's Bridge, Carnarvon-Nubeena-road.	Pisa.
Guide River.	Great Forester, at Cuckoo.
14-mile Creek.	Turvey's.
Harnett's.	Inglewood.
Hobbs' Creek.	Wallaby Rivulet.
Egg Island Creek.	McHugh's.
South Creek.	Dalebrook Rivulet.
	Reeves'.

Creekton River.	Black Bridge.
Derwent Park.	Jordan Bridge.
Third River.	Tucker's Bridge.
Sandfly-road, at Daley's.	Clarke's Bridge.
Mutual Hill Suspension Bridge.	Lovely Banks.
Blanket Creek.	Speed's.
Shannon River, at Kanna Leena.	Plunkett's.
Porter's.	Green Valley-road.
Seal River Bridge.	Hill Bridge.
King's Rivulet Bridge.	St. Mary's Pass Bridge.
River O'Plains Bridge.	Tullochgorum.
Bridge, Woodstock-road.	Bridge, north of Epping Shays.

Bridges Repaired.

Neil's Bridge, West Maurice.
Deep Creek Bridge, Kingborough.
Bluemans Valley Bridge, Swansea-road.
Bridge over Johnston's Creek.
Bridge over Saxon's Creek, Latrobe.
Lake River Bridge.
Culvert near Lovely Banks.
Bridge over Sorell Creek, at Williams'.
Bridge, Half-caste Reserve, Cape Bairen Island.
Bridge over Shannon River, at Hermitage.
St. Mary's River Bridge, Oonah-road.
Penguin Bridge.
Arundel Bridge, Macquarie Plains.
Bridge over Russell River at E. Marriott's.
Bridge at Southport, leading to hotel.
Bridge over North Esk, Burns' Creek-road.
Blythe River Bridge.
New Town Rivulet Bridge.
Redecking culvert at Campbell Town.
Rockwood Bridge, Antill Ponds.
Leven River Bridge, at Ulverstone.
Bridge near State School, Macquarie Plains.
Bridge over Russell River, at Busch's.
Little Swanport Bridge.
Crabtree Bridge, on road to West's.
Palmerston Bridge.
Bridge on Jetty-road, Richmond.
Nive Bridge.
Bridge over Slaughterhouse Creek, Linda.
Bridge over Macquarie River, at Lincoln.
Black Bridge, near St. Helens.
Bagdad River Bridge, Barber's Marsh.
Ravensdale Bridge.
Bridge at Denison Canal.
Bridge over Mersey, at Latrobe.
Bridge over North-West Bay River, on Huon-road.
Hill's Bridge, Esperance Municipality.
Pigsty Bridge, at Leprena.
Bridge over Guide River, West Ridgley-road.
Bridge over Garden Island Creek, at Harris'.
Parson's Bridge, Main-road, Grove.
Church Hill Bridge, on Hobart-New Norfolk-road.
Bridges on Trial-road to Trial Harbour.
Seabrook Bridge, Wynyard.
Bridge over Watch-house Creek.
Kangaroo Rivulet Bridge.
Orford Bridge.
Parsonage Creek Bridge.
Piper River Bridge, on road to Johnson's.
Bridge on Risdon-road.
Denholm's Bridge, Molesworth.
Bridge over Forth River, at Lorinna.
Cotton's Bridge, West Maurice.
Bridge on road to Cemetery, Queenstown.
Bridge over Nile River, at Nile township.
Bridge near Talisker House, Lower White Hills-rd.
Lilybourne Bridge, Deddington.
Bridge on road through Cox's, Evandale Municipality.
Lambert-street Bridge, Queenstown.
Bridge over Plenty River, at Lahl's.
Perth Bridge.
Bridge over Elizabeth-road, Campbell Town.
Bridge on Main-road, near Lietinna.

Bridge over Ringarooma River.
 Wye River Bridge.
 Wattle Hill Bridge, Sorell.
 Anglewood Bridge, near Richmond.
 Bridge over Adams' Creek.
 Bridge on road between Baden and Tunnack.
 Bridge over Ouse River.
 Bridge over Dorset River.
 Green's Creek Bridge.
 Bridge at Raminea, over Esperance River.
 Victoria Swing-bridge, Devonport.

Suggested Road from Tyenna to a Navigable Point on the Gordon River.

The route by the existing track on the north side of the Gordon River was first examined for 20 miles, but was not considered feasible owing to the rough character of the country and the necessity of bridging large rivers subject to heavy floods.

A route on the southern side of the Gordon was next investigated from the river to the Wilmot and Frankland Ranges. This passed through flat button-grass plains to the Davey River and crossed numerous creeks, principally branches of the Olga River. Beyond the Frankland Range the route connects with the Port Davey track, and follows it to Tyenna, the total length being approximately 85 miles. Another route has been suggested for examination from Gould's Landing, *via* Jones' Track, to View Hill, there junctioning with the previously mentioned one. The principal obstacle is the crossing of the Frankland Range, the lowest and most feasible point being Jones Pass, at the head waters of the Davey River, elevation approximately 1800 feet above sea-level. The construction of a road for this portion, about 3 miles in length, would involve very heavy construction on steep rocky sidling, with zig-zags, in order to obtain the necessary grade of 1 in 12. The investigations show that any road from Tyenna to the Gordon and the West Coast would necessarily be very circuitous.

Roads and Bridges.

The statement hereunder shows the comparison of the mileage of road works and bridges this year, as compared with that of last year:—

	1916-17.	1917-18.
New roads opened (miles)...	77	74
Roads formed (miles) ...	135	142
Roads metalled and gravelled (miles) ...	104	120
New bridges erected ...	60	71
Bridges renewed ...	64	45
Bridges repaired ...	77	102

In addition to the above, a very large amount of other work has been done in connection with roads, drainage works, cage crossings, opening up new tracks, repairing old tracks, provision of culverts, ditching, corduroying, and fencing.

A considerable area of swamp land is being drained on Flinders Island, and planting of marram grass has been carried out on a large scale on the West Coast.

Tracks.

The principal tracks, either new works or clearing out old tracks, are given hereunder:—

Carbine Track.
 June River-Florentine River.
 Track to Morgan's.
 Williamsford-Colebrook.
 Ben Lomond-road-Storey Creek Mines
 Track to Victory Mine.
 Coles Bay, Cygnet Tin Mines.
 Track to Storey's Creek Mines.
 Waratah-Osmiridium Fields, Savage River
 Gesbonne's Selection-Barn Bluff.
 Track to Mallison's.
 Track to Fortescue Hill.
 Queenstown-Zeehan Track.

Renison Bell-Zeehan.
 Granville Tram to Harbour.
 King River Bridge towards Hal Dukes
 Track between Rosebery-Williamsford.
 Road and Olympic Mine.
 Track Granville to Pieman Heads.
 Renison Bell-Stanley River.

LOANS TO PUBLIC BODIES.

Various local bodies have submitted schemes for water-supply and harbour works, including additional works at Burnie Breakwater, as required under the Acts authorising same. The plans and specifications have been carefully gone into, and (after revision in many cases) the necessary certificates have been given that they were satisfactory and in accordance with the Acts. In the case of the Fingal water-supply the work was carried out, at the council's request, by the Department.

£ FOR £ VOTE.

There has been a large increase in the number of works dealt with under this vote this past year, as compared with previous ones, and, as usual, the contributions have been paid either in work or materials where the money could not be found.

The total expenditure under this head for the year has been £1741, and liabilities have been incurred to the amount of £2400.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT BOARD.

The road work carried out by this Department for the Board has been considerably in advance of that of past years, and has been the means of permanent lines of communication being opened up for the benefit of the selectors on the different settlements.

ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH.

The number of contracts entered into during the year was 160, the total expenditure being £32,197 14s. 8d.

Of this amount the sum expended on behalf of the Commonwealth was £3990, and the commission paid to the State for this work amounted to £276.

The number of drawings made was 170, being an increase on the last year's figures of 45; prints prepared and coloured, 535; tracings, 232; or a total of 937 sheets in all.

School Buildings.

The contracts carried out for the Education Department account for a large part of the year's work.

The total number of contracts was 28; of these 4 were new schools; 8 were substantial additions; and 16 smaller remodellings and repairs.

New Schools.—

Nietta	Brookside
Lower Wattle Grove	Upper Calder

Additions.—

Tullah	Pyengana
Launceston High Schl.	Fingal
(concrete retaining-wall)	Strahan
Launceston High Schl.	Black Hills
(fences)	Ringarooma

Remodelling and Repairs.—

Burnie	Brookhead
Lower Blessington	Forrester
Myrtle Bank	Marawah (school and residence)
Wellington Square	Nook
Hobart Trinity Hill	Frankford
Hobart Trinity Hill (Infants)	Bluff
Piper's River	Dover
Cygnet	

Hospitals.

Vaucluse Infectious Diseases Hospital.—The additions to and remodelling of the administrative block is well in hand, and will provide ample accommodation for the staff, besides providing two single-bed wards for mixed infection.

General Hospital, Hobart.—Various repairs and painting to main buildings were carried out.

New bath-room and lavatory to male block for V.D. patients were also erected.

Queenstown Hospital.—A new block for infectious diseases has been commenced, providing for six beds, nurses' rooms, kitchen, and conveniences.

Beaconsfield Hospital.—A new ward is to be added to this hospital for treatment of infectious diseases.

Consumptive Sanatorium, New Town.—Three contracts have been let in connection with the scheme for additional accommodation, and are as follow:—

- (1) Six four-bed shelters, with bathroom complete.
- (2) Administrative blocks: Kitchen and dining-rooms and quarters.
- (3) Administrative block: Offices; also bathrooms and sanitary blocks.

Drawings for large home for advanced cases. (Consumptive Sanatorium) are now in hand and will be tendered for shortly.

Carr Villa Hospital.—Sundry repairs have been carried out.

Public Buildings.

New Town Infirmary.—A new drainage system has been installed.

New Town Boys' Training School.—New bath and dressing rooms have been provided, and remodelling of school and dormitories effected.

Government Laundry (New Town).—This contract is well in hand and the machinery and equipment arranged for.

Government Stores.—The new lavatory block has been completed.

St. Helens.—Repairs to Government cottage have been effected.

Launceston.—A new fumigating house and store have been erected.

Hobart.—The Art Gallery has been recoloured to better harmonise with the pictures.

Hobart.—Additions to Government motor garage have been made.

Courthouses and Police Buildings.—No new buildings have been erected, but sundry repairs and other works have been carried out to the following:—

Queenstown	Franklin
Cygnat	Forth
Launceston	Deloraine
Lilydale	Railton
Huonville	Sheffield
Kempton	Mathinna
Kingston	Hobart
Elizabeth Town	

Commonwealth Buildings and Works.

During the year 90 authorities have been received from the Department of Home Affairs and dealt with in connection with defence works, post-offices, and other departments, among which number may be mentioned the following:—

Defence.—The Department has had a large number of new works erected and general repairs and renewals effected which for obvious reasons are not enumerated.

Customs Houses.—Launceston and Hobart.

Federal Taxes.—Furniture and fittings to offices.

Quarantine Station, Barnes' Bay.—Caretaker's quarters.

Post-offices.—Zeehan and Huonville.

Also sundry works to following post-offices:—

Beaconsfield	George Town
E. Devonport	St. Marys
Gormanston	Launceston
Deloraine	New Town
Campbell Town	W. Devonport
Fingal	Ross
Hobart	Westbury
Bellerive	New Norfolk
Queenstown	Sandy Bay
Kempton	Longford
Stanley	West Hobart
Latrobe	

The valuation of the various lighthouses and keepers' quarters, &c., which had been transferred to the Commonwealth Government on 30th June, 1915, is being dealt with by Major Goodwin, Commonwealth Surveyor-General, on behalf of the Commonwealth, and by the Inspector of Public Buildings and myself on behalf of the State. This work has necessitated our visiting every transferred lighthouse, and has taken up a considerable amount of time. The basis to be adopted in the valuation had been laid down at a conference held between the Commonwealth and the State in November, 1915, at which the Public Works Department of Tasmania was not represented. The basis of valuation adopted was the original capital cost of the buildings or other property, making allowance for exhausted values provision being made, *inter alia*, that no allowance should be made for depreciation on first-class buildings of stone, brick, or other materials of a permanent character erected since 1895, provided that the upkeep had been efficient, and that as regards those erected prior to 1895 depreciation at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum should be allowed, carrying compound interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, calculated on the period of existence prior to 1895. Under these conditions the depreciation would equal the capital value in $60\frac{1}{2}$ years, or in other words, that the life of first-class buildings erected prior to 1835 was to be taken as expired, and that the depreciation allowance on buildings erected in the later thirties, forties, and fifties, and even the sixties, would be very heavy. As regards optical apparatus and technical equipment a life of 44 years as from 1915 was assigned, provision being made for 1 per cent. per annum depreciation, carrying compound interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Provision was made in cases where the assigned life had expired and the building or apparatus was still in use for a special valuation between the parties, but in view of the fact that under the basis arrived at only nominal values would be allowed for buildings, including towers, erected in the late thirties and the forties, and for optical apparatus erected in the seventies, real values could not be obtained for buildings erected in the early thirties or for optical apparatus erected prior to 1871.

As regards keepers' quarters, we found no great reason to take exception to the depreciation allowances as laid down by the conference, the older buildings being more or less obsolete in character, and having been used by many generations of keepers' and their families, but at a very early stage of the valuations it became evident that as regards the lighthouse towers and the optical apparatus, the depreciation allowances were excessive. We made strong representations to the Commonwealth representative in this matter, and suggested as a compromise, which would not involve this State in excessive loss, that as regards the towers, a life of 30 years should be allowed without depreciation, and as regards the optical apparatus a life of 10 years. He agreed to recommend the former, but not the latter, but the Commonwealth authorities decided that they would not be a party to any variation of the terms originally laid down at the conference. Whilst not consenting to this, I discussed a number of the details of the various valuations with the Commonwealth Valuer, and have already got him to agree to items amounting to £125,440, there still being others to be settled. As it was

thought by Tasmanian State officers of other departments, prior to the valuation being made, that the State should be well satisfied if a total allowance of £100,000 were obtained, the above results should be considered very satisfactory. It has been obtained, and is due to the care taken by Mr. Bucirde and myself to protect the State's interests.

In view of the difference of opinion between the Commonwealth authorities and myself as to the life of lighthouse towers and optical apparatus, I sought the opinion of Mr. D. W. Hood, M. Inst. C.E., the Engineer-in-Chief to Trinity House, the corporation which has charge of the lighthouses of England and Wales. He furnished (through his board) a most valuable report, which more than supported my contentions.

First, referring to rock lighthouses, such as Eddystone, Bell Rock, &c., he stated, that "it is impossible to set a life to such structures, for, if 'well maintained,' deterioration is practically nil." He gives numerous instances of lighthouses built between 1714 and 1832, all of which are still in use and have in comparatively recent years been fitted with modern high-power lights. He adds, "Bearing in mind that the erection of these lighthouses (the outcome of private enterprise) were not supervised by any responsible lighthouse authority, at a time and in circumstances offering little inducement to the embodiment of first-class workmanship, it cannot be claimed that they are in all cases free from defects. They are, nevertheless, strong and stable structures, with a life before them not yet to be defined." As regards one, he states that "now, after 204 years' service, I would unhesitatingly assign to it a life exceeding 80 years from to-day." He adds, "In face of that record, to modern towers like Alderney, Lundy (north and south), and Serk, where the best quality of random rubble masonry was employed (granite in two to one Portland cement mortar), it is impossible to assign a life." He also

quotes the case of the Hook Tower, Waterford (which appears to have been built between 1170 and 1182—probably 1172), which was raised in height in 1813, and is still in use.

As regards the optical apparatus, &c., he states that "apart from breakages, the life of the lenses is practically indefinable when gas, oil, or incandescent oil-burners are in use," and quotes instances of apparatus installed as far back as 1840, and still in use. He adds, "I do not think in these circumstances that it can be claimed that the life of a modern flashing lense, bar accident, is less than 100 years."

The Honourable the Premier has forwarded a copy of Mr. Hood's most valuable report to the Prime Minister and his reply is awaited with interest. Everything possible has been done to obtain a fair valuation of these lighthouses, and the State will permanently benefit by the labours of the Inspector of Public Buildings and myself in this matter to at least £1000 per annum, and possibly to a considerably larger amount.

At the request of the Honourable the Treasurer I made an investigation as to the system of leading lights now adopted and maintained by the State. Their maintenance at the present time costs about £1300 per annum, and I found that by the provision of new apparatus, at an estimated cost of £2300, the cost of lighting and maintenance could be reduced to about £350 per annum. After allowing for interest and sinking fund on the additional capital cost, the net saving possible would be about £800 per annum.

SUMMARY.

The Expenditure under all headings amounted to £225,440 13s. 9d.

Expenditure on Public Works for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

	Charged to Revenue.			Charged to Loans.			Charged to C.L. Funds.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Roads and Streets.....	16,507	1	6	86,081	13	7	*4568	10	2	107,157	5	3
Tracks	625	5	11	1,850	6	7	...			2,475	12	6
Bridges	5,930	10	4	18,883	13	9	...			24,814	4	1
Jetties.....	457	19	11	1,773	1	11	...			2,231	1	10
Harbours	453	3	2	4,889	17	9	...			5,343	0	11
Buildings	9,282	18	2	22,914	16	6	...			32,197	14	8
Public Reserves	612	9	1	...			...			612	9	1
Ferries	832	1	4	...			...			832	1	4
Railways .....	...			43,775	6	1	...			43,775	6	1
Tramways	50	0	0	9,974	1	11	...			10,024	1	11
Miscellaneous	3,954	9	7	18,032	11	0	...			21,987	0	7
State Expenditure.....	38,705	19	0	208,175	9	1	4,568	10	2	251,449	18	3
Commonwealth Expenditure carried out under State Supervision .....	...			...			...			3,990	15	6
										255,440	13	9

* The Crown Lands Expenditure includes Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Drainage Works.

Appended is a comparative statement showing the yearly expenditure by this Department from 1901-2 to 1917-18:—

	£	s.	d.
1901-2	239,995	0	0
1902-3	212,707	19	3
*1903-4	147,063	16	2
*1904-5	101,719	12	6
†1905-6	112,299	17	2
1906-7	139,103	7	2
1907-8	195,718	5	1
†1908-9	266,888	8	3
†1909-10	322,983	15	1
1910-11	272,493	9	0
1911-12	364,524	14	3
1912-13	383,111	4	11
1913-14	471,098	10	11
1914-15	514,718	15	8
1915-16	489,764	3	0
1916-17	366,615	8	0
1917-18	255,440	13	9

* No revenue expenditure included.

† No Commonwealth expenditure included.

‡ Commonwealth expenditure calculated from commission.

WORKING EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The total expenditure upon salaries during the year was £16,509, as compared with £20,246 12s. 2d. for the preceding year; and upon travelling expenses and allowances, £3631 4s. 10d., as compared with £3808 0s. 3d. for the preceding year; or a total of £20,140 4s. 10d., as compared with £24,054 12s. 5d., being 8·21 per cent. on the net expenditure (after deducting the Aid to Road Rates Vote) of £245,190 13s. 9d.

The figures above include the salaries of both the clerical and professional staff, together with all road inspectors and inspecting overseers, timekeepers, paymasters, storekeepers, travelling gangers, and inspectors on the various railway construction works, and the Manager and Accountant of the Marrawah Tram.

The salaries of the engineers and assistants of the railway and tramway construction works and surveyors on exploration works are also included.

The cost of the working and maintenance of the Marrawah Tram is not included in the £245,190 13s. 9d., and if the salaries of the Manager and Accountant are omitted, the percentage will be reduced to 8·07.

It should further be noted that a portion of the staff was engaged on the work of valuing lighthouses transferred from the State to the Commonwealth, at a cost to the Department of £208 5s. 7d. If this be deducted, the expenditure on salaries and travelling expenses comes down to £19,597 19s. 3d., or 7·97 per cent.

The cost of printing and advertising during the year was £942 2s. 5d., as compared with £1136 16s. 7d. last year; and of stationery, stores, and postage, £612 15s., against £703 16s. 3d. last year.

For comparison with the departmental working expenses I have an analysis made of the municipal expenditure for the year 1916 (the last for which anything like complete figures are available). In the cases of three municipalities, the figures for that year were not available, and those for the previous year had to be taken. The figures work out as follows:—Total expenditure, £164,801 14s. 6d.; salaries, including supervision charges and travelling expenses. £29,803 13s. 6d. (being 18·08 per cent.).

In comparing these figures it has to be remembered that the municipal ones include the cost of collection of rates, &c., as well as general administration and supervision. Allowing for this, however, it is evident that the expenses of the Public Works Department are much lower than those of the municipalities.

Comparing the administration expenses of the present time with those of past years it has to be noted that in the past travelling expenses were much lower than they are now, and that it is only since I obtained the services of a cost clerk that it has been possible to get detailed statements of the annual expenses prepared. Hence the older figures quoted are to be taken as approximate only.

In 1903 the administration expenses are stated to have been 8½ per cent., in 1904 8¼ per cent., and 1905 9¼ per cent. In 1910-11 they appear to have been 6·1 per cent., whilst had the travelling expenses been at present rates they would have been about 7 per cent. In 1915-16 they were 5·9 per cent., in 1916-17 6·64 per cent., and in 1917-18 7·97 per cent. In the three latter cases the percentages given are excluding the working and maintenance expenses on the Marrawah Tramway, &c. The rise in percentage from 1915-16 to 1917-18 is due to the diminution of the expenditure.

The actual cost of administration of the Department fell from £27,625 9s. 7d. in 1915-16 to £19,597 19s. 3d. in 1917-18, notwithstanding that the percentage rate increased by about 2 per cent.

On equal expenditures the present administration costs are higher than in the past, and the difference represents the cost of the greater care now being exercised in laying out and supervising works.

In old times grades of 1 in 10 or steeper were often accepted where grades of 1 in 16 to 1 in 20 might have been obtained. For instance, the Wilmot-road from Forth Bridge to Staverton has grades up to 1 in 7½, whilst careful surveys have shown that it is possible to get at a reasonable cost a road between the points mentioned with grades not steeper than 1 in 15, and the bulk of it considerably flatter. It is better to take more time and care in dealing with the design in the first case, and get better results, rather than to economise in administration and get inferior results for the expenditure.

As instances where better supervision and more careful, and, of course, more costly, administration in the past would have saved the State considerable amounts of money, the following may be mentioned:—

The old Wynyard harbour works, which have never been of any use, and now abandoned. The large jetty on Flinders Island, erected opposite Green Island in 1892 at a cost of over £1700 in water so shallow that it was impossible to get alongside even at extreme high water of spring tides in anything but a rowing boat; the contract for the removal of Kelp Rock at Currie Harbour, which rock would have been much better left untouched; the Temma-Balfour tramway, constructed in 1910 at a cost of over £8200 in such a manner as to require reconstruction for over half its length before it can be at all satisfactory; and numerous instances, more especially in the north, where roads were laid out with grades far steeper than what the conditions required, and which have in many cases had to be replaced by deviations subsequently made at considerable cost, involving the abandonment of work already carried out at large expense. As instances of the more careful and more costly location now being carried out, securing construction on the best grades obtainable, the following may be mentioned:—The Central Castra to Preston-road, now under construction; the new road from Preston to Gunn's Plains, contracts for which have just been let; the Wynyard and Waratah-road, across the Hellyer Gorge and on to the Wandle; the Deloraine-Great Lake-road from Golden Valley southward; Burst Gull deviation, on the road from the Dee to the Nive; McManus Hill deviation on the road to Carnarvon, and many others.

GENERAL.

As this is the last annual report which I shall submit, it may not be out of place to refer to the work carried out by the Department since I took charge on 1st July, 1913.

The expenditure of the Department for the five years 1st July, 1913, till 30th June, 1918, has been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
From revenue	191,213	13	10
From loans	1,831,581	10	11
From Crown Lands Funds ...	45,677	7	10
From Commonwealth	40,044	19	9
	£2,097,637	11	4

The expenditure may be classified as follows:—

Roads and streets—					
Revenue...	£74,790	1	11	£	s. d.
Loans & Crown lands	620,588	17	9		
				695,378	19 8
Tracks ...				17,690	2 7
Bridges ...				87,248	5 6
Jetties ...				46,653	6 11
Harbours ...				60,537	19 9
State buildings ...				270,513	4 4
Reserves ...				2,595	4 8
Ferries ...				4,305	5 10
Railways...				456,748	10 8
Tramways ...				321,142	5 6
Miscellaneous ...				94,779	6 0
Commonwealth ...				40,044	19 9
				£2,097,637	11 4

The revenue expenditure of £74,790 1s. 11d. on roads and streets has mainly been to assist in road maintenance, whilst the £620,588 17s. 9d. from loans and Crown lands funds was expended in new construction. The work done was as follows:—New roads opened, 673 miles; new formation 1006 miles; new metalling and gravelling, 790 miles. As already mentioned, much greater care has been taken than in the past in the location of these roads, and I have to place on record my appreciation of the valuable work done in this connection by Mr. F. W. Trappes, the Chief Inspector of Roads, who has displayed special aptitude at this class of work.

In connection with road matters, it seems fitting to refer to certain legislation which was adopted during my tenure of the position of Engineer-in-Chief, and to certain suggestions for improvements in the same, which it became my duty to offer.

The present "Width of Tires Act" was adopted in 1913, being largely based on the Victorian Act, but modified in certain directions in view of my experience of that Act. Greater and more definite powers of reducing the permissible weight per $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in width of tire were taken and greater elasticity in making such regulations applicable for specific portions of the year, whilst the regulations for determining weights by measurement were made uniform throughout the whole of the State, instead of having separate regulations for each municipality. Special regulations reducing the permissible weights have now been made applicable to 19 municipalities, and I have suggested two important amendments of the Act, the first dealing with the case where the loads are put on in a manner which concentrates the weight unduly on one pair of wheels, and the other providing for a reduction of the permissible weight when wheels of small diameter are used. In the interests of the State it is to be hoped that both of these amendments will speedily become law.

When I became Engineer-in-Chief it was recognised that the Aid to Road Rates Subsidy was being distributed on an inequitable basis, and a special committee was appointed, consisting of Government and municipal representatives, with myself as chairman, to prepare a more satisfactory scheme. I was pleased to find that the committee, in addition to classifying the districts in accordance with their necessities, adopted suggestions which I had previously made, as follows:—(a) That subsidy should be granted only to those municipalities which expended the bulk of their road rates upon the roads; (b) that the amount of the subsidy should depend, *inter alia*, upon the amount of money from road rates which the municipal council had expended upon its roads during the previous year; (c) that whilst no municipality should receive any subsidy unless it had struck at least a 1s. road rate during the preceding three years, municipalities striking road rates in excess of 1s. should receive proportionately higher subsidies. The necessity for the first provision is evident when it is mentioned that one case was found where a ward had spent during the year from its road rates £53 9s. 4d. in administration expenses and £5 7s. upon its roads. At my suggestion the new "Aid to Road Rates Act" had a provision fixing the amount of subsidy for a period of ten

years. In consequence of this provision the municipalities as a whole know the amount of assistance they will get each year, instead of having their subsidy cut down from time to time as happened in the past.

During my first year of office, the then Minister, the Honourable E. Mulcahy, initiated a most useful scheme of main roads maintenance, providing a special vote of £20,000 for the purpose. He went out of office before he was able to pass legislation establishing a main roads board, but I have felt that in the best interests of the State it is essential to provide for the efficient maintenance of the more important or main roads of the State. Hence I urged both your predecessor and yourself to deal with the matter, and the provision of funds by the Government from time to time, and also of a motor tax ear-marked for road repairs, have been the results of my recommendations.

The development of the timber trade, consequent upon the war, has increased the amount of timber carting upon the roads enormously, causing damage to them which the affected municipalities cannot possibly cope with from their ordinary revenues. In accordance with your instructions, I looked into the matter, and drafted for the consideration of yourself and the Honourable the Attorney-General clauses which, if adopted, would enable councils to close any particular roads against timber carting, and also to make special charges on persons carting logs or sawn or hewn timber along roads.

During my administration a prominent feature has been the practice of helping those who are prepared to help themselves. Many applications were made by municipal councils and others to the Government to do works which should have been either carried out by the applicants themselves or towards which it was but reasonable that they should contribute considerable amounts. All such applications were closely scrutinised, and a large number refused, whilst in others where circumstances justified it being done, assistance was given on a £ for £ basis towards new work; £5643 17s. 3d. was contributed on that basis. On the other hand, where there were legitimate grounds for doing so, municipalities have been liberally assisted from revenue votes as, for instance, when dealing with slips or when damage of an extensive character had been occasioned to roads by floods.

A number of new bridges have been erected, but the bulk of the expenditure has been for bridge repairs (paid for out of revenue), and for bridge renewals carried out from loan funds redeemable by a special sinking fund which extinguishes the debt in 20 years. Owing to the character of the country, the heavy rainfall in many parts, and the liability of all parts of the State to severe floods, the maintenance of the road bridges is very expensive, and is borne by the State instead of the local bodies, as is usual in other States.

Amongst the more important jetty and harbour works which have been carried out, or are almost completed, may be mentioned the reconstruction of the Stanley Breakwater, the new jetty at Bridport (Anderson's Bay) for the North-Eastern Harbour Trust, the jetty at Fraser Bluff (east coast of King Island), and improvements to Currie Harbour, King Island; also dredging work on the Huon River and reclamation work at Franklin. In addition, a considerable number of smaller jetties have been constructed on various parts of the coast and others repaired.

The expenditure on buildings includes, in addition to maintenance of existing buildings, the erection of numerous State schools, the High Schools at Hobart and Launceston, several new hospitals, and additions to others, numerous improvements at the Mental Diseases Hospital, and additions and remodelling of public buildings and courthouses at Hobart and Launceston and other parts of the State.

Dealing next with railway and tramway construction: when I took charge on 1st July, 1913, proposals for constructing branch lines connected with the general railway system of the State on the 2-feet gauge instead of its standard 3-feet 6-inch gauge were being looked upon with very great favour. I felt that the adoption of such a policy would be a most retrograde step, and strongly and successfully opposed it. Subse-

quent events have fully justified the attitude which I then took up. For instance, the Derwent Valley extension is now dealing with a large lucrative timber traffic which could not have successfully developed had there been a break of gauge at National Park, as had been suggested, whilst the goods traffic, and more especially the potato traffic, on the Nietta line would have been greatly impeded had there been a break of gauge at Ulverstone.

The construction of the railway from Burnie to Myalla, a length of 23 miles 16 chains, was approaching completion when I took charge, the 12-mile section from Burnie to Wynyard having been opened some time previous. The total cost of this line was £144,796, or £6241 per mile, and the rate of wages for labourers ruling during construction was 7s. 6d. to 8s per day.

The expenditure on this line after 1st July, 1913, amounted to £17,166 6s. 2d.

Particulars are given in the following table of the lines since constructed and handed over to the Railway Commissioner:—

Line.	Length.	Total Cost, including Survey.	Cost per Mile.	Rate of Wages for Labourers
	M. Chs.	£ s. d.	£	
Railton to Staverton...	14 6	89,297 11 5	6314	8/-
Ulverstone to Nietta...	21 17	101,703 5 11	4794	8/-
Don Junction to Melbourne and Palooka ...	10 8	33,750 0 0	3342	8/-
Flowerdale to Preolenna	15 22	75,655 6 6	4953	8/- & 8/6
Derwent Valley Extension—Russell to Fitzgerald	10 35	56,933 19 2	5455	8/- & 8/6
	71 8	357,340 3 0	5026	Av., 8/1

In addition, the following lines are approaching completion, the estimated total costs and costs per mile, &c., being as set out:—

Line.	Length.	Total Cost, including Survey.	Cost per Mile.	Rate of Wages for Labourers
	M. Chs.	£	£	
*Branxholm-Moorina	13 40	92,080	6820	8/6 & 9/-
†Stanley-Trowutta ...	26 40	140,900	5317	8/6 & 9/-

For comparison, the costs of lines previously constructed are given as follows. In all of these cases the figures quoted do not include surveys:—

Line.	Length.	Total Cost.	Cost per Mile.	Rate of Wages for Labourers
	M. Chs.	£	£	
Launceston to Scottsdale	47 4	362,967	7714	6/-
Devonport to Ulverstone	11 50	103,465	8906	6/-
Bridgewater to Glenora	24 17	193,936	8011	6/-
Strahan to Zeehan ...	28 60	207,692	7224	6/-
Oatlands	4 40	9,570	2252	6/-
Chudleigh	12 60	63,722	5000	6/6
Apsley	26 8	140,060	5366	6/6
Sorell	14 67	111,668	7525	6/6 & 7/-
Ulverstone-Burnie ...	18 0	112,853	6270	7/- & 7/6
Scottsdale-Branxholm	24 14	144,308	5970	7/6
Glenora-Russell ...	6 20	20,745	3320	7/6†
	218 20	1,470,986	6739	Av., 6/6

The above figures include the Government 3 ft. 6 in. lines, except those from Hobart to Launceston and Western Junction to Devonport and Zeehan to Mt. Dundas.

* It is certain that this line will be completed for less than the amount stated.

† It is probable that the total cost of this line will be slightly in excess of the amount stated.

‡ The Glenora to Russell line was constructed on formation previously made by the Great Western Railway Company.

By the introduction of more economical types of construction and reducing station accommodation to a minimum, very substantial reductions in first cost have been effected, the average cost per mile of the 71 miles of line constructed completely under my direction since July, 1913, being £1700 less than the cost per mile of the 218 miles previously constructed, notwithstanding that the rates of wages paid averaged at least 1s. 6d. per day higher. After allowing for the cost of surveys and the differences in wages, the savings which were effected amounted to at least £150,000, notwithstanding that the bulk of the work was done during war time; if the Branxholm-Moorina and Stanley-Trowutta figures are also included, the new construction mileage becomes 110·1, and the savings amount to over £185,000.

Amongst the lines built or acquired by the State during the period under review, but not handed over to the Railway Commissioner may be mentioned the following:—

Marawah Tramway (acquired and improved).
Pelican Point Tramway (acquired and improved).
Sandfly Tramway (acquired and improved).
Zeehan-Granville Tramway (new construction).
Two extensions Dunkley Tramway (new construction).
Boulder Tramway (new construction).

The first two are being worked by the State, whilst the Sandfly, Zeehan-Granville, and Dunkley Tram extensions are leased, and arrangements are being made to lease the Boulder Tramway.

The construction of these lines has necessitated the resumption of considerable areas of land. In connection with the construction of one line I attended a meeting of the landowners affected, at which the Warden of the Municipality stated to the landowners that it was not often they got the Government to spend a large amount of money in their district, and that as they then had the chance they should endeavour to get the utmost compensation they possibly could. In view of such a statement, and the fact that in the past the experience of the Department had been most unsatisfactory when it attempted to contest exorbitant claims, the fact that many of the claims submitted were most excessive is not to be wondered at. To quote one instance, in connection with the Branxholm-Moorina line, an area of 13a. 3r. 25p. was resumed under "The Lands Resumption Act" from the estate of the late Sir John Dodds, in connection with which the executors made a claim of £160 per acre, which is equal to £2225. The departmental valuers reported that they considered £478 a reasonable amount to allow, and the claim was settled at £550, without recourse to the courts or arbitration.

In connection with these cases, six became the subject of arbitration, and two were settled by the Court. The sums claimed amounted to £3032, the sums offered to £1425 12s. 6d., and the sums awarded to £2000 6s. In four cases costs were awarded in favour of the Government, in three cases each party had to pay their own costs, and in one case costs were awarded against the Government.

One other land resumption case came before the courts, namely, in regard to land resumed for workmen's cottages. In this case the claim was £1450, the amount offered £932 10s., and the award £1148, being £215 10s. above the amount of the offer and £302 below the claim. Notwithstanding that the amount of the award was made much nearer to the Crown's offer than to the amount claimed, costs were given against the Crown. Certainly the golden rule of making the loser pay costs was not applied in this case.

It has frequently been urged that the principle of setting off enhancement to the balance of an owner's property through the construction of a railway or other public work as against the value of the land taken and damage to the property through severance, &c., is inequitable. In this matter the present State Act is based on "The Commonwealth Lands Acquisition Act."

It is urged against the Act that whilst in the case of an owner through whose property a line goes has the

enhancement set off against his claim for compensation, the adjoining landowners through whose land the line does not pass may equally benefit and retain the whole of their enhancement. On the other hand, it may fairly be argued that it is unfair to the taxpayers of the State as a whole not to set off the enhancement as against the landowner's claim.

It has further been urged that the State is recouped for its expenditure through the increased amount of Land Tax it receives, owing to the increase in the unimproved capital values of the properties benefited by the line. The fallacy of the latter contention can readily be shown by a concrete example. The properties enhanced by the construction of the Nietta line are practically all situated in the Leven Municipality. The total amount of the unimproved capital value of the land in Leven Municipality was £465,360 in 1913, and £522,016 in 1917, or an increase of £56,656, the line having been constructed in the interval. Whilst the bulk of the increase is probably due to the construction of the line, it is unlikely that it is all due to that cause. Taking the Land Tax at 1d. in the £, the additional tax received is £236 1s. 4d. The total cost of the line was £101,703, of which £9797 was paid for land, &c., the interest on which, at 5 per cent., is £489 17s. It will thus be seen that in the case in point the increase in Land Tax does not pay half the interest on the cost

of the land. In Victoria the practice for the last quarter of a century has been to require that the cost of all land acquisition for railways shall be a charge against the district benefited.

The adoption of some such system is absolutely essential if the State is to be adequately protected against excessive demands.

STAFF.

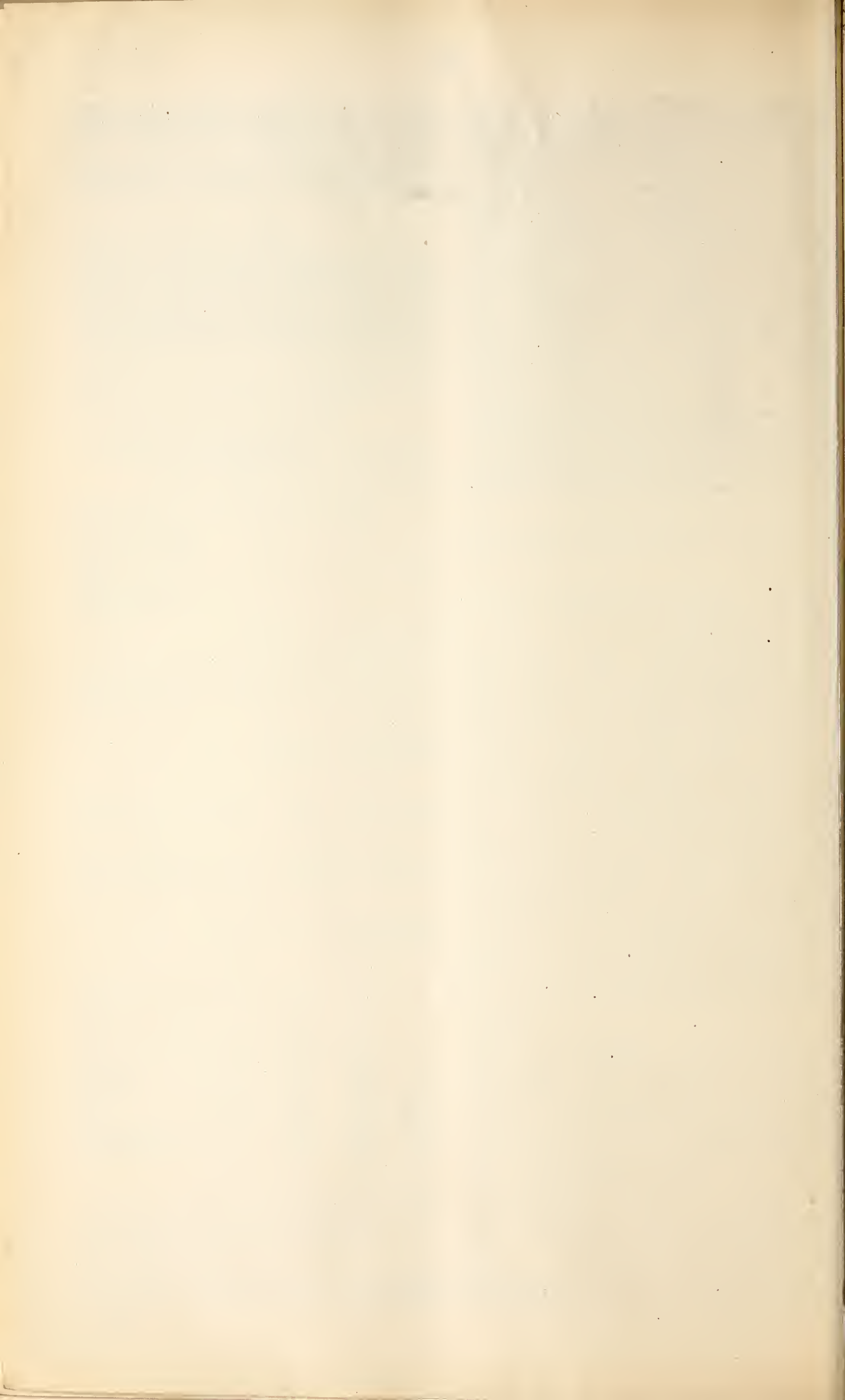
In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to the officers of the Department for the willing and valuable assistance which they have rendered to me, and which I highly appreciate. I wish to bear testimony to the good and faithful work they have done, frequently in the face of considerable difficulties, and to their loyalty to the interests of the Government. In parting from them I wish them every success.

I have &c.

THOMAS WALKER FOWLER,

M. Inst. C.E., M. Am. Soc. C.E., &c.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

The Hon. the Minister of Lands and Works



NOV 1 1918



1918

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

RECORDER OF TITLES:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£3 10s. 6d.]

RECORDER OF TITLES: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Lands' Titles Offices, Hobart,
August 12th, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my annual report on the working of this Department for the year ending 30th June last.

The total expenditure for the year was £4269 11s. 8d., as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	3416	11	8
Contingencies	853	0	0
	£4269	11	8

Contingencies cover payments for temporary assistance in place of officers transferred or on sick leave or on active service at the front, of which latter there are three.

The fees received under "The Real Property Act" were £5479, being in excess of my re-estimate in May last, and £22 more than previous year's receipts.

As Collector of Stamp Duties I have personally received £6541, just on £3000 more than last year, while for Stamp Duty £6463 has been paid on instru-

ments registered here, and as a considerable number of these were stamped with adhesive stamps, and some were stamped before other collectors, or they received the duty thereon, a part only of that amount is included in my personal cash collections abovementioned. This Department has therefore been the medium of bringing in £12,020 revenue in cash for fees and stamp duty, exclusive of amounts paid by adhesive stamps or received by other collectors for stamp duty on instruments filed here. This is £3427 more than the amount received last year.

The following table of receipts and expenditure is interesting, as showing that the working expenses are £2272 less than the Stamp Duty I personally collected, and that the fees are therefore all profit, plus that amount:—

Year.	Fees.	Stamp Duty.	Total Revenue.	Salaries.	Other Ex-penses.	Total Expen-diture.	Staff.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1913-14	7384	5593	12,977	3166	723	3889	15
1914-15	6028	4432	10,460	3221	704	3925	15
1915-16	6263	3259	9522	3405	620	4025	15
1916-17	5457	3555	8593	3321	791	4113	15
1917-18	5479	6541	12,020	3416	853	4269	15

Since "The Real Property Act" came into force in 1862, 2,110,587 acres of land, or about one-third of the alienated land of the State, and of the value of £4,948,385, have been brought under its operation.

The value quoted is that put upon the land at the time of bringing it under the Act, and the present value is, of course, much increased by various causes.

The following table shows the principal dealings under "The Real Property Act" for the year under report, and the usual tables of transactions are subscribed :—

Nature of Instrument.	Number.	Area of Land.		Value.
		A.	R. P.	
Transfers	1575	74,232	3 14	603,029
Mortgages	1055	65,689	3 18	482,935
Grants registered (in duplicate)	652	49,062	2 0	48,897
Applications to bring Land under "Real Property Act"	41	2588	0 11	122,142
Certificates of Title (in duplicate)	1636	...	...	...
Ditto by Endorsement (in duplicate)	401	...	...	...
Memorials registered	11,950	...	...	...
Proclamations for Roads, &c.	123	...	...	...
Searches, exclusive of those made for other Government Departments	748	...	...	...

The Assurance Fund now amounts to £21,258, as against £20,133 last year, but is still a small sum to meet liabilities which may arise at any time.

The Board of Lands' Titles Commissioners held 46 weekly meetings, and dealt with 240 applications of all kinds.

Sixteen hundred and forty-one diagrams and plans from actual survey have been examined and checked in the drafting-room, and 360 tracings and compilations furnished to the legal profession and to the public.

Three thousand two hundred and seventy-two diagrams on parchment were endorsed on Certificates of Titles, and as many of these are large and complicated, it is obvious that the drafting staff has performed a large amount of work, in addition to checking survey, &c., and attending to the public.

The Department has again been handicapped through the absence of officers on military duty, their places having to be filled by temporary officers.

In a technical department like this, it is always difficult to obtain suitable temporary assistance, and in the case of draftsmen it is impossible.

The draftsman problem is one which I have urged for consideration in the proper quarter, and I again wish to refer to its importance. It presents difficulties for solution which can, in my opinion, only be solved by the constant training of a supply of young surveyors-

draftsmen to fill vacancies as they arise. The alternative is to import them at salaries much higher than our own men receive. I speak of surveyors-draftsmen to distinguish them from architectural craftsmen, who are not suitable for dealing with land surveyor's work.

Taken as a whole, the year's work, both as to volume and receipts, must be contemplated with satisfaction.

I have the honour to acknowledge the cheerful services rendered at all times by my staff, and I have to thank the legal profession for courteous co-operation and assistance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHYTE, Recorder of Titles.

The Hon. the Attorney-General.

No. 1.—*APPLICATIONS for Certificates of Title and Grants.*

YEAR.	NO.	VALUE.	AREA.					
			Town and Suburbs.			Country.		
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
		£						
1913.....	52	62,823	62	2	3	5278	0	16
1914.....	52	50,308	39	3	27	1143	2	14
1915.....	44	67,052	211	0	3	3790	0	8
1916.....	41	75,946	63	1	28	3364	0	8
1917.....	41	95,266	179	0	10	1425	2	10
1918 (6 months).....	10	31,499	33	2	18	970	2	22
	240	382,894	589	2	9	15,971	3	38

No. 2.—*GRANTS Registered.*

YEAR.	NO.	VALUE.	AREA.					
			Town and Suburbs.			Country.		
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
		£						
1913.....	715	36,693	492	0	24	42,460	1	32
1914.....	623	32,938	662	0	3	37,693	0	33
1915.....	494	33,513	499	1	17	37,416	1	18
1916.....	567	40,171	690	0	22	54,510	1	3
1917.....	551	35,193	368	0	25	36,809	0	5
1918 (6 months).....	324	27,559	724	1	3	25,401	3	7
	3274	206,067	3436	0	14	233,291	0	18

No. 3.—*TRANSFERS.*

YEAR.	NO.	VALUE.	AREA.					
			Town and Suburbs.			Country.		
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
		£						
1913.....	1946	631,013	1651	3	27	73,437	1	15
1914.....	1933	652,182	1856	2	21	110,899	3	1
1915.....	1634	583,647	1913	0	0	100,170	3	1
1916.....	1665	544,649	1550	1	7	80,918	1	20
1917.....	1457	486,066	1198	3	8	61,002	3	28
1918 (6 months).....	818	337,081	874	0	8	49,347	1	21
	9453	3,234,638	9044	2	31	475,776	2	6

No. 4.—*MORTGAGES Registered.*

YEAR.	NO.	VALUE.	AREA.					
			Town and Suburbs.			Country.		
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
		£						
1913	1581	720,341	1059	2	37	152,672	1	38
1914	1660	984,943	1667	1	20	165,599	3	28
1915	1439	660,021	1858	0	12	127,752	1	21
1916	1281	525,946	1534	2	25	81,300	0	14
1917	1017	442,076	1236	1	11	72,242	0	7
1918 (6 months)	514	236,050	895	1	11	26,891	0	17
	7492	3,569,377	8251	1	36	626,458	0	5

No. 5.—MORTGAGES.

DISCHARGED.							PARTIALLY DISCHARGED.						
YEAR.	NO.	VALUE.	AREA.				YEAR.	NO.	VALUE.	AREA.			
			Town and Suburbs.		Country.					Town and Suburbs.		Country.	
		£	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.			£	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.
1913.....	1212	343,135	533	1 17	89,731	1 5	1913...	207	19,852	81	1 34	17,726	2 5
1914.....	975	298,758	1280	0 2	93,088	0 12	1914...	227	26,678	221	0 3	7611	0 28
1915.....	1045	351,501	1178	3 18	106,413	0 14	1915...	209	30,089	105	2 35	17,642	3 16
1916.....	1024	311,861	1191	3 8	68,768	1 11	1916...	229	23,427	106	3 12	11,412	0 5
1917.....	849	223,478	834	3 22	55,184	0 25	1917...	177	51,303	291	2 17	6573	0 7
1918 (6 months)	460	156,105	1436	2 25	51,674	1 9	1918 (6 months)	106	13,696	119	1 17	5766	1 7
	5565	1,684,838	6455	2 12	464,859	0 36		1155	165,055	925	3 38	66,731	3 28

No. 6.—MORTGAGES Transferred.

YEAR.	NO.	VALUE.	AREA.					
			Town and Suburbs.			Country.		
			A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1913.....	179	£ 49,130	33	2	39	25,528	3	37
1914.....	224	74,592	424	1	7	30,857	1	34
1915.....	170	48,222	197	2	13	25,399	1	18
1916.....	122	38,080	57	2	39	18,307	1	4
1917.....	101	17,008	142	1	38	9752	2	14
1918 (6 months).....	126	20,541	277	0	33	30,968	2	9
	922	247,573 "	1133	0	9	140,814	0	36

No. 7.—LEASES

YEAR.	NO.	VALUE PER ANNUM.	AREA.					
			Town and Suburbs.			Country.		
		£	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1913.....	59	7175	27	3	1	4320	1	1
1914.....	61	9617	34	0	21	27,417	2	21
1915.....	65	12,094	41	1	38	11,126	0	1
1916.....	57	6885	90	2	20	10,451	3	16
1917.....	49	8740	111	1	27	11,038	2	27
1918 (6 months).....	18	5465	1	1	26	2009	1	24
	309	49,976	306	3	13	66,363	3	10

No. 8.—APPLICATIONS on Death of Registered Proprietor.

YEAR.	NO.	VALUE.	AREA.					
			Town and Suburbs.			Country.		
		£	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1913.....	229	134,890	424	1	23	23,937	2	1
1914.....	274	125,568	347	2	35	10,147	3	39
1915.....	209	179,455	297	0	18	12,768	0	8
1916.....	227	158,799	384	1	6	15,640	2	12
1917.....	211	138,290	351	0	29	20,491	3	6
1918 (6 months).....	88	99,582	300	1	32	13,803	2	9
	1238	836,584	2115	0	23	96,789	1	35

No 9.—OTHER Transactions mentioned in Statistics.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918 (Six months).
Mortgages extended	93	93	61	85	61	38
Leases extended	4	1	4	4	3	1
Leases transferred	21	19	9	10	8	6
Leases surrendered.. ..	13	10	12	13	10	9
Leases partially surrendered .....	...	2	3	...	...	...
Encumbrances	4	2	8	10	2	2
Encumbrances discharged.....	6	3	6	7	3	1
Encumbrances partially discharged ...	...	1	2	2	1	2
Entry of Death of Annuitant or Life Tenant.....	3	2	6	10	4	3
Transmission by Death or Bankruptcy.	140	187	242	223	175	156
Evidence of Satisfaction of Writ.....	1	2	...	...	2	...
Foreclosure Orders	1	3	2	2	...	...
Entries of Marriage of Proprietor ...	12	18	24	20	13	10
Powers of Attorney	146	132	165	136	123	71
Estates in Remainder.....	13	12	19	12	10	6
Decree or Order of Supreme Court...	7	4	5	1	1	1
Applications to dispense with the production of Grants, Certificates of Title, and Mortgages, &c.....	5	7	8	3	5	...
Surrenders to the Crown	4	...	...	...	...	...
Certificates of Title (in duplicate) ...	2044	2065	1660	1735	1590	788
Certificates of Title by Endorsement (in duplicate)	391	396	350	338	332	207
Provisional Certificates.....	4	2	12	...	1	1
Proclamations under Land Vesting Act, 58 Vict. No. 17.....	181	127	35	96	144	45
Vesting Orders where Vendor absent, &c., from State	1	...	...	...	1	...
Transfer of Easement	3	11	15	6	6	3
Number of Memorials registered	15,723	16,183	14,352	14,033	11,246	6288
Number of Searches made (exclusive of those for Government Depart- ments)	1010	1055	936	852	748	375
Application to be registered as Pro- prietor by Liquidator.....	3	4	4	4	2	1
Surrender of Easement .....	...	1	2	...	1	...
Copy of Notification	2	14	..	73	64	6
Public Trust .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Release .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrants of Execution	13	20	18	12	13	4
Caveats	102	95	100	103	97	32
Writs of <i>Fi. Fa.</i>	2	1	...
Notification of change of Name	1	2	2
Re-entry by Lessor	1



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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

INSPECTION OF MACHINERY DEPARTMENT:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£1 12s.]

INSPECTION OF MACHINERY DEPARTMENT: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Inspector of Machinery Department,
Hobart, 8th August, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the working of the Inspection of Machinery Act, 1902," "The Inspection of Machinery Act, 1909," and "The Inspection of Machinery Act, 1913," for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

The work under these Acts has comprised the inspection of all steam boilers and machinery in the State; the conducting of examinations for land enginedriver's certificates; also examinations under the provisions of "The Merchant Ships' Officers' Examination Act, 1898"; and acting as shipwright and engineer surveyors to the Hobart, Launceston, Mersey, Leven, Burnie, and Strahan Marine Boards. Supervision of the dredges used at the ports of Devonport and Ulverstone, which are under repair, has absorbed a good deal of the time of the inspector. It is again with regret that I have to report that only seven new steam-boilers have been constructed in the local shops during the year, which, although not any falling-off from last year, I regard as unsatisfactory; and no doubt the war conditions prevailing have been partly responsible for the limited output.

Eight hundred and sixty-one certificates were granted during the year for steam boilers, and six more were condemned as not being fit for further repairs to keep them in a safe condition. Forty-one marine and river-

steamers' boilers, and 71 river-craft oil-engines and machinery, were inspected for the various marine boards. In 141 cases repairs to steam-boilers were ordered, and duly carried out, to comply with the inspectors' demands. In 51 cases reduction in the pressures allowed were ordered, and the safety-valves readjusted accordingly, mostly in the cases of boilers of considerable age. Eight hundred and ninety-two machinery plants were inspected, and certificates granted for same; fencing and other protection being ordered in 134 cases to ensure the safety of people working with, or in proximity to such machinery. Four hundred and thirty-three steam gauges were tested, 149 of which were adjusted to agree with the control gauges while 34 were condemned as unreliable and misleading.

Fourteen candidates obtained port engineers' certificates after passing the prescribed examination. One hundred and twenty candidates were examined for land enginedrivers' certificates, 105 of whom passed and obtained their certificates.

Fifty-two candidates for permits were examined, of whom 46 passed.

Registration slips were issued in nine cases to enginedrivers who possessed and presented certificates from the mainland States.

The revenue for the Department for the year came to £1683 10s., an increase of £244 10s. over the previous year.

Details as under:—

Fees payable on Land Boilers.	Fees payable on Land Machinery.	Fees payable on Marine Boilers and Machinery.	Fees payable for Enginedrivers' Certificates.	Fees payable for Enginedrivers' Permits.	Fees payable for Board of Trade Certificates.	TOTAL.
£1292	£115	£148	£105	£23	Nil	£1683 10s.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

I have, &c.,

E. S. ROSS, Chief Inspector of Machinery.

APPENDIX.

RETURN showing Total Work Done for the Year.

Description of Information.	Number.	Description of Information.	Number.
Certificates granted to land boilers	869	Elevators inspected and tested	33
Extra inspection of land boilers	343	Machinery plants inspected	892
Total inspection of land boilers	1212	Machinery plants fenced and protected	134
Marine declarations taken out	116	New boilers constructed locally	7
Extra inspections of marine boilers and machinery	160	Boilers on which pressures were reduced	51
Grand total of inspections	1488	Boilers repaired	141
Steam gauges tested and found serviceable	250	Boilers condemned	6
Steam gauges tested and adjusted	149	Accidents ending fatally	1
Steam gauges condemned	34	Accidents causing serious bodily harm... ..	20
Total steam gauges tested	433	Certificates issued to land enginedrivers	105
		Permits issued to land enginedrivers	46
		Certificates issued to port engineers	14
		Registration slips issued to enginedrivers	9
		Certificates issued under the provisions of "The Merchant Ships' Officers Examination Act, 1898"	Nil

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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY,
1916, TO 30TH JUNE, 1918,

TOGETHER WITH

LIST OF PROPOSED PUBLIC WORKS INQUIRED INTO, WITH THE RESULTS OF
THE INQUIRIES, FROM 12TH AUGUST, 1915, THE DATE OF THE FIRST
SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE, TO 30TH JUNE, 1918.

*Presented to His Excellency the Governor in accordance with Section 10 of
"The Public Works Committee Act, 1914."*

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£5 18s.]

R E P O R T.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE
NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Dis-
tinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint
George, Governor in and over the State of Tasmania
and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Aus-
tralia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

THE Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works appointed under "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914," and "The Public Works Committee Act, 1917," has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the following General Report for the period from 1st July, 1916, to 30th June, 1918 :—

The Committee at its first meeting after the General Election of 1916, elected the Honourable Edward Mulcahy, M.H.A., as its Chairman, and the Honourable James Murdoch, M.L.C., as Vice-Chairman, and these gentlemen were re-elected to their respective offices on 30th August, 1917.

Since the Committee was first appointed thirty-six proposals for Public Works have been referred to it for investigation, and have been inquired into and reported upon. The estimated cost of these proposals aggregates £1,156,275. Nearly all the proposals were of a specific character, but one important item, the Derwent Bridge, was tentative, and was probably referred to the Committee for the purpose of obtaining information for the use of Parliament and the public. A Return is appended to this Report, giving a record of the various inquiries, particulars of the estimated cost, and a precis of the Committee's reports and recommendations. For reasons given, the Committee in certain cases refrained from making recommendations. Curtailment of amounts as proposed, and works not approved, reduced the proposed expenditure by £413,177.

The First General Report of the Committee, which was presented to Your Excellency's predecessor on 9th February, 1916, disclosed that Works, 19 in number, and aggregating over £750,000 in estimated cost, had been referred to the Committee, and 14 of the propositions, totalling £488,850, had been dealt with. Of these, Works to the value of £205,750 were recommended, and others to the value of £278,100 were disapproved.

The following is the list of Works and Estimates of cost or value dealt with from May 16, 1916, to June 30, 1918 :—

	£
Railton-Latrobe Shale (Final Report)	125,000
Argent Flat State Mine (Second Report)... ..	7000
Dunkley Tramway Extension... ..	5000
Preolenna Railway (Completion)	24,043
Branxholm-Moorina Railway Extension	22,600
Shipwrights' Point Jetty	5020
Blackwall Jetty	6500
Myalla Railway Extension	90,000
Purchase of New Locomotive... ..	7000
New Goods Shed and Sidings, Completion of Round- house and Turn-table, Launceston	31,079
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Launceston	9200
Melrose Tramway Extension to Lower Barrington... ..	27,000
Bridge Across the Derwent... ..	250,000
Consumptives' Sanatorium	8000
Franklin Wharf, Hobart, Police Station and Quarters... ..	5000
Argent Flat State Mine (Third Report)	7000
Conara Refreshment Rooms and Station Remodelling	6000
King River Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, Pre- liminary Work on	10,000
Jean Banks Road to Power Station	5000
Gunn's Plains Road... ..	6419
King Island State Steamship Service... ..	35,000
Flinders Island State Steamship Service	
	<hr/> £691,861 <hr/>

The following is a list of the Works recommended during the period covered by this Report, together with the cost thereof:—

	£
Argent Flat State Mine (Second Report)	7000
Argent Flat State Mine (Third Report)... ..	4500
Dunkley Tramway Extension... ..	5000
Preolenna Railway Completion	20,000
Bransholm-Moorina Railway Extension	27,000
Shipwrights' Point Jetty	1750
Blackwall Jetty... ..	1000
Purchase of New Locomotive... ..	7000
New Goods Shed, Sidings, Round-house Completion, and Turn-table, Launceston	31,079
Consumptives' Sanatorium	8000
Franklin Wharf, Hobart, Police Station and Quarters	9000
Conara Refreshment Rooms and Station Remodelling	8400
King River Hydro-Electric Power Scheme (Preliminary)... ..	10,000
Jean Banks Road to Power Station... ..	16,000
Gunn's Plains Road... ..	6419
	<hr/>
	£162,148

In addition to the above the Myalla extension to Stanley was recommended as a work which should be carried out as a whole, and not in sections as proposed. The new Infectious Diseases Hospital at Launceston was also recommended, but the site was disapproved, and a new site advocated at a higher cost.

Several works referred for report were not accompanied by departmental estimates, and where estimates have been furnished by the Committee, they are based upon the evidence of departmental or other expert officers. The Derwent Bridge, and the King Island and Flinders Island State Steamship Services, for which no estimates were submitted, are examples of such cases, and the amount set down as the probable cost of these works are the sums indicated by the general evidence of engineers and expert witnesses given at the inquiries.

It should be pointed out that several of the items dealt with were works to which the State had already been committed and upon which considerable expenditures had been incurred prior to the creation of the Committee. The State Mine at the Argent Flat, Zeehan, is one of such cases. In its first inquiry into this matter the Committee had to report upon an undertaking upon which the large sum of £16,613 had already been sunk. The Tyenna Railway, the Preolenna Railway, the Bransholm-Moorina Railway, the Dunkley Tramway, and other works noted in the Schedule were all of this category, and the decisions of the Committee and the recommendations made on such propositions were necessarily controlled by the fact that the works had already been approved by Parliament and entered upon.

Two highly important matters investigated were the proposals for the purchase of the Railton-Latrobe Shale Mine, and the provision of State Steamship Services for King Island and for the Furneaux Group of Islands. As these propositions involved questions of important State policy, the Committee refrained from making specific recommendations, but furnished in each instance a comprehensive precis of the evidence obtained as the result of exhaustive inquiries, so that Parliament might have the fullest information before it when dealing with any proposals put forward.

In connection with certain of the Committee's inquiries expert evidence and advice had to be secured from other States at some considerable cost. Apart from these, witnesses' expenses have been very light, and the work of the Committee generally has been carried out with due regard for economy, the relative cost of its inquiries being about 0·3 per centum of the estimated cost of the works investigated, or 6s. for each £100 of the total amount.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:

RECORD OF INQUIRIES.

LIST of Proposed Public Works Inquired Into, with the Results of the Inquiries, from 12th August, 1915, the date of the first sitting of the Committee, to 30th June, 1918.

Date of Report.	Proposed Work.	Estimated Cost of Proposed Work.	Expenditure Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
		£	£	
Sept. 10, 1915	Argent Flat State Mine (First Inquiry)	3000	3000	Recommended as proposed. In this case State expenditure to the amount of £14,000 had previously been incurred
Sept. 21, 1915	Wynyard-Waratah Road	12,000	12,000	This work had already been initiated, and a large expenditure incurred. The Committee recommended that the proposal be agreed to, with an increased expenditure of £670 14s. to provide for more solid foundations to certain parts of the road
Oct. 14, 1915	Derwent Valley Railway Extension to Tyenna	20,000	20,000	The Committee recommended that a sufficient sum should be provided to construct the extension from Russell to Russell Falls Station, and also that provision should be made to complete the extension from Russell Falls to Pearce's by a line of a light and inexpensive character
Oct. 18, 1915	Marrawah Tramway Completion	27,000	27,000	The Committee recommended the completion of a steel or iron tramway between Smithton and Marrawah; that the stability of the present 17½ miles of steel tramway be improved; that a drainage scheme be carried out for the tramway and adjacent country; and that the tramway between Smithton and Pelican Point be improved.
Oct. 19, 1915	Marrawah Tramway connection with Irishtown	24,000	...	The Committee recommended the postponement of the proposed work until such time as a working survey of the line from Myalla to the Stanley-Trowutta Line is completed
Oct. 23, 1915	Melrose Tramway Extension to Paloona Road	16,000	16,000	Recommended as proposed
Nov. 16, 1915	Upper Huon Tramway	61,000	...	It was considered that the proposition would result in considerable loss to the State, with little or no benefit to the district. An alternative was suggested recommending inquiry into the possibilities of developing the same area by a much shorter route from Shipwrights' Point to the Arve River
Nov. 30, 1915	State High School, West Hobart	12,000	12,000	Recommended as proposed
Dec. 21, 1915	State Dredge	10,000	10,000	Recommended as proposed
Dec. 23, 1915	Hydro-Electric Construction Scheme (Interim Inquiry)	75,750	55,750	The Committee recommended the appropriation of £48,750 for completing the works, and £7000 for the purchasing of land likely to be submerged
Jan. 13, 1916	Charles Street Bridge, Launceston	25,000	35,000	The provision of a steel bridge, at an estimated cost of £35,000, was recommended, the cost to be apportioned equally between the Government, the State Railway Department, and the Corporation of Launceston. It was considered that a wooden bridge could be constructed for £10,000, but this was not approved.
Jan. 19, 1916	Remodelling Hobart Gaol	17,500	...	The Committee recommended that the remodelling be not further proceeded with.
Feb. 8, 1916	Wilmot Railway Extension Proposal	143,500	...	The Committee decided that it could not recommend the proposal, and recommended that a survey be made with a view to locating a route for a tramway of a 2-feet gauge with curves of not less than 2 chains radius
Feb. 8, 1916	Nietta Tramway connection with Ulverstone Wharf	5664	...	The Committee decided that the proposed connection would not be justified
July 5, 1916	Argent Flat State Mine (Second Inquiry)	7000	7000	Recommended as proposed
July 6, 1916	Dunkley Tramway Extension	5000	5000	Recommended as proposed. Public money had already been expended on this line, which had not reached its original objective
July 14, 1916	Preolenna Railway Extension	24,043	20,000	This work was not reported upon by the Committee initially. It was designed primarily to tap the Preolenna Coal Mine and some valuable beds of timber, but stopped some 4½ miles distant. The Committee recommended the completion of the line for £20,000
Aug. 24, 1916	Branxholm-Moorina Railway (further provision)	22,600	27,000	The Committee recommended the completion of the line
Aug. 28, 1916	Shipwrights' Point Jetty	5020	£1750 (in addition to the £750 already voted)	The Committee recommended the appropriation of £1750 in addition to the £750 already voted as the State contribution towards this work
	Carried forward	£516,077	£251,500	

LIST of Proposed Public Works Inquired Into by the Committee, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Report.	Proposed Work.	Estimated Cost of Proposed Work.	Expenditure Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	£ £516,077	£ £251,500	
Oct. 16, 1916	Blackwall Jetty	6500	1000	The Committee recommended the erection of a pier with a "T" end at the extremity of Blackwall Point, at a cost of £1000
Feb. 8 and July 31, 1916	Railton-Latrobe Shale Oil Company's Property Purchase (Progress and Final Reports)	125,000 (asked by the Company)	...	The Committee considered the question of purchase a matter of State policy to be decided by Parliament, and assessed the commercial value of the proposition at £60,000
Nov. 20, 1916	Myalla Railway Extension	90,000	...	The sum asked for was for the construction of a section of the line Myalla to Stanley. The Committee could not recommend the construction of a portion or section of the railway until the whole could be confidently undertaken as one work
Nov. 20, 1916	Purchase of New Locomotive	7000	7000	Recommended as proposed
Nov. 23, 1916	New Goods Shed and Sidings, and Completion of Roundhouse and Turntable, Launceston	31,079	31,079	The Committee recommended the work as an urgent one, to be proceeded with as soon as possible
Dec. 4, 1916	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Launceston	9200	...	The Committee was of opinion that the proposed site was not a suitable one, and recommended the erection of a 30 or 36 bed hospital on a site referred to in the Report
Dec. 5, 1916	Melrose Tramway Extension to Lower Barrington	27,000	...	The Committee recommended that the work be deferred for the present
Jan. 30, 1917	Bridge across the Derwent (with Railway Connection)	250,000	...	This Inquiry was of rather a tentative character, and was apparently ordered more for the purpose of obtaining reliable information than with the intention of submitting proposals for actual construction at the present time. The Committee acknowledged the necessity for a bridge, but in view of engineering difficulties and the probable high cost, especially under war conditions, recommended the postponement till such time as finance would permit of a work of such magnitude being undertaken
Feb. 28, 1917	Consumptives' Sanatorium	8000	8000	The Committee recommended the full amount, and pointed out that as the extended accommodation would involve increased demands on the funds of the institution, further Government assistance would become necessary and should be granted
Sept. 7, 1917	Franklin Wharf, Hobart, Police Station and Quarters	6000	9000	The Committee recommended the provision of £9000 for the erection of a three-storey building, which, while providing all necessary accommodation for State purposes, would probably yield a rental from the extra offices sufficient to cover interest on the whole outlay, including land value
Sept. 14, 1917	Conara Refreshment Room and Station Remodelling	6000	8400	Recommended that a sum of £8400 be appropriated to provide sufficient funds for the erection of refreshment rooms and replacement of the present hotel.
Sept. 14, 1917	Argent Flate State Mine (Third Inquiry)	7000	4500	The Committee suggested for the consideration of Parliament the provision of £4500 as a final contribution to enable No. 6 Mine to be reached
Oct. 5, 1917	King River Hydro-Electric Power Scheme (Preliminary Work on)	10,000	10,000	Recommended as proposed
Nov. 27, 1917	Jean Banks Road to Power Station	16,000	16,000	The Committee recommended that a standard macadamised road be constructed. The amount of £5000 as proposed to Parliament was really only an instalment of the cost of construction
Mar. 16, 1918	Gunn's Plains Road	6419	6419	Recommended as proposed. The estimate of £6419 does not include cost of land acquisition
May 17, 1918	King Island State Steamship Service	No estimates were furnished. The probable cost of constructing two suitable boats for the trade would be from £15,000 to £20,000 each, or, say, £35,000 in all	...	For reasons given by the Committee no specific recommendations were made. The Reports, however, gave the fullest information as to the circumstances of the islands and the serious disabilities under which the residents were labouring through inefficient and insufficient transport accommodation
May 17, 1918	Flinders Island State Steamship Service		...	
		£1,156,275	£352,898	





NOV 1 1918

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

REPORT OF THE STATISTICIAN FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£4 15s.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: REPORT OF THE STATISTICIAN FOR THE YEAR 1917.

furnished returns to this office for the previous year were duly published and distributed on application.

IN accordance with the provisions of "The Friendly Societies Act, 1888," I have the honour to furnish the following Report with respect to the year 1917 :—

The usual difficulties with some societies still continue as regards the lack of promptitude in forwarding returns. I am glad to say, however, that about 187 adult lodges have furnished complete statements for the current year, all of which have been carefully examined and corrected where necessary.

The following is a summary of the more important particulars relating to membership, experience, and finances of the friendly societies, as a whole, for the years 1916 and 1917.

The usual tables disclosing the operations and state of the finances of each district and branch society which

Friendly Societies, Years 1916 and 1917 :—

Heading.	Particulars.			
	Year 1916.	Year 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Registered Friendly Societies at end of Year ... (General)	14	14	...	...
" " " " " " (Special)	4	5	1	...
Number of Branches, Males (over 16 years)	177	172	...	5
" " " Females (over 16 years).....	19	18	...	1
" " " Juveniles.....	11	8	...	3
" Total Number of Branches	207	198	...	9
Number of Benefit Members, Males (over 16 years) .	21,069	20,758	...	311
" " " Females (over 16 years).....	1395	1380	...	15
" " " Juveniles.....	274	253	...	21
" Total Number of Benefit Members †.....	22,738	22,391	...	347
Number of Honorary Members	630	403	...	227
Average Number of Benefit Members during Year	a	a	a	a
Number of Registered Wives at end of Year	12,503	12,221	...	282
Average Number of Registered Wives during Year	a	a	...	a
Number of Members who received Sick Pay during Year:—				
Males (over 16 years).....	3621	3118	...	503
Females (over 16 years).....	195	158	...	37
Juveniles.....	Nil	Nil	...	...
Total Number of Members who received Sick Pay.....	3816	3276	...	540
Number of Weeks for which Sick Pay was allowed, Males (over 16 years)	26,862	26,281	...	581
" " " " Females (over 16 years)	1757	1812	55	...
" " " " Juveniles.....	Nil	Nil	...	...
Total Number of Weeks for which Sick Pay was allowed	28,619	28,093	...	526
Averages per Benefit Member.....weeks	1·274	1·269	...	·005
Number of Deaths of Benefit Members, Males (over 16 years).....	248	318	100	...
" " " " Females (over 16 years).....	6	10	4	...
" " " " Juveniles.....	1	1	...	...
Total Number of Deaths	255	329	104	...
Number of Deaths of Registered Wives	55	86	31	...

a Not stated.

† Including semi-unfinancial members (1424 in 1916, 1286 in 1917).

Friendly Societies, Year 1917.

Heading.	Particulars.		
	Amount.	Per Member.*	Per Case.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue for Year—			
Members' Contributions {	65,573	2 18 7	...
Levies {			
Entrance Fees (Initiation and Clearance Fees, &c.) {	334	0 0 3	...
Fees for Registration of Wives {	10,484	0 9 5	...
Interest, Dividends, and Rents {	14,343	0 12 10	...
All other Income (c)			
Total.....£	90,734	4 1 1	...
Expenditure for Year—			
Medical Attendance and Medicine.....	18,008	0 16 1	...
Sick Pay (3276 cases—M., £18,496; F., £630).....	19,126	0 17 1	5 16 9
Sums payable at death—			62 8 1
Members { 348 Males, £21,717 {			14 14 2
Members' Wives { 86 Reg. Wives, £1265 {			11 6 0
Funeral Donations { 10 Fem.....113 {	23,100	1 0 8	5 0 0
1 Juv. 5 {			
Administration	11,739	0 10 5	...
All other.....	16,124	0 14 5	...
Total..... (d) £	88,097	3 18 8	...
Funds at end of Year—			
Invested	231,524	10 6 10	...
Uninvested	14,142	0 12 7	...
Total..... (a) £	245,666	10 19 5	...

* Per Benefit Member. (a) Excluding Dispensary Stock valued at £1981. (c) Including £9002 from Insurance.
(d) See comment in report.

EXTENT OF PROGRESS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' WORK ACCOMPLISHED WITHIN THE TWENTY YEARS
1895 TO 1915 INCLUSIVE, AND YEAR 1917.

The rapid progress and extent of the good work accomplished within the last 21 years may be more fully realised by a study of the following tabular abstracts, specially prepared for this purpose:—

Membership.

	Year 1895.	Year 1900.	Year 1905.	Year 1910.	Year 1915.	Year 1917.
Financial members ... No.*	9368	12,636	15,812	19,293	21,436	21,105
Societies and branches No.	118	136	164	184	207	198

*Excluding Semi-Unfinancial Members. (1286 in 1917.)

Net Revenue and Net Expenditure.

	During Year 1895.	During Year 1900.	During Year 1905.	During Year 1910.	During Year 1915.	During Year 1917.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net revenue	31,701	42,117	54,893	70,166	82,724	90,734
Net expenditure—						
Medical expenses.....	8727	10,883	14,727	18,420	17,979	18,008
Sick pay	8463	10,020	14,941	18,065	21,200	19,126
Funeral benefits	2705	3191	4304	9397	13,344	23,100
Other benefits	4246	5343	4339	4882	12,577	*16,124
Management	3622	5225	7017	9618	11,688	11,739
Total net expenditure...	27,763	34,662	45,328	60,382	76,788	88,097

*Includes special expenditure in connection with Insurance of Members of Expeditionary Forces (£11,576).

Capital Funds.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Funds at end of year—						
Invested ...	81,074	100,180	135,342	185,023	232,874	231,524
Uninvested	4339	8804	8235	13,056	14,546	14,142
Total	85,413	108,984	143,577	198,079	247,420	245,666

NOTE.—Dispensaries' Stocks (in 1917 = £1981), are not included in funds shown here.

Net Revenue and Net Expenditure.

	During Period—				
	Five Years 1896-1900.	Five Years 1901-05.	Five Years 1906-10.	Five Years 1911-1915.	Twenty-six Years 1892-1917.
	£	£	£	£	£
Net revenue	187,380	250,218	315,362	397,891	1,455,776
Net expenditure—					
Medical expenses.....	50,387	69,543	83,086	94,036	367,466
Sick pay	50,267	66,231	84,432	100,187	374,265
Funeral benefits	17,150	24,057	34,206	58,677	186,513
Other benefits	22,944	23,116	26,087	35,879	160,762
Management	23,223	31,796	40,993	57,917	193,642
Total net expenditure	163,976	214,743	268,804	346,696	1,282,648
Balance (surplus)	23,404	35,475	46,558	51,195	173,128

Net Revenue and Net Expenditure.

Per Financial Member per Year.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net revenue	3 6 9	3 7 9	3 10 4	3 15 2	3 11 10
Net expenditure—					
Medical Expenses	0 17 11	0 18 10	0 18 6	0 17 10	0 18 2
Sick pay	0 17 11	0 17 11	0 18 10	0 18 11	0 18 6
Funeral benefits	0 6 1	0 6 6	0 7 8	0 11 1	0 9 2
Other Benefits	0 8 2	0 6 3	0 5 10	0 6 9	0 7 11
Management.....	0 8 4	0 8 7	0 9 2	0 10 11	0 9 6
Total net expenditure	2 18 5	2 18 1	3 0 0	3 5 6	3 3 3
Balance (surplus)	0 8 4	0 9 8	0 10 4	0 9 8	0 8 7

Per Cent. to Total Net Expenditure.

	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Net revenue	114·27	116·52	117·32	114·77	113·50
Net expenditure—					
Medical expenses	30·73	32·38	30·91	27·12	28·65
Sick pay	30·66	30·85	31·41	28·90	29·18
Funeral benefits	10·46	11·20	12·73	16·92	14·54
Other benefits	13·99	10·77	9·70	10·35	12·53
Management.....	14·16	14·80	15·25	16·71	15·10
Total net expenditure	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Balance (surplus)	14·27	16·52	17·32	14·77	13·50

Sick and Funeral Experience during Twenty-six Years 1892-1917.

During Period—	Financial Members.	Pay for Sickness.			Funeral Allowances.	
		No. of		Amount.	No. of Cases (excluding Widows and Regd. Wives.)	Amount (all Payments).
		Cases.	Days.			
	No.			£		£
4 Years, 1892-95 (inclusive).....	37,346	6823	316,528	34,402	349	12,796
5 " 1896-1900	56,161	10,721	455,698	50,267	513	17,155
5 " 1901-1905	73,873	14,640	575,977	66,231	613	24,057
5 " 1906-1910	89,819	19,401	748,847	84,432	689	34,206
5 " 1911-15	105,830	20,745	849,335	100,187	920	58,677
2 " 1916-17	42,419	7092	340,273	38,746	614	30,622
26 " 1892-1917 (inclusive) ...	405,448	79,422	3,286,658	374,265	3698	186,513
Average per year for 26 years ending 1917.....	15,594	3055	126,410	14,395	142	7174

*Average per Financial Member.
(Per Year.)*

During Period —	Pay for Sickness.			Funeral Allowances.	
	No. of		Amount.	No. of Cases.	Amount.
	Cases.	Days.			
			£ s. d.	(Per 1000.)	£ s. d.
4 Years, 1892-95 (inclusive).....	0·182	8·47	0 18 5	9·34	0 6 10
5 " 1896-1900.....	0·191	8·11	0 17 11	9·13	0 6 1
5 " 1901-1905.....	0·198	7·80	0 17 11	8·30	0 6 6
5 " 1906-1910.....	0·216	8·34	0 18 10	7·67	0 7 8
5 " 1911-1915.....	0·196	8·03	0 18 11	8·69	0 11 1
2 " 1916-17.....	0·167	8·02	0 18 3	14·47	0 18 8
26 " 1892-1917 (inclusive).....	0·196	8·11	0 18 6	9·12	0 9 2

Average per Case per Year

			£ s. d.		£ s. d.
4 Years, 1892-1895 (inclusive).....	1	46·39	5 0 10	...	36 13 4
5 " 1896-1900.....	1	42·51	4 13 10	...	33 8 10
5 " 1901-1905.....	1	39·34	4 10 6	...	39 4 10
5 " 1906-1910.....	1	38·60	4 7 1	...	49 12 11*
5 " 1911-15.....	1	40·94	4 16 7	...	63 15 7
2 " 1916-17.....	1	47·98	5 9 3	...	64 10 7
26 " 1892-1917 (inclusive).....	1	41·38	4 14 3	...	50 8 9

* Increases from this date are largely caused by unusual special levies in some of the Societies.

Receipts.

Although the total membership of the societies has decreased by 347 during the year 1917, the total receipts show an increase of £4961. The falling off in contributions, consequent upon the decreased numbers, has been more than balanced by an extra £2801 raised by special levy to meet insurance premiums, and an additional £7002 received in payment of death claims for insured soldier-members.

Provision for Unemployed Sick Members.

Those who were disabled for work during 1917 absorbed £19,126, or 21·71 per cent. of total expenditure in respect of sick maintenance alone; £18,008, or 20·44 per cent., in medical expenses; £4548, or 5·16 per cent., in distress allowances, widows' and orphans' support, and other provisions, while £23,100, or 26·22 per cent., covered the disbursements in connection with funeral allowances in respect of deceased members and registered wives. Compared with last year the funeral allowances show an increase of 39·81 per cent.

These disbursements clearly distinguish the nature of the provisions of friendly societies from those of life assurance societies. In the latter the provisional benefit is generally obtained by the beneficiaries under the insurer's will. In the former the bulk of the benefits, such as sick pay, medical attendance and medicine is received during the life of a member, while, on an average, only about 20 per cent. of the total expenditure is absorbed by death payments, corresponding to the main objects of ordinary life assurance societies.

The total expenditure amounting to £88,097 is £3587 more than in 1916; and includes £11,739 for management and £11,576 for re-insurance of soldier-members.

General.

Despite the substantial benefits secured to societies through the Aid to Friendly Societies Act, which came into operation last year, the membership continues to decrease. Possibly the full effect of the Act is not yet apparent, and that as the provisions become better understood an increase in enrolment may result accordingly. It is quite probable, also, that some of the decrease is due to the fact that many youths, carried away by the war fever, are not attracted by events that do not promise excitement, and consequently omit to join a society.

The present capital of the various societies (£245,666) gives an inadequate conception of their financial importance, because the capital sum relates almost entirely

to benefits accruing at death, while the bulk of benefits is distributed annually, and therefore does not enter into capital invested for the discharge of obligations consequent upon death.

A statistical summary, showing since 1892, varied particulars with respect to friendly societies' transactions is attached to this report.

Aid to Friendly Societies Act.

Briefly the transactions in connection with the Aid to Friendly Societies Act for period 1/3/17 to 30/6/18 are as follow:—

(1) In accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Act I certified that the various societies are entitled to receive Local Inscribed Stock amounting to £7943 6s. 6d., being one-half the liabilities of societies incurred by the death of 209 soldier-members.

(2) Under the insurance section of the Act the sum of £11,240, premiums of insurance and re-insurance of (2416 in 1917 and 1706 in 1918) members has been paid into the Treasury, and I issued certificates for the payment of £5448 11s., the death claims for 78 soldier-members.

Assessmentism and Limitation of Funeral Benefits.

Mr. Barry, Government Actuary of Victoria and Tasmania, after examining the conditions of the various friendly societies in Tasmania during the year 1911, stated that he was decidedly of opinion that no funeral benefit should exceed the limit of £20, as now adopted and fixed by law in Victoria, and he therefore recommended that the Tasmanian Act should be amended to prohibit societies from carrying on life assurance operations.

He further deprecated the practice of certain societies in Tasmania of imposing a levy on the death of a member.

The late Mr. R. M. Johnston, Government Statistician of Tasmania, pointed out by his report on Friendly Societies in 1911, that he was fully in accord with Mr. Barry's views, and he often expressed regret that no steps had been taken to deal with the subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

J. P. LAUGHTON,
Acting Government Statistician.

To the Hon. the Attorney-General.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY of Friendly Societies.

Year.	Number of Benefit Members.				Receipts* (net).		Expenditure (net).		Capital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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	Adults' Lodges.		Juveniles.		Financial.		Financial and Unfinancial.		Contributions and Levies.		All Sources.		Sick Pay.		Funeral Benefits.		Management.				Expenditure.		Sick and Funeral Funds.		Management Funds.		Other Funds.		Funeral Funds.		Management Funds.		Other Funds.		Bearing Interest.		Not bearing Interest.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	General.	Special.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

NOTE.—In years 1915 and 1916 the receipts include moneys which were found to be Trust Funds which should have appeared as transfers. The capital shows these funds (some £6000 in 1915 and £3725 in 1916) in duplicate, in addition to details shown in these two years respectively.

* Deducting cross entries, £1190 in 1906, £388 in 1906, £505 in 1907, £706 in 1908, £301 in 1909, £430 in 1910, £1334 in 1911, £706 in 1912, £1839 in 1913, and £1192 in 1914. In 1915 and onward for cross entries, see annual detail.

† Juvenile Lodges not included.

‡ Capital of Lodges closed during year 1914, £45.

|| Excluding value of Dispensary Stock on hand in 1913, £685; in 1914, £1588; in 1915, £1491; in 1916, £1744; in 1917, £1981.

[Compiled by Government Statistician from Returns furnished by the Secretaries of the various Lodges]



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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY DISPOSAL BILL, 1918 (PRIVATE):

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE, WITH MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS,
EVIDENCE, AND APPENDICES.

Brought up by Mr. Sadler, August 21, 1918, and ordered by the House of
Assembly to be printed.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£5 15s.]

SELECT COMMITTEE appointed on the 15th day of August, 1918, to consider and report upon "The Roman Catholic Church Property Disposal Bill, 1918," (Private):

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

MR. MINISTER OF LANDS AND WORKS.
MR. MULCAHY.
MR. LYONS.

MR. BLYTH.
MR. SADLER. (*Mover.*)

DAY OF MEETING.

Wednesday, August 21.

WITNESS EXAMINED.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Gilleran

REPORT.

YOUR Committee having taken evidence in support of the allegations contained in the Preamble of the Bill, has the honour to report the said Preamble has been proved to its satisfaction.

Your Committee having agreed that the Preamble should stand part of the Bill, then entered into consideration of the several Clauses, and has now the honour of submitting the Bill to the favourable consideration of your Honourable House.

R. J. SADLER, Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
August 21, 1918.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918.

The Committee met at 11 o'clock.

Present.—Mr. Sadler, Mr. Minister of Lands and Works, Mr. Lyons, and Mr. Mulcahy.

The Clerk read the Order of the House appointing the Committee.

Mr. Sadler was appointed Chairman.

The Chairman apologised for the absence of Mr. Blyth.

The Chairman laid upon the Table the Petition praying for leave to bring in the Bill. (Appendix A.)

The Right Rev. Monsignor Gilleran was called, made the Statutory Declaration, and examined.

The witness put in plan of the proposed site. (Appendices B. and C.)

Monsignor Gilleran withdrew.

Resolved, That the Preamble stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 1 to 3 agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Draft Report brought up, and agreed to.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*.

EVIDENCE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1918.

MONSIGNOR MARTIN WILLIAM GILLERAN,
called and examined.

Monsignor Gilleran made the Statutory Declaration.

1. *By the Chairman.*—Your name? Martin William Gilleran.

2. What is your position? My position is Vicar-General of the Diocese.

3. What control have you over the properties of the Roman Catholic Church? Practically the same as the Archbishop: I control generally the temporalities of the diocese.

4. You are one of the trustees of the properties? Yes.

5. You know that by the "Church of Rome Trustee Act," 27 Vict. No. 16, power is vested in the Bishop of the Church of Rome for the time being in Tasmania to appoint trustees of the property of the Church of Rome, in whom the lands, &c., of the Church may be vested? Yes.

6. I suppose you also know that by "The Roman Catholic Church Trustee Amendment Act, 1889," the title of the Church of Rome was altered to the "Roman Catholic Church in Tasmania," and the words "Roman Catholic Archbishop of Hobart" substituted for the words "Bishop of the Church of Rome"? Yes.

7. The piece of land in the city of Launceston proposed to be transferred—have you a plan of that? Yes. [Produced.]

8. It shows the six acres of land occupied by the Roman Catholic Church in Launceston? Yes.

9. Have you a plan showing the site of the whole area? Yes. [Produced.] This is a complete plan showing the whole of the six acres and how it is apportioned to the different institutions.

10. *By the Minister of Lands.*—How is this held that it is proposed to transfer? It is all the same property.

11. *By the Chairman.*—One portion is occupied by the Presentation Convent? Yes; the land is occupied by the Church of the Apostles, the Convent Primary School, the Presentation Convent and Novitiate, which is set aside for the training of the Sisters for the work of the convent and the school. The whole land is held under reserve from the Crown and vested in trustees. The convent is on the south-west corner, where the nuns reside. Then there is the Sacred Heart School. A portion of the land is retained for the deanery, for stabling, and other requirements. The portion of the land at the corner of York and Margaret Streets, and shown by red lines on the plan produced, is that which it is proposed to transfer to the Christian Brothers for the purpose of a college for the boys. It has been vacant for the past 40 years.

12. *By the Minister of Lands.*—Where does your control end and that of the Christian Brothers commence? You mean with regard to the temporalities?—As far as the land goes, it is vested in trustees, of whom the Archbishop is one; I am another, also Monsignor Beechinor, and Mr. M. J. Clarke, of Launceston.

13. Your name is not in the Bill? Then that is an omission.

14. *By the Chairman.*—They have started to build on the land? Yes; the building is expected to be completed by the end of the present year. It consists of 1 acre 13 4/10 perches.

15. *By the Minister of Lands.*—Is there going to be any consideration, or is that quite among yourselves, if that is a fair question? It is quite a fair question. There

is a very big consideration, in this way: Education with us is only second to religion, and we make, as everybody knows, the greatest sacrifices to carry it on. The consideration we get for the transfer of this land to the Christian Brothers is that for all time they retain this land and use it for the purposes of education, and for no other. They have to continue that work for all time, and they receive no payment from us for that work; that is, from the Church as an institution.

16. Suppose, for some reason that we cannot at present foresee or foretell, that the Christian Brothers cease to carry on this educational establishment, what happens in that case? In that case the land reverts to the trustees.

17. You are sure of that? Yes. As a matter of fact, in the case of the college at St. Virgil's, Hobart, the land which was transferred to the Christian Brothers then, for which they now hold the fee simple, is guaranteed to revert to the trustees in the event of the Brothers at any time ceasing to utilise the college for educational purposes.

18. Exactly the same thing is to happen in this case? Yes; the Brothers have no power to alienate the land.

19. *By the Chairman.*—This land has always been reserved for a boys' college? It has always been reserved for the purposes of the Church.

20. And for educational purposes? Yes.

21. The trouble hitherto has been to get a sufficient staff of Brothers to control the college? Yes; it has been a long-standing difficulty.

22. You know the Christian Brothers are now prepared to have a first-class staff of teachers by the end of the year? Yes; and more, they are prepared to put in a considerable sum of their own money into the work, besides equipping and furnishing the institution when it is completed.

23. The building is nearing completion? Yes; it is expected to be finally completed before the close of the current year.

24. It is to be an up-to-date school, and will fulfil all requirements? Yes, we hope it to be. It will be quite up to date and equal to any scholastic institution in the State, and as regards teaching it will not be inferior to any other school.

25. The Brothers have a reputation in that respect? Yes, not only in the Commonwealth, but throughout the Empire.

26. At the time of the completion of the building it will be free of debt? Yes, we hope so.

27. It is a rule of the Christian Brothers' Order that they will not undertake the control of any college unless the fee simple of the property is vested in them? Yes.

28. *By the Minister of Lands.*—We are not giving them the fee simple?—You are making conditions? The conditions are a private arrangement which does not affect the legality of their tenure of the property.

29. There are no conditions in the Bill? No. I have not got the agreement with me, but I could get it for you. It is at present with our solicitor in connection with a case that is coming before the court shortly in connection with the rating of our school properties. I will be glad to submit it to you.

30. If you are satisfied it is legal, all right; but if you give them the fee simple I do not see how you can make any conditions—

Mr. Mulcahy: We can make them in the Church, and they are more binding than any law you make.

31. *By the Chairman.*—In this way, it gives them fixity of tenure so that no church authority can interfere with them so long as they carry on their work reasonably and honourably? Yes.

32. In effect, whilst in spiritual matters they are completely subject to the authority of the Church, in temporal matters they are masters of their own affairs? That is so, entirely.

33. *By the Minister of Lands.*—Is this a purely Catholic school? Yes.

34. Suppose a Protestant wants to send his child there? They are allowed to.

35. *By the Chairman.*—The college is an absolute necessity in Launceston? Yes, a college has long been a necessity there. There has been no school there for a long period worthy of the name for boys who are Catholics; the Christian Brothers now come to take up the work.

36. There has been a lot of money spent on the property? We expect, by the time the school is open next January, that something like £8000 will have been spent on it.

37. *By Mr. Mulcahy.*—The reasons for introducing this Bill are the same reasons that you gave, generally speaking, at the inquiry which took place for a similar purpose in Hobart in 1915? Yes, that is so.

38. The evidence you gave on that occasion is applicable to the present inquiry? Yes, entirely; the reasons being practically the same as on the previous occasion.

39. *By the Minister of Lands.*—How is the land held—"Real Property Act"?—Is it quite an unconditional title? Yes.

40. *By the Chairman.*—Could you build on that land without the consent of Parliament? Yes.

The witness withdrew.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

To the Honourable the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly of Tasmania, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of PATRICK DELANY, DANIEL FRANCES XAVIER BEECHINOR, and MATTHEW JOHN CLARKE, the Trustees for the time being of the property of the Roman Catholic Church in Tasmania, appointed under the provisions of "The Church of Rome Trustee Act"—

SHEWETH:

1. That your petitioners are desirous of introducing a Private Bill into your Honourable House.

2. That within the three months previously to the presentation of this petition public notice was duly given of the general objects of, and the intention to apply for, such Bill by publication once a week for four consecutive weeks in the "Government Gazette," in a public newspaper published in

the City of Hobart, and in a public newspaper published in the City of Launceston, being the district affected by the Bill.

3. That the general objects of the Bill are as follows, namely:—

(a) To enable your petitioners, as such Trustees as aforesaid, to transfer to such person or persons as they may think proper, for the benefit of the Society of the Christian Brothers, 1 acre 13 4/10 perches of land in the City of Launceston, adjoining the Church of the Apostles, for the purpose of enabling the said Society to conduct thereon a Catholic Boys' College.

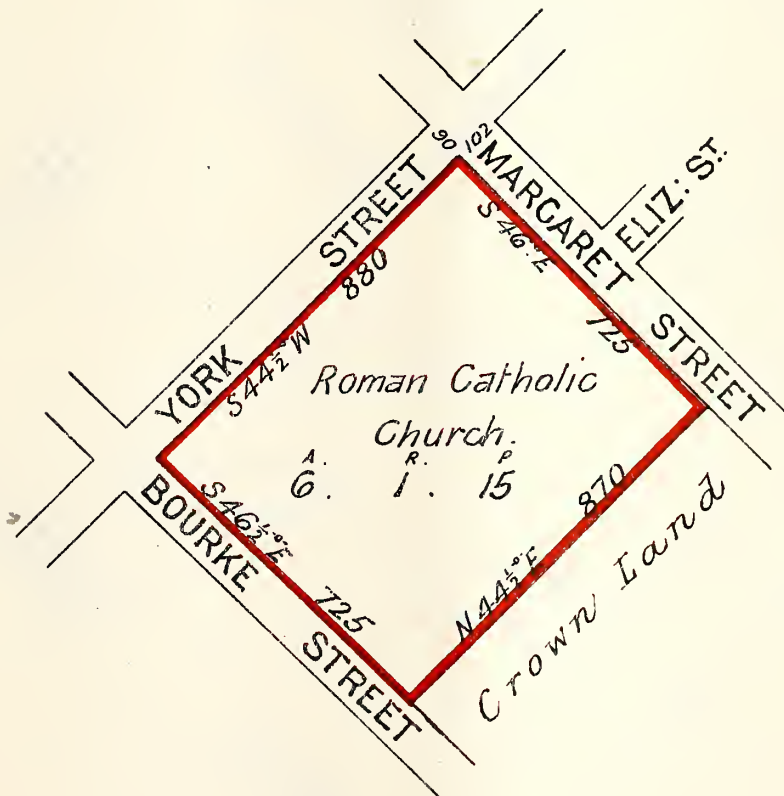
Your petitioners therefore humbly pray for leave to introduce the said Bill; and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

PATRICK DELANY.

D. F. X. BEECHINOR.

APPENDIX . B.

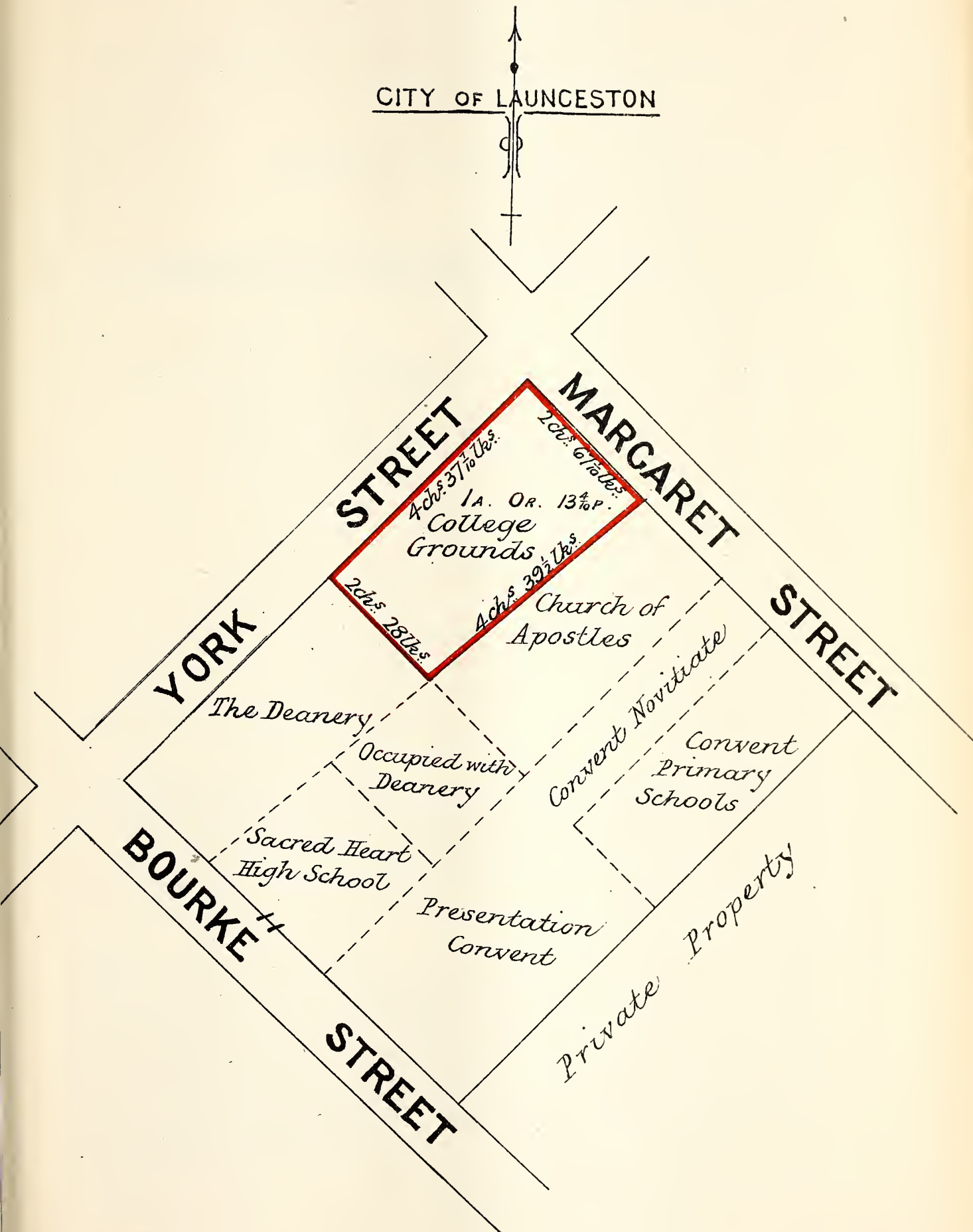
CITY OF LAUNCESTON.
Scale 4 chs to an Inch.
(Book I Page 103 and 104)
Survey Office.



Surveyed by Jas: Scott
Dec: 1838



APPENDIX. C.





[9 GEO. V.] *Roman Catholic Church Property Disposal.*

1

*(Brought in by Mr. Sadler.)***[As Reported From the Select Committee.]**

ANALYSIS.

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Power to trustees to transfer certain land.

A

B I L L

TO

Authorise the Trustees of the Property of ^{A.D.} 1918.
 the Roman Catholic Church in Tasmania to
 transfer to the Society of the Christian
 Brothers certain Land in the City of
 Launceston.

WHEREAS the land described in the schedule hereto comprising ^{PREAMBLE.}
 One acre Thirteen and Four-tenth perches or thereabouts, is vested in
Patrick Delany, Daniel Francis Xavier Beechinor, and Matthew
John Clarke, who are the trustees, for the time being, of the property of
 5 the Roman Catholic Church in Tasmania:

And whereas the said trustees are desirous of transferring the fee
 simple of the said land to the Society of the Christian Brothers for the
 purpose of enabling the said Society to conduct thereon a college for
 the education of Catholic boys:

[Private.]—B83214

2 *Roman Catholic Church Property Disposal.* [9 GEO. V.]

A.D. 1918.

And whereas it is expedient that the trustees, for the time being, of the property of the Roman Catholic Church in Tasmania, should be empowered to transfer the said land to the said Society for the purposes abovementioned.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, 5
by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

Short title.

1 This Act may be cited as “The Roman Catholic Church Property Disposal Act, 1918.”

Interpretation.
27 Vic. No. 15.

2 In this Act the word “trustees” shall mean the trustees, for the 10
time being, of the property of the Roman Catholic Church in Tasmania,
appointed under the provisions of “The Church of Rome Trustee Act.”

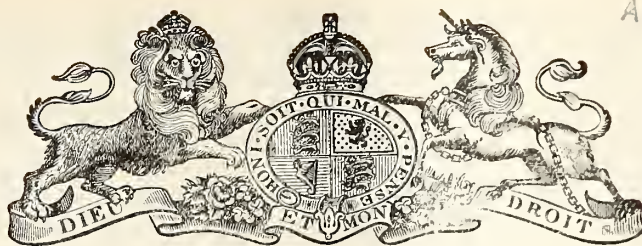
Power to trustees
to transfer certain
land.

3 It shall be lawful for the trustees to transfer to such person or 15
persons as they may think proper for the benefit of the Society of the
Christian Brothers, the fee simple of the land described in the schedule
hereto to be used for the purposes aforesaid.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate and being in the City of Launceston in Tasmania containing 1 acre 13 $\frac{4}{10}$ th perches or thereabouts (being portion of 6 acres 1 rood 15 perches of land belonging to the trustees) and bounded as follows (that is to say):—On the north-west by 4 chains 37 $\frac{7}{10}$ th links south-westerly along York-street commencing at the angle formed by that street with Margaret-street on the south-west by 2 chains 28 links south-easterly along other part of the said 6 acres 1 rood 15 perches of land on the south-east by 4 chains 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ links north-easterly along other part of the said 6 acres 1 rood 15 perches of land to Margaret-street aforesaid and on the north-east by 2 chains 67 $\frac{1}{10}$ th links north-westerly along the lastmentioned street to the point of commencement.

AUG 5 - 1919



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPYARD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT:

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of Printing (280)—£11 8s. 6d.]

“A.”

SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM ALEXANDER WATT ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA OF THE FIRST PART THE HONOURABLE WALTER HENRY LEE PREMIER OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA OF THE SECOND PART AND THE MERSEY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY LIMITED OF DEVONPORT TASMANIA OF THE THIRD PART.

AGREEMENT made this Twenty-third of July One thousand nine hundred and eighteen between The Honourable WILLIAM ALEXANDER WATT Acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia for and on behalf of the said Commonwealth and not so as to incur any personal liability (hereinafter called “the Commonwealth”) of the first part The Honourable WALTER HENRY LEE Premier of the State of Tasmania for and on behalf of such State and not so as to incur any personal liability (hereinafter called “the State”) of the second part and THE MERSEY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY LIMITED of Devonport Tasmania (hereinafter called “the Contractor”) of the third part.

WHEREBY IT IS AGREED as follows:—

1. The State shall by the Contractor and other Sub-contractors and under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer of Commonwealth Ship Construction (hereinafter called “the Chief Executive Officer”) and representatives appointed by him for that purpose construct launch try under steam and deliver to the Commonwealth at the wharf at Devonport Tasmania ready for sea two steel cargo steamers (hereinafter called the “contract steamers”) each 331 feet in length B.P. 48 feet beam complete in hull engines boilers and equipment in accordance in all respects with plans and specifications to be furnished by the Commonwealth.

2. The Chief Executive Officer and his representatives shall assist as far as practicable the Contractor in the efficient and economical carrying out of the work to be performed under this contract. The Contractor shall not without the concurrence of the Chief Executive Officer alter any piecework prices which may be arranged and agreed upon by the Commonwealth with the different trades. Any additional piecework prices which the Contractor may consider necessary to make as the work proceeds shall be submitted to the Chief Executive Officer for approval and shall not be made unless and until he approves thereof.

3. The Contractor and its successors as sub-contractors under the State shall build at its shipyards on the River Mersey at Devonport in Tasmania the steel hulls of the two contract steamers aforesaid and shall install and fit up therein the engines boilers propellers and equipment complete and shall launch carry out the steam trials and deliver at the wharf at Devonport the two contract steamers aforesaid to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer.

4. The Contractor if and when called upon by the State shall act as the agent of the State in preparing letting and supervising any sub-contracts for construction of propelling and other machinery and equipment to be so provided by the State.

5. The Commonwealth shall furnish to the State all necessary plans and specifications and instructions (in duplicate) for the hulls engines boilers, propellers and equipment complete and the State shall pay to the Commonwealth the price fixed by the Commonwealth for such plans and specifications and instructions.

6. The Commonwealth shall in the manner and to the extent hereinafter set forth supply to the State material (including plates and sections) machinery and equipment required for the said contract steamers that is to say the Commonwealth will from time to time notify the Contractor of contracts made by the Commonwealth with suppliers of shipbuilding material machinery and equipment and the prices fixed by such contracts. The State may on account of the Commonwealth from time to time if it so desires order from any such supplier any material machinery and/or equipment provided for in the contract with such supplier which may be required by the Contractor for the construction of the said contract steamers. The State shall simultaneously with placing any order with a supplier forward to the Chief Executive Officer a copy of the order and shall arrange with the supplier for invoices to be furnished simultaneously by the supplier both to the Chief Executive Officer and to the State for any material machinery or equipment delivered pursuant to any such order. The State shall pay to the Commonwealth the cost price to the Commonwealth of all material machinery and/or equipment so supplied and shall make all necessary arrangements for the conveyance thereof to the premises where the contract steamers are being constructed. Material machinery and/or equipment supplied by the Commonwealth to the State under this contract shall not be used or disposed of by the State or the Contractor for any purpose other than for the construction of the said contract steamers.

7. Where the State has pursuant to the last preceding clause ordered any material machinery and/or equipment and there is a shortage in Australia of such material machinery and/or equipment or any probability of delay in the supply thereof the Commonwealth shall as far as practicable apportion the material machinery and/or equipment then available in Australia in such manner that a *pro rata* share thereof shall be supplied to the State having regard to the total number of ships then under construction in Australia for or by the Commonwealth and also having regard to the stage which the construction of each such ship has then reached but the Commonwealth shall be the sole judge of the quantity of material machinery and/or equipment available and the amount thereof which shall be apportioned to each ship under construction.

8. The State and the Contractor jointly and severally undertake that the shipyards of the Contractor shall with the utmost possible despatch be completely fitted up and equipped for the building of the said contract steamers and that the fitting up and equipment of the said shipyards shall be completed in any event before the expiration of six months from the date of this agreement.

9. The State and the Contractor jointly and severally agree that the keel of the first contract steamer shall be laid forthwith after the shipyards are fitted up and equipped and the first contract steamer shall be completed and delivered to the Commonwealth as early as possible but not later than twelve months after the date on which the keel is laid and that the second contract steamer shall be completed and delivered to the Commonwealth as early as possible but not later than nine months after the delivery of the first contract steamer.

10. In the event of any interruption or delay to the work under this contract through causes over which the parties have no control the State and the Contractor shall not be liable to the Commonwealth in respect of any damage or loss caused by such interruption or delay and such interruption or delay shall in no way be deemed to be or to cause any breach of this contract but the time for completion and delivery of the said contract steamers shall be extended for a period equal to the time necessarily lost by reason of such interruption or delay.

11. The whole of the work under this contract shall be done to the complete satisfaction and in accordance with the reasonable instructions of the Chief Executive Officer.

12.—(a) The contract price for each of the said contract steamers shall be a sum which shall be computed at the rate of Twenty-eight Pounds (£28) per ton deadweight capacity of the steamer.

(b) The said price of Twenty-eight Pounds (£28) per ton deadweight capacity is based on an estimate that the plates and sections required for the construction of each contract steamer will cost the State Twenty-seven Pounds (£27) per ton delivered at Devonport.

If the actual cost delivered at Devonport of the plates and sections required for any contract steamer is greater or less than the estimated amount aforesaid then the contract price for that steamer shall be a sum greater or less (as the case may be) than the sum computed under Sub-clause (a) hereof by an amount equal to the amount by which the actual cost to the State of the plates and sections required for the construction of that steamer is greater or less than the estimated amount aforesaid.

(c) If after the completion and delivery of the said contract steamers the State shall prove to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer that the actual cost to the Contractor of constructing and delivering the said contract steamers has exceeded the contract price and if the cost to the Commonwealth per ton deadweight capacity of constructing and completing the first two similar steamers constructed at the dockyard at Williamstown in the State of Victoria also exceeds the rate of Twenty-eight Pounds (£28) per ton deadweight capacity the contract price shall be increased to an amount which shall not in any case exceed the lesser of the two following amounts:—

- (i) The actual cost to the Contractor of constructing and delivering the said contract steamers; or
- (ii) The total deadweight capacity of the said contract steamers multiplied by the rate per ton deadweight capacity which the construction and completion of the first two similar steamers constructed at Williamstown has cost the Commonwealth.

(d) If the actual cost to the Contractor of constructing and delivering the said contract steamers exceeds Twenty-eight Pounds (£28) per ton deadweight capacity and is less than the cost per ton deadweight capacity to the Commonwealth of constructing and completing the first two similar steamers constructed at Williamstown then the Commonwealth will pay to the State by way of bonus for each and every ton deadweight capacity of the said contract steamers an additional sum equal to thirty per centum (30 per cent.) of the difference between the cost per ton deadweight capacity to the Contractor and to the Commonwealth respectively of constructing completing and delivering such steamers.

(e) For the purposes of this clause "deadweight capacity" shall be the difference between the displacement of the steamer under the following conditions namely:—

- (i) The displacement of the steamer at Lloyd's summer freeboard draft; and
- (ii) The displacement of the steamer when fully equipped with water in boilers but without cargo stores fresh water or bunker coal.

13. In calculating the cost of any steamers for the purposes of Clause 12 hereof—

- (a) The cost shall be the actual cost to the Commonwealth or the Contractor as the case may be of the materials of every description and cost of labour used in the construction completion and delivery of the steamers;
- (b) If it shall appear that the State at any time purchased any material machinery or equipment from any person other than the Commonwealth at a price greater than the price for which it could have obtained such material machinery or equipment from the Commonwealth under Clause 6 hereof the State shall be entitled to take such material machinery or equipment into account at the price only for which such material machinery or equipment could have been obtained from the Commonwealth;
- (c) If the Commonwealth shall not in fact have insured during construction and completion the first two similar steamers constructed at Williamstown a sum equal to the amount paid by the Contractor for premiums on the two contract steamers under Clause 16 hereof shall be added to the cost of the two steamers constructed at Williamstown.

14. A representative appointed by the Chief Executive Officer shall make monthly estimates of the value of the work done under this contract and shall give to the State a certificate of such value. In estimating such value the representative shall take into account the contract price of the contract steamers and the value of materials of every description and cost of labour used thereon up to the date of such estimate.

15. The Commonwealth shall pay to the State progress payments on account of the contract price of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the value stated in each monthly certificate of value after deducting from such ninety per centum (90 per cent.) the amount of all previous payments made under this contract and all amounts due by the State to the Commonwealth for plans specifications instructions material machinery and equipment furnished or supplied by the Commonwealth to the State under this contract and actually used in the construction of such contract steamers during the period covered by such monthly certificate.

Immediately on payment by the Commonwealth to the State of any progress payment in respect of any contract steamer such steamer and all material appropriated thereto shall be the property of the Commonwealth and so from time to time all materials added to and work done upon such steamer shall be the property of the Commonwealth but nothing in this clause shall relieve the State or the Contractor from its obligation to fully complete and deliver the said contract steamers to the Commonwealth.

16. The State shall insure in an office approved by the Commonwealth each of the said contract steamers from time to time in the name of the Commonwealth up to the full amount paid to the State by way of progress payments in respect of the steamer and shall whenever called upon so to do by the Chief Executive Officer produce and hand over the policy of insurance and receipts evidencing the payment of all premiums thereon up to date. Such insurance shall cover all risks to the steamer by fire or accident marine or otherwise during the construction launching trial and delivery of the steamer.

17. On completion of trial and delivery of each contract steamer as aforesaid to the satisfaction of the Commonwealth as certified by the Chief Executive Officer the Commonwealth shall pay to the State the balance of the contract price in respect of such steamer after deducting therefrom all progress payments previously made in respect of such steamer and all amounts remaining due by the State to the Commonwealth for plans specifications instructions materials machinery or equipment furnished or supplied by the Commonwealth to the State under this contract.

18. Subject to the terms and agreements made between the State and the Contractor and to any deductions therein provided for the State shall pay to the Contractor the sums received in respect of each contract steamer aforesaid as and when received all in terms of the conditions of payment above set forth.

19. If an order to wind up the Contractor be made or a resolution to wind up be passed by the shareholders or if any execution be levied upon its lands or goods or if the Chief Executive Officer shall certify under his hand to the Commonwealth or to the State that in his opinion the Contractor—

- (1) Had abandoned the contract; or
- (2) Has without lawful excuse under this contract suspended the progress of the said construction or equipment for twenty-one days after receiving from the Chief Executive Officer written notice to proceed; or
- (3) Has failed to make progress to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive Officer with the said construction and equipment for twenty-one days after receiving from the Chief Executive Officer written notice to proceed; or
- (4) Has failed to remove materials or to pull down and rebuild work for twenty-one days after receiving from the Chief Executive Officer written notice that the said materials or work were condemned or rejected by the Chief Executive Officer; or
- (5) Has failed to submit any work or material to proper tests for twenty-one days after receiving notice from the Chief Executive Officer requiring the same; or
- (6) Has failed to permit the Chief Executive Officer to have access to the said shipyard for any of the purposes of this contract; or
- (7) Has failed in any other respect to carry out the provisions of this contract and such failure has continued for fourteen days after notice to remedy the same has been given by either the Commonwealth or the State to the Contractor—

then and in every such case the Commonwealth or (if the Commonwealth notifies the State in writing that it does not intend to exercise this power) the State may take possession of the shipyard or premises where the said steamers are being or to be constructed and may appoint some other person to continue and complete the performance of this contract without interference by the Contractor.

20. If there shall be at any time unreasonable delay by the Commonwealth in furnishing to the Contractor any plans specifications or instructions or in delivering to the Contractor any material machinery or equipment which the State has ordered under Clause 6 hereof the State and the Contractor shall be entitled to an extension of time for completing and delivering the steamer for which plans specifications or instructions or the material machinery or equipment were required equal to the time during which such unreasonable delay shall have lasted.

21. The State and the Contractor shall in the performance of this agreement at all times observe the conditions and principles relating to shipbuilding set out in or which may reasonably be inferred from the printed statement hereunto annexed and from Clauses 5 and 6 of an agreement made by the Commonwealth with labour organisations (which clauses are set forth in the schedule hereto) and such conditions and principles shall be binding upon the State and the Contractor in relation to the performance of this agreement.

22. The Chief Executive Officer shall be entitled to appoint an auditor or auditors who shall have free access at all reasonable times to all books and documents relative to this contract belonging to either the State or the Contractor and may make reports thereon to the Chief Executive Officer as to the costs of construction and any other matters that he may direct. If the actual cost to the contractor of constructing and delivering the said contract steamers shall exceed the rate of Twenty-eight Pounds (£28) per ton deadweight capacity an officer appointed in writing by the State for the purpose shall be given access at all reasonable times to all books and documents of the Commonwealth relative to the cost of constructing and completing the first two similar steamers constructed at Williamstown for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of constructing and completing such steamers.

23. The Contractor shall not be at liberty to assign this contract or the benefit thereof either in equity or at law.

24. In the event of any dispute or difference arising between any of the parties as to the meaning of these presents or as to the obligations of any party thereunder or as to any loss or damage claimed to have been sustained by any party hereto or as to any matter or thing in any way connected with the premises the same shall be determined by arbitration under the laws of the State of Tasmania relating to arbitration by a single arbitrator mutually agreed upon or failing agreement then by two arbitrators one to be nominated by each of the parties to the difference or dispute and by an umpire to be appointed by such arbitrators.

25.—(1) The Contractor shall be liable to pay compensation under "The Commonwealth Workmen's Compensation Act 1912" to any person or persons employed by it in the performance of the contract as if the Contractor were included in the expression "the Commonwealth" in that Act and any such person or persons may recover compensation from the Contractor instead of from the Commonwealth.

(2) The Contractor shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Commonwealth against all claims which may be made against the Commonwealth under the said "Commonwealth Workmen's Compensation Act 1912" by or in respect of any person or persons employed by the Contractor in the performance of the contract. And the Contractor shall insure and keep insured the Commonwealth against all claims which may be made against the Commonwealth under the said Act by or in respect of any person or persons employed by the Contractor in the performance of the contract.

(3) The Contractor shall produce and hand over to the Chief Executive Officer whenever required so to do the policy or policies of insurance in respect of any insurance effected pursuant to this clause and receipts evidencing payment of all premiums necessary to keep such policy or policies in full force and effect.

26. Any order notice or communication to be given or made by the Commonwealth to the State or the Contractor under this contract shall be deemed to have been duly given or made by the Commonwealth if signed by or on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer and delivered to or sent by prepaid letter addressed to the State or to the Contractor as the case may be at the office of the Premier or the usual or last known address of the Contractor.

Schedule.

"5. That the rates and hours of labour and conditions already prescribed or hereafter prescribed by any Court of Arbitration or Wages Board under any Commonwealth or State law shall be paid to or any existing agreements shall be observed in respect of all persons working day work in any yard or shop which is engaged on shipbuilding under the Commonwealth scheme.

"6. That the tribunals appointed as agreed to by the Shipbuilding Conference shall not have jurisdiction to deal with the day work rates and conditions of employment prescribed by such courts but shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle rates for piecework and all disputes as to the meaning of this agreement or arising therefrom and their decision shall be final and accepted as such by all unions and persons engaged upon the Commonwealth Government shipbuilding work whether such work be carried on direct by the Commonwealth or by private firms."

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above mentioned—

Signed by THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA in the presence
of—

(Sd.) M. N. SHEPHERD.

(Sd.) W. A. WATT.

Signed by THE PREMIER OF THE STATE OF TAS-
MANIA in the presence of—

D. W. ADDISON.

(Sd.) W. H. LEE.

The Common Seal of THE MERSEY SHIPBUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED was hereunto affixed in the
presence of—

(Sd.) D. C. FINLAYSON, }
(Sd.) WM. REID BELL, } Directors.

(L.S.)

C. W. LINDLEY, Secretary.

THE following conditions are those to be applied in interpreting the provisions of Subsection (a) of Clause 13 of the Agreement dated the Twenty-third day of July One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and made between The Honourable WILLIAM ALEXANDER WATT, Acting Prime Minister of The Commonwealth of Australia of the first part The Honourable WALTER HENRY LEE Premier of the State of Tasmania of the second part and THE MERSEY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY LIMITED of Devonport Tasmania of the third part.

Dated this twenty-third day of July One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

SHIPBUILDING COSTING SYSTEM.

Definition of "On Costs" as Applied at Williamstown Yard.

"On cost" charges to be allocated under Item No. 5 of the list of working numbers issued in connection with shipbuilding includes the following items:—

1. Labour and stores which are an indirect charge to the ship construction such as a properly calculated proportion of labour coal and stores used in connection with the supply of power light water or air service sanitary and general expenses in connection with the running of the plant and shops.

Note.—"Properly calculated proportion" is arrived at by splitting the total amount spent on the items quoted between the amount spent in wages on ship construction and other work *pro rata*.

2. A properly calculated proportion of the cost in labour and stores of the repairs and maintenance of the general plant tools buildings and equipment of the yard.
3. A properly calculated proportion of the cost of supervision and office expenses.

Note.—Supervision covers the yard manager and assistants technical and clerical staff and general foremen but excludes directors' fees.

4. A properly calculated proportion of the cost of depreciation and interest on the capital cost of the yard.

Note A.—The cost of laying off making templates &c. &c. is provided for in a separate item.

B.—The initial cost of making including labour of keel blocks ways and scaffolding is a direct charge to capital cost but alterations to suit the special requirements of the ships together with erecting blocks additional staging &c. would be chargeable to the special item provided for keel blocks ways &c. Repairs or replacements due to damaged or worn-out parts during the construction would also form a charge to the same item.

C.—The cost of unloading and stacking steel is provided for in a special item.

Signed by the ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA in the presence of—

W. A. WATT.

M. N. SHEPHERD.

Signed by the PREMIER OF THE STATE OF TAS-
MANIA in the presence of—

W. H. LEE.

EDGAR H. WARD.

The Common Seal of THE MERSEY SHIPBUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED was hereunto affixed by order
of the Board of Directors in the presence of—

D. C. FINLAYSON, } Directors.
WM. REID BELL, }
C. W. LINDLEY, Secretary.

(Seal.)

Copy of Printed Statement referred to in Clause 21 of Foregoing Agreement.

SHIPBUILDING CONFERENCE held at Parliament House, Melbourne, on 12th, 13th, and 14th June, and 11th and 12th July, 1917, between the Prime Minister (Right Hon. W. M. Hughes) and Minister for the Navy (Right Hon. Joseph Cook) and representatives of the New South Wales. Victorian, and South Australian Labour Organisations interested in the Shipbuilding Industry.

Statement (extracted from the notes of the proceedings of the Conference) of the conditions upon which the Commonwealth Government is prepared to at once establish the industry, and upon the basis of which the private conference of the delegates decided to recommend to the constituent unions the adoption of the Government's proposals.

1. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS.

The Government requires from the unions a guarantee in regard to continuity of operations. Once the industry is started, the work must not be stuck up through a strike consequent on one union doing another union's job, or a dispute arising out of something which is conceived to be opposed to the terms of any award or the rules or customs of the union, or from any other cause under the control of the unions. If a dispute arises, it must be settled, but the men must keep on; the work must not be stuck up in consequence of the dispute.

The Government will provide means of redress, through tribunals to be appointed, if the union or unions have a grievance. The Government will guarantee continuity of employment, as far as practicable.

2. DILUTION OF LABOUR.

The Government has no desire or intention to displace skilled labour, and will conserve to the skilled man that which properly belongs to him.

In view of the extreme urgency of the matter, and the need of providing the ships with the utmost possible expedition, the Government requires that whatever there is in the rules or customs of the various unions which stands in the way of speedy work shall be waived. The necessity for the dilution of labour largely or wholly arises from the scarcity of skilled labour that claims the sole right to do that particular work, and the Government requires that dilution shall be enforced to whatever extent may be necessary to insure that there will be no delays.

Whatever work can be done by unskilled labour must be done by unskilled labour, if that is necessary, to construct the ships in a reasonable time. The Government does not propose to introduce a system which will have the effect of displacing skilled labour by unskilled labour. That is not the idea at all. The Government is as much opposed to the displacement of skilled labour by unskilled labour as the unions are, and does not propose to cut the wages down. The necessity for, and the precise application of, this principle in any particular case will be determined on its merits by the Board or tribunal hereafter referred to. The unions will have the right to arrange amongst themselves as to how their trades shall be diluted. The Board will only be appealed to if the unions cannot settle it. In the event of the unions not supplying a sufficient quantity of the labour requisite, the Government shall be at liberty to get the residuum where it can.

Questions of demarcation will be left to the unions concerned to settle amongst themselves. In the event of the unions which are parties to such disputes being unable, in any particular case, to agree, the matter will be decided by the local Board or tribunal.

Should any trade be diluted with unskilled labour, and further skilled labour become available, the unskilled labour will be displaced to accommodate the skilled labour.

The diluting labour will be governed by the rules and conditions of the union or unions controlling the trade which is diluted.

Apprentices in their last year will be given preference over unskilled labour when dilution is necessary, and will receive the award rates.

Dilution of labour by unskilled labour will not be required while skilled mechanics are available. It is only where there is not enough labour to do the work that dilution will be necessary.

Where the parties concerned (*i.e.*, the management and the unions controlling the work requiring dilution) cannot agree as to the class of labour that should follow, the matter will be referred to the tribunal for decision.

While the Government does not take exception to the *principle* that the minimum rate paid to the higher class of work should be paid to the diluting labour, it insists that there can be no hard and fast rule in regard to its *application*. This will depend on the circumstances. According to circumstances, and as far as possible, the principle of equal pay for equal work will be regarded. Where there is any dispute on this point, the question will be submitted to the tribunal, whose decision shall be final.

3. PIECEWORK.

Nothing in the union rules or customs, or otherwise, shall operate to prevent a man doing as much in a day as he is able to do. Piecework is regarded by the Government as a necessary stimulus because of the vital necessity for expeditious work in constructing ships to meet the present grave emergency. The minimum rate in any trade or calling shall be the basis, and if a man works harder or faster on that basis he will be paid accordingly, and in no circumstances will he be reduced. No man will be paid less than the minimum wage prevailing, and excess rates will be paid above that. The piecework rates will be fixed by the tribunal, on the basis of the minimum amount of work that might fairly be expected for the minimum wage.

The Government recognises that neither dilution of labour nor piecework will apply to some trades, because of the particular circumstances of those trades, but where the circumstances of the trade demand piecework it will apply to all men engaged on the job.

The Government will not ask any man, in the interests of the industry, to do piecework to the risk of his life, nor will it seek to enforce the adoption of any practices that are unsafe or which endanger health.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARDS OR TRIBUNALS.

The Government gives an undertaking that a Board or Tribunal will be attached to each industry concerned in the building of ships which will deal at once with all disputes (including demarcation disputes), and settle them without delay.

These Boards will, in general, consist of a representative of the employees, a representative of the employer, and an independent chairman mutually agreed upon by the employer and employee.

Where the number of men is considerable, each yard will have a sectional Board. The main Board will have power to determine the rate of wages for the persons engaged in the industry. The sectional Boards will have power to determine disputes arising in the particular yard. The desire of the Government is to secure the co-operation of the unions and remove the basic causes of the disputes.

In the event of the chairman of a local Board not giving satisfaction to either of the parties represented thereon, or of the respective parties' nominees being unable to agree on the appointment of a chairman, a chairman shall be nominated by the chairman of a Court of Appeal which the Government will set up, having jurisdiction over the whole of the industries engaged in ship-building.

The Government will also appoint superior Boards in each State to rectify matters that the local tribunals are unable to settle.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) *Duration of the Agreement.*—The Agreement is to last till the end of the war and for a period of twelve months afterwards.

(b) *Reversion to Present Conditions at Expiration of Agreement.*—The Government guarantees the complete restitution of all union rights when the object of this Agreement is attained. At the end of the period covered by the Agreement, any rule which the unions agree to waive or relax will automatically come back into operation, and the unions will revert, if they so wish, to the existing condition of things, and have restored to them all the rights and privileges which they now enjoy. Statutory provision will be made for this reversion to the existing state of things.

(c) *The Application of the Agreement to Outside Employers.*—The Agreement made with the unions will govern all shipbuilding in Australia, and no shipbuilding for which the Government takes any responsibility will be undertaken except with organisations that are prepared to enter into that arrangement.

In the event of a system of piecework on the lines of that agreed upon herein being adopted by private employers, the same restrictions and safeguards as apply to the Government undertaking will be made to apply to the private employment, and any necessary action would be taken to prevent the unions from being deprived of the protection which they have under this Agreement.

The terms of this Agreement will be made part of any contract let to persons supplying material required in this industry.

(d) *Increases in the Cost of Living.*—The Boards or Tribunals will investigate any alleged increases in the cost of living during the currency of the Agreement. When such increases reach a certain point, the employees will automatically obtain a corresponding increase of wage.

(e) *Rate of Wages.*—The Government undertakes that the wages fixed in the shipbuilding industry will not be less than the basic wages fixed by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court or existing agreements.

(f) *Preference to Unionists and Engagement of Labour.*—The principle of Preference to Unionists, as it exists to-day, will not be altered. Every unionist will have a fair chance of engagement on his merits, irrespective of whether he is selected by the Union Secretary or not.

A trial will, if considered workable, be given to a system of engaging labour on the lines of that in operation in New South Wales, where a Commonwealth officer, located in the Trades Hall, registers and selects the labour required for Commonwealth works.

I have read the foregoing Report, and agree that it is a correct statement.

W. M. HUGHES.

The foregoing is, in the opinion of the Committee appointed, and whose names appear hereunder, a concise and correct summary of the statements made at the Conference by the Prime Minister in regard to conditions of employment in the proposed shipbuilding industry.

W. J. DUGGAN
R. O'HALLORAN.
T. DAVIES.
J. MACLACHLAN.
S. HAMPSON.
W. A. BROWN

17th July, 1917.

“B.”

SHIPYARD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PREMIER OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA OF THE ONE PART AND THE MERSEY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY LIMITED OF THE OTHER PART.

THIS INDENTURE made the Twenty-third day of July One thousand nine hundred and eighteen between The Honourable WALTER HENRY LEE being and as the Premier of Tasmania for and on behalf of the Government of Tasmania (hereinafter called “the Premier” which expression shall mean the Premier of Tasmania for the time being for and on behalf of the Government of Tasmania) of the one part and THE MERSEY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY LIMITED a Company registered under “The Companies Act 1869” and carrying on business at Devonport in Tasmania (hereinafter called “the Company” which expression shall mean and include its assigns) of the second part. Whereas the Company is possessed of certain freehold and leasehold lands situate at Devonport aforesaid and of certain buildings plant machinery gear tools and appliances of the value of Six thousand one hundred and eighty-two Pounds (£6182) or thereabouts the particulars whereof are set out in the schedule hereunder written. And whereas the Company has entered into a contract bearing even date herewith with the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Premier for the construction at the shipyard hereinafter mentioned and for delivery to the said Commonwealth of two steel cargo steamers on the terms and conditions set out in the aforesaid contract. And whereas it is deemed to be expedient to encourage and support the shipbuilding industry in Tasmania and pursuant thereto the Premier hath agreed to make advances to the Company for the purpose of constructing and equipping a shipyard for the building at Devonport aforesaid of the said steamers and such other ships or vessels of any description or kind as may be constructed therein during the period of fifteen years mentioned in Clause Five hereof or during the period while the sum of Forty thousand Pounds

(£40,000) mentioned in Clause Three hereof or any portion of the said sum or any interest thereon shall remain owing to the Premier by the Company and the Company hath agreed with the Premier to accept such advances and construct and equip such shipyard upon the terms and conditions hereinafter provided. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH—

1. The Company shall forthwith upon the execution of these presents and continue with all reasonable despatch to construct and fully equip a shipyard for the building of ships at Devonport aforesaid and shall complete same within six months from the signing of these presents.

The site and all plant and materials required for such construction and equipment of such shipyard shall be provided by the Company.

2. The said shipyard shall be of such a nature and dimensions as to admit of the building thereon of steel cargo steamers not less than three hundred and thirty-one feet in length B.P. and forty-eight feet beam and shall be constructed and equipped in accordance with the terms hereof.

3. The Premier hereby agrees (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to make advances to the Company of an amount not exceeding Forty thousand Pounds (£40,000) for the purpose of acquiring such lands and installing such machinery and equipment as may be necessary (in addition to the lands buildings and other effects hereinbefore referred to) to construct and equip such shipyard at Devonport. No part of the said sum of Forty thousand Pounds (£40,000) shall be advanced to or applied by the Company for the purpose of paying for the said lands buildings or effects mentioned in the said schedule or for any of them or for any part thereof. No part of the aforesaid sum shall be advanced by the Premier to the Company until the Company has issued to the Premier or his nominee or nominees the mortgage debenture or debentures mentioned in Clause Seven hereof and until the Company has satisfied the Premier or his nominee or nominees that such debenture or debentures have been duly issued by the Company in accordance with the formalities prescribed by the articles of association of the Company.

4. Before any advance shall be made by the Premier to the Company of any portion of the abovementioned sum of Forty thousand Pounds (£40,000) the Company shall satisfy the Premier that it has at its immediate command for the purpose of carrying on its shipbuilding operations the sum of Ten thousand Pounds (£10,000) in cash or shall obtain and deliver to the Premier the guarantee in writing of some bank to be approved of by the Premier carrying on business in Tasmania or such other guarantee or security as the Premier in his absolute discretion may approve that such last-mentioned sum of Ten thousand Pounds (£10,000) will be available as and when the same shall be required for such purpose as aforesaid.

5. The Company shall repay to the Premier the amount of all advances made to the Company by the Premier under Clause Three hereof by equal quarterly instalments extending over the period of fifteen years from the date hereof the first of such quarterly instalments to be paid at the expiration of nine months from the date of this agreement and the Company shall also pay to the Premier interest on the amount of all such advances from the respective dates of the same having been advanced at the rate of Six Pounds Ten Shillings (£6 10s.) per centum per annum payable quarterly the first payment of interest to be made at the expiration of nine months from the date hereof. Provided however that if and whenever the Company shall pay to the Premier interest for any quarter on the due date thereof or within fourteen days thereafter at the rate of Six Pounds (£6) per centum per annum then the Premier will accept interest for that quarter at the lastmentioned rate in lieu of the interest at the rate of Six Pounds Ten Shillings (£6 10s.) per centum per annum as hereinbefore provided.

6. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary if in any financial year of the Company's business the net profits of the Company shall amount to more than six per centum of the capital of the Company paid in cash (or in tangible assets in lieu of cash) then the Company shall pay to the Premier in reduction of the advances made to the Company as hereinbefore provided and in addition to any other sum or sums payable to him under this agreement seventy-five per centum of the surplus net profits over and above six per centum of the capital of the Company as above defined and upon any such payment being made as last aforesaid or upon any other payment being made by the Company to the Premier on account of the principal moneys owing by the Company to the Premier under this agreement in accordance with the proviso next hereinafter contained interest shall thereafter cease to be paid on the amount so paid off and shall be payable only on the balance of the said sum of Forty thousand Pounds (£40,000) still remaining unpaid but the quarterly payments to be thereafter made in repayment of the said sum shall not be diminished by reason of any such repayments as shall be made under this clause although the full payment of the said sum of Forty thousand Pounds (£40,000) shall be accelerated thereby in such a way that the same shall with interest be fully paid and satisfied before the expiration of the said period of fifteen years. Provided always that the Company may at any time upon giving to the Premier one month's notice in writing of its intention so to do pay off the whole or any portion of the said sum of Forty thousand Pounds (£40,000) remaining owing to the Premier. And provided further that all moneys received by the Premier from the Company under this agreement shall be applied in the first place in satisfaction of the interest for the time being owing hereunder and the balance only of such moneys (if any) shall be applied in repayment of the principal moneys still remaining unpaid.

7. The repayment of the said sum of Forty thousand Pounds (£40,000) shall be secured by a first mortgage debenture or first mortgage debentures to be issued by the Company to the Premier or his nominee or nominees to the value of Forty thousand Pounds (£40,000) bearing interest at the rate aforesaid and payable in manner aforesaid containing a first charge (fixed and not floating) on all the undertaking and assets of the Company (hereinafter called "the mortgaged premises") including the freehold and leasehold lands plant machinery gear tools and appliances mentioned in the said schedule and all future assets of any kind or description whatever to be hereafter acquired by the Company and all the uncalled capital of the Company for the time being subject however in respect of such uncalled capital to any charge or charges thereupon to an amount in all not exceeding Ten thousand Pounds (£10,000). And the deed or deeds constituting such mortgage debenture or mortgage debentures shall contain covenants by the Company for payment of the principal interest and other moneys to be thereby secured and for the observance and performance of all the terms and conditions of this agreement and full powers for the Premier or his nominee or nominees in case of default by the Company to sell or to enter upon and take possession of the mortgaged premises to carry on the business of the Company to appoint a receiver or to let the mortgaged premises for any

period not exceeding twenty-one years and all other covenants powers and provisions usually contained in mortgage debentures of a similar kind. All stamp duties registration fees or other out of pocket expenses payable in connection with the issue or registration of the said deed or deeds shall be borne by the Company and if any such shall be paid by the Premier or his nominee or nominees in the first instance the same shall be paid by the Company to the Premier on demand and failing payment shall be deducted from the moneys payable under the first certificate granted under Clause Ten hereof subsequent to such demand being made together with interest thereon from the time of such demand until such deduction as aforesaid at the rate of Six Pounds Ten Shillings per centum per annum and in the meantime shall be a charge on the mortgaged premises. The Premier shall also be at liberty in addition to any other remedy he may have hereunder from time to time to deduct from any moneys payable by him to the Company under the beforementioned agreement bearing even date herewith (a copy of which agreement is hereunto annexed and marked "A") any amount or amounts owing by the Company to the Premier hereunder for principal interest or otherwise and which is or are for the time being overdue and unpaid and also the amount of any moneys which may have been advanced or paid by the Premier for and on behalf of the Company either in payment of freight or any material machinery or equipment required by the Company for the purpose of carrying out the beforementioned agreement or for any other purpose whatsoever in connection therewith.

8. The said shipyard shall be constructed and equipped to the satisfaction of the supervisor for that purpose appointed from time to time by the Premier.

9. The Company shall at the direction of the supervisor mentioned in Clause Eight hereof submit any material or work to proper tests and will give the said supervisor or his authorised agent every facility for the inspection of the said shipyard materials and work and for such purpose shall when required by the said supervisor open up work which has been covered in. On the said supervisor condemning any material or work as not being in accordance with the specifications or not of good quality the Company shall immediately remove such materials or pull down such work as the case may be. The Company shall at all times give the said supervisor or his agent access to the said shipyard and every part thereof for the purpose of this contract.

10. The said supervisor shall at the end of each month during the progress of such construction and equipment estimate the value of the work and materials actually done or used during the month or since the last advance and he shall grant to the Company a certificate declaring such value and seven days after such certificate is presented to the Premier the Premier shall advance to the Company a sum equal to ninety per centum of such value. Provided always that the Premier may refuse to advance such sum or any portion thereof if the said supervisor states in such certificate that in his opinion the progress of such construction and equipment by the Company is not satisfactory or the Company has in any other way done or neglected to do anything so as to prevent such construction and equipment being completed by the Company in accordance with the contract. A certificate within this clause is not to be considered an approval by the said supervisor of the construction and equipment in respect whereof it is granted or of the materials used therefor nor a waiver of any rights of the Premier arising under the contract against the Company.

11. The Company shall upon production to the Premier of a final certificate by the said supervisor of completion and equipment of the said shipyard be entitled to receive from the Premier the sum mentioned in such certificate as the balance of the value of such construction and equipment after deducting from the total value thereof the payments already made by the Premier to the Company on all prior certificates hereunder.

12. The Company shall insure and keep insured to its full insurable value in the joint names of the Premier and the Company in an insurance office to be approved by the Premier the said shipyard and equipment so far as the same have been constructed and equipped from time to time and shall from time to time as required by the said supervisor increase the amount of such insurance as the construction and equipment of such shipyard proceeds and shall deposit such policy with the Premier and shall pay all premiums becoming due thereon as they become due and if the Company fails to increase the amount of such insurance within seven days of its being required so to do by the said supervisor or fails to pay any premium within seven days after it becomes due then the Premier may increase the amount of such insurance or pay such premium and deduct the expense so incurred from the money payable under the certificate next granted under Clause Ten hereof. All moneys paid under such insurance shall be received by the Premier who shall pay as much of it as may be required for the purpose of replacing rebuilding or repairing the said shipyard and equipment then constructed and equipped and which have been damaged or destroyed according to the supervisor's certificate and the balance (if any) shall be handed to the Company.

13. The Company shall make such variations from such construction and equipment of the said shipyard as the supervisor may direct them in writing to make and the construction and equipment of the said shipyard with such variations shall be taken to be the subject of this contract.

14. If an order to wind up the Company be made or a resolution to wind up be passed by the shareholders or if any execution be levied upon its lands or goods or if the said supervisor shall certify under his hand to the Premier that in his opinion the Company—

- i. Has abandoned the contract or
- ii. Has suspended the progress of the said construction or equipment for twenty-one days after receiving from the said supervisor written notice to proceed without any lawful excuse under this contract or
- iii. Has failed to make progress with the said construction and equipment for twenty-one days after receiving from the said supervisor written notice as hereinbefore provided or
- iv. Has failed to remove materials from the site or to pull down and rebuild work for twenty-one days after receiving from the said supervisor written notice that the said materials or work were condemned or rejected by the said supervisor under Clause Nine hereof or
- v. Has failed to submit any work or material to proper tests for twenty-one days after receiving notice from the said supervisor requiring the same or

- vi. Has failed to permit the said supervisor to have access to the said shipyard for any of the purposes of this contract or
- vii. Has failed in any other respect to carry out the provisions of this agreement and such failure has continued for twenty-one days after notice to remedy same—

then and in every such case the Premier may thereupon determine this contract and all advances heretofore made hereunder by the Premier to the Company with interest thereon at the rate of Six Pounds Ten Shillings per centum per annum from the date of every such advance shall become due and payable by the Company to the Premier and the same shall be deemed to be a debt duty or damage due by the Company to His Majesty the King and may be recovered accordingly. And it is hereby provided further that if the Company shall fail or refuse to build such steamers or any of them as hereinbefore mentioned in accordance with the contract entered into by the Company as hereinbefore recited then and in every and any such case all advances made to the Company as aforesaid for the construction and equipment of the said shipyard or so much thereof as shall be outstanding and unpaid shall thereupon become due and payable to the Premier with interest thereon at the rate of Six Pounds Ten Shillings per centum per annum as from the date of such advance and shall be deemed to be a debt duty or damage due by the Company to His Majesty the King and may be recovered accordingly.

15. In the event of any interruption or delay to the work under this agreement through causes over which the Company has no control the Company shall not be liable to the State in respect of any damage or loss caused by such interruption or delay and such interruption or delay shall in no way be deemed to be or to cause any breach of this agreement but the time for completion and equipment of the said shipyard shall be extended for a period equal to the time necessarily lost by reason of such interruption or delay.

16. In addition to any rights which the Premier may have under Clause Fourteen hereof or under or by virtue of the mortgage debenture or debentures before mentioned or the deed or deeds constituting or giving effect to same and without prejudice to any such rights aforesaid the Premier shall be at liberty either by himself or his agents or appointees in the event of the failure of the Company to carry out the terms of this agreement or on the happening of any of the events mentioned in Clause Fourteen hereof to take possession of the shipyard or the site provided by the Company therefor and to complete the construction and equipment of such shipyard if the same shall not then be completed and (subject to the right of the Commonwealth to enter into possession of the said shipyard as in the said contract of the Company with the Prime Minister and the Premier is provided) to remain in possession of the aforesaid shipyard and to carry out the aforesaid contract according to the terms thereof or upon such other terms as may be agreed upon between the Prime Minister and the Premier and to carry on such further shipbuilding operations as the Premier may desire until the Premier shall out of the net profits of such contract and of such further shipbuilding operations as aforesaid be reimbursed the amount of all advances received by the Company from the Premier which shall be outstanding and unpaid together with interest thereon in the meantime at the rate aforesaid and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid the Premier shall be at liberty to use the plant machinery gear tools and appliances of the Company without being answerable for any loss deterioration or damage thereof or thereto and he shall not during the time he shall be in possession of the aforesaid shipyard or site be liable to the Company for any rent or other payment in respect thereof or for any damage to or deterioration of the said shipyard or site. Provided however that the Premier may at any time give up possession to the Company of the said shipyard or site if he shall so desire upon such terms as shall be mutually agreed upon between the parties hereto and in default of agreement the Premier shall be at liberty to exercise his rights under such debenture deed or deeds as aforesaid.

17. The Company shall in every year during which this agreement shall continue furnish the Premier with a copy of the balance-sheet trading account and profit and loss account for that year as soon after the preparation thereof as shall be reasonably practicable.

18. The Premier shall be entitled to appoint an auditor who shall have free access at all reasonable times to all books and documents belonging to the Company relative to this agreement or to the operations of the Company in respect of its shipbuilding industry.

19. In the event of any dispute arising between the parties to this agreement or as to the obligations of either party thereunder or as to any loss or damage claimed to have been sustained by either party hereto or as to any matter or thing in any way connected with the premises the same shall be determined by arbitration in the manner provided by "The Arbitration Act 1892."

20. Any order notice demand or communication to be given or made by the Premier or the said supervisor to the Company under this agreement shall be deemed to have been duly given or made by the Premier or the said supervisor if signed by or on behalf of the Premier or the said supervisor and delivered to or sent by prepaid letter addressed to the Company at Devonport aforesaid.

In witness whereof the Premier has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Common Seal of The Mersey Shipbuilding Company Limited was hereunto affixed the day and year first hereinbefore written.

Schedule Above Referred to.

Schedule of Slip Assets.

Freehold land and leases at Devonport	£	s.	d.
Buildings—	1875	0	0
Store, 30 feet x 21 feet			
Blacksmith's shop, 30 feet x 18 feet, iron	45	0	0
Two-roomed office, 23 feet x 12 feet, iron roof	65	0	0
Sawmill building, 81 feet x 46 feet, iron roof	65	0	0
Machine shop, 35 feet x 43 feet, iron roof	150	0	0
Boatbuilding shed, 35 feet x 43 feet, iron roof	65	0	0
Shipbuilding shed, 146 feet x 28 feet, iron roof	125	0	0
Boiler-house, 30 feet x 8 feet, all iron	185	0	0
	50	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Slipway carriage and winding plant	1650	0	0
Boiler and engine, steam-pipe and connections	425	0	0
Sawmill, frame saw, circular saw, overhead crane with travelling gear, spare saws and belts	375	0	0
Jetty, 165 feet x 12 feet wide, 435 feet of 45-lb. rails	150	0	0
Wood-planing machine, tools, and belting	65	0	0
Band saw for wood, 3 spare saws and belt	75	0	0
Large road timber truck	25	0	0
Shaping machine and tools with double table	85	0	0
Punching and shearing machine	75	0	0
Power drilling machine, tools, and belts	65	0	0
Nut-tapping and counter-sinking machine	25	0	0
Blacksmith's tools, forges, &c.	47	0	0
Vertical boiler, steam-piping, boxes for steaming, &c.	45	0	0
Sundry plant, tools, &c., for shipbuilding purposes	125	0	0
Timber sleepering for launching slipway	325	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£6182	0	0

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the Honourable
WALTER HENRY LEE in the presence of—
N. E. LEWIS, Hobart

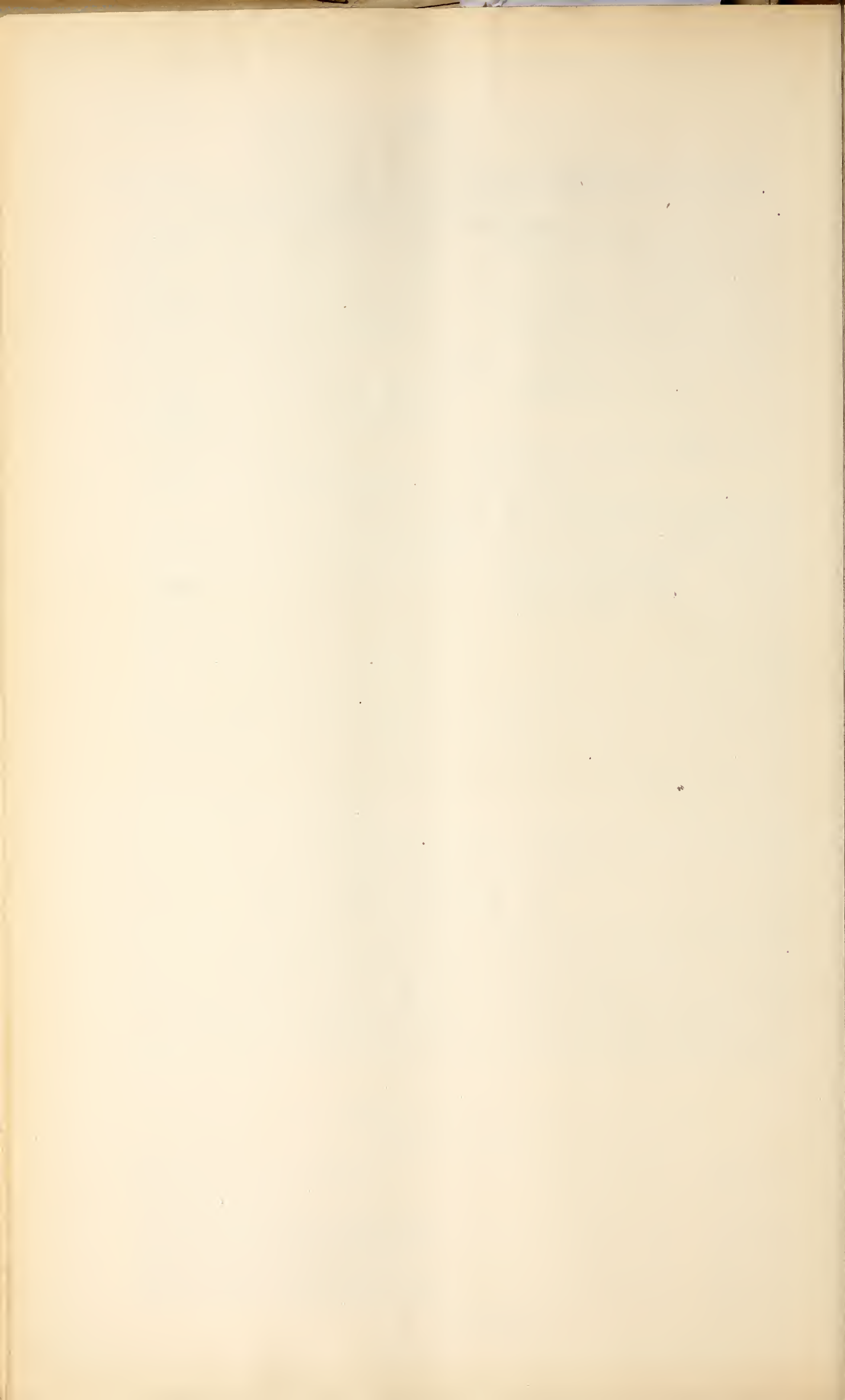
W. H. LEE.

(L.S.)

The Common Seal of THE MERSEY SHIPBUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED was hereunto affixed in the
presence of—

WM. REID BELL, }
D. C. FINLAYSON, } Directors.
C. W. LINDLEY, Secretary.

(L.S.)



28,546
718



1918.

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PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

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COMMISSIONER OF TAXES:
REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£7 14s.]

Office of Taxes, Hobart,
1st August, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report and returns explanatory of the work of this Department during the year 1917-18.

"The Land Valuation Act, 1909."

The Return, Appendix A, which shows the capital value, value of improvements, and unimproved value of taxable land in each district, discloses that on the 31st March, 1917, the total capital and unimproved value of taxable land in the State was £35,447,336 and £17,868,274 respectively, as against £34,825,058 and £17,573,694 on the same date in the year 1916; the increase in capital value being £622,278 and in unimproved value £294,580.

The principal increases occur in those districts the valuation rolls of which were wholly revised, viz., Queenborough and Glenorchy, which resulted in £203,188 being added to the capital value, and £161,321 to the unimproved value.

In several districts there were fair unimproved value increases consequent upon general work of revision, in others decreases the result of applications from owners for fresh valuations in cases where it was satisfactorily shown that the valuations demanded review and alteration. In the case of districts in which increases occurred amounts aggregating £368,423 were added; deducting therefrom decreases in other districts, the net increase was £294,580.

Returns, Appendices B, C, and D, show the number of landowners in the State liable to Land Tax on the 31st March, 1917, classified according to (1) area held, (2) capital value, and (3) unimproved value.

Land Tax.

A comparison between the years 1916 and 1917 shows that the total unimproved value of land has, as stated above, increased to the extent of £294,580.

The amount subject to graduated tax is £32,884 less than was the case last year, although the number of taxpayers affected has increased by 12. The decrease in the yield of tax from this source was £420, occasioned

principally by the passing of certain lands from groups carrying higher rates.

The total collection of Land Tax during the year ended 30th June, 1918, including arrears, which amounted to £483 14s. 3d., and after allowing for repayments, £14 0s. 7d., was £84,701 6s. 4d.

The balances outstanding on 30th June, 1918, on account of the years 1917, 1916, and 1915, were £830 13s. 4d., £332 3s. 1d., and £358 16s. 7d. respectively. Allowance, however, must be made for errors on rolls and credit purchases which are not yet liable to Land Tax.

No alterations have been made in the incidence of the tax, the graduations and rates remaining as in previous years. The total number of taxpayers on the files on the 31st March, 1917, was 31,892. This shows an increase of 692, of which 680 are owners of land the unimproved value of which does not exceed £2500, while 12 have been added to the graduated list of those owning land the value of £2500 and over. The effect of the latter addition in respect of the amount of tax payable has been referred to above.

The total amount of tax payable in respect of the year 1917 is £85,062 2s. 10d., of which £84,231 9s. 6d. was collected to the 30th June, 1918. The proportional liability of those who are called upon to pay at the minimum rate and those who come under the graduated scale is as follows:—

Unimproved Value.	No. of Taxpayers.	Amount of Tax.		Percentage of Tax-payers to Total Tax-payers.	Percentage of Tax to Total Tax.
		£	s. d.		
£2500 and under	30,678	39,844	17 8	96.19	46.84
Over £2500	1214	45,217	5 2	3.81	53.16
	31,892	£85,062	2 10	100.00	100.00

Return, Appendix E, gives an analysis of the number of taxpayers subject to Land Tax, and in respect of each class, the total unimproved value, the average per taxpayer, the total tax for each class, the average tax per taxpayer, and the rate per pound of taxable value; also the proportion of tax levied upon the whole for each specific tax rate. Return, Appendix F, gives amount of Land Tax on files, and collections to 30th June, 1918, on account of each of the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Tax on Incomes.

Collections for the year ended 30th June, 1918, and, for the purposes of comparison, those of the year ended 30th June, 1917:—

Source whence derived.	Collections. 1917-18.			Collections. 1916-17.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Companies' profits in excess of dividends	37,943	9	1	26,484	4	0
Companies' arrears	3135	14	0	3935	17	6
2. Dividends... ..	32,424	8	6	24,967	8	5
3. Lottery prizes	75,937	10	0	69,075	0	0
4. Individuals	84,487	7	3	62,481	14	4
" arrears	26,098	4	10	29,438	4	0
Gross tax	£260,026	13	8	£216,382	8	3
After repayments	£259,869	6	1	£216,279	0	0

The gross collections of this were greater than those of last year by £43,644.

The increase is general, results from every source being greater, clearly indicating increased prosperity, much of which is, no doubt, as was the case last year, due to war conditions.

Portion of the increase (approximately £18,700) is due to the super tax, but, making due allowance for this special imposition, there is still a fairly substantial margin of increase.

There is also an increase in the number of taxpayers, increases in rate of wages having had the effect of causing many who were previously receiving less than the amount of the exemption to be included for taxation.

An analysis of receipts under the different heads of Income Tax revenue discloses that tax from—

	£
1. Companies' dividends, and profits in excess of dividends, increased by... ..	18,916
2. Lottery prizes increased by	6862
3. Individuals increased by	22,006
	£47,784
Arrears decreased by	4140
Net increase	£43,644

Income Tax, 1917 (Individuals).

The amount collected under this head to 30th June, 1918, was £88,331 16s. 10d., leaving a balance outstanding of £2429 7s. 6d., the greater proportion of which is uncollectable.

Return, Appendix G, shows the total amount of assessable income of individuals derived respectively from (1) business, (2) property, and (3) business and property combined, arranged in groups according to the scale of rates; also number of taxpayers under the various heads and tables of percentages.

Income Tax, 1917 (Companies).

The number of companies liable to the tax was 264, as against 263 in the previous year. The total tax was £123,522 0s. 10d., an increase over the amount shown in the books for 1916 of £20,992 2s. 10d., of which £10,839 is attributable to mining companies, £37 to local companies, £947 to foreign companies, and £9169 to lottery prizes.

Return, Appendix H, contains a complete analysis of assessments under the different heads—Local, Foreign, and Mining Companies.

Return, Appendix H (1) shows actual Income Tax collections up to the 30th June, 1918, in respect of the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Income Tax, 1918.

No alterations have been made in the statutory deductions by way of exemptions or in the scale of rates, which remain as previously. A super tax, however, of 10 per cent. additional tax in the case of individuals whose incomes amount to or exceed £200, and of 20 per cent. in the case of companies, was imposed by "The Land Tax and Income Tax Amendment Act, 1917." The total amount added thereunder in the assessment books to the 30th June, 1918, was £19,788, of which

£7802 was in respect of individuals, and £11,986 in respect of companies.

Income Tax, 1918 (Individuals).

The amount of tax, including super tax, on books from this source on the 30th June, 1918, was £101,199 3s., of which £84,482 6s. 8d. was collected to that date. The number of individuals assessed was 21,576, being an increase compared with the number of assessments for the year 1917 of over 1500.

Income Tax, 1918 (Companies).

There were 282 companies assessed up to the 30th June, 1918, the gross amount of tax, including tax on lottery prizes, being £147,678 15s., a substantial increase over last year's figures, consequent upon the super tax and increased profits in each group.

The amount collected to the 30th June, 1918, was £146,305 7s. 7d.

Probate Duty.

By 8 George V. No. 10, which came into force on the 12th October, 1917, the Acts imposing duties on the estates of deceased persons, which had hitherto been under the direction and management of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, are now administered by the Commissioner of Taxes.

The total collections from this source during the year ended 30th June, 1918, amounted to £51,208 4s. 7d.; deducting refunds, £520 1s. 5d., the net receipts were £50,688 3s. 2d.

Inspection of Machinery Fees, 1917-18.

Fees for the inspection of machinery, collected by the Department in the year 1917-18, amounted to £1142 19s. 6d., a decrease of £100 0s. 6d. as compared with the amount collected for the year 1916-17. This must not be taken as an indication that fewer inspections were made in this than last year, the fact that demands which are usually issued in the month of June, not having been issued until July being responsible therefor.

Statement of Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
(1) Land Tax	84,715	6	11
(2) Income Tax	260,026	13	8
(3) Machinery Fees	1142	19	6
(4) Probate Duty... ..	51,208	4	7
	£397,093	4	8

Repayments, Land Tax and Income Tax	£171	8	2
Repayments, Probate Duty	520	1	5
	691	9	7

Total Net Revenue £396,401 15 1

General.

I have again to express my thanks to the Commissioner of Police, and the officers and men of his Department, for their valuable services in carrying out the many requirements of this Department.

To the Government Printer my cordial thanks are also due for his ready suggestions and assistance in the choice of suitable material for the preparation of forms, &c., and his courteous and prompt attention to all requirements.

Staff.

Again this year the officers of the Department have experienced an unusually strenuous time, and are deserving of credit for the manner in which the multifarious duties have been carried out. Many of these duties have compelled me to require their attendance at night, a course which I regret having to adopt, but which was, under the circumstances, unavoidable.

I have, &c.,

H. E. DOWNIE,
Commissioner of Taxes.

The Honourable the Treasurer.

APPENDIX A.

NOV 26 1918

RETURN showing Capital Value, Value of Improvements, and Unimproved Value of the Properties in each District for the Years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

District.	1915.			1916.			1917.		
	Capital Value.	Value of Improvements.	Unimproved Value.	Capital Value.	Value of Improvements.	Unimproved Value.	Capital Value.	Value of Improvements.	Unimproved Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beaconsfield.....	803,963	424,659	379,304	821,623	435,604	386,019	828,916	443,778	385,138
Bothwell	614,030	165,829	448,201	611,882	166,191	445,691	605,817	165,973	439,844
Brighton	500,448	239,821	260,627	505,671	244,867	260,804	506,935	245,650	261,285
Bruny	70,639	38,814	31,825	110,292	65,898	44,394	110,274	65,898	44,376
Campbell Town.....	560,474	171,412	389,062	560,324	171,253	389,071	559,844	173,992	385,852
Circular Head	797,674	319,517	478,157	862,860	357,220	505,640	905,224	377,402	527,822
Clarence	516,787	284,598	232,189	542,317	290,931	251,386	556,629	302,613	254,016
Deloraine	940,990	428,019	512,980	944,707	430,603	514,104	946,777	432,166	514,611
Devonport	775,381	409,683	365,698	808,200	430,647	377,553	815,016	437,383	377,633
Emu Bay.	1,091,699	524,778	566,921	1,186,124	588,882	597,242	1,209,928	606,309	603,619
Esperance	315,909	222,624	93,285	434,498	311,083	123,415	432,280	311,080	121,200
Evandale	753,413	238,097	515,316	654,569	199,851	454,718	655,299	201,533	453,766
Fingal	484,098	195,926	288,172	497,083	199,791	297,292	496,794	199,399	297,395
Flinders	34,091	11,879	22,212	39,626	13,344	26,282	55,837	16,374	39,463
George Town.....	182,211	71,737	110,474	180,344	71,428	108,916	171,818	73,738	98,110
Glamorgan.	157,244	63,410	93,834	157,935	64,279	93,656	157,897	64,726	93,171
Glenorchy	738,970	364,020	374,950	761,158	372,375	388,783	871,731	402,221	469,510
Gormanston	25,538	22,050	3488	25,527	22,050	3477	26,424	22,957	3467
Green Ponds	267,759	125,289	142,470	266,808	125,548	141,260	268,375	126,113	142,262
Hamilton	676,285	202,861	473,424	689,643	213,352	476,291	690,703	214,884	475,819
Hobart	5,105,030	2,744,789	2,360,241	5,272,897	2,842,839	2,430,058	5,330,967	2,888,553	2,442,414
Huon	660,974	481,032	179,942	942,460	721,208	221,252	867,064	662,474	204,590
Kentish	849,306	446,452	402,854	878,457	456,344	422,113	878,348	456,923	421,425
Kingborough.....	500,936	275,160	225,776	519,042	288,383	230,659	524,580	291,203	233,377
King Island	386,781	150,684	236,097	392,195	152,678	239,517	418,736	161,715	257,021
Latrobe	659,572	344,970	314,602	658,328	344,127	314,201	660,678	346,192	314,486
Launceston.....	3,412,116	1,884,658	1,527,458	3,452,055	1,903,714	1,548,341	3,564,736	2,000,021	1,564,715
Leven	975,605	503,120	472,485	1,018,387	508,776	509,611	1,049,157	527,141	522,016
Lilydale	397,814	177,574	220,240	409,561	181,852	227,709	450,585	200,951	249,634
Longford	1,114,704	367,524	747,180	1,104,200	371,446	732,754	1,090,130	367,167	722,963
New Norfolk	582,269	392,323	189,946	599,896	403,882	196,014	599,212	402,881	196,331
New Town	652,543	378,665	273,878	755,201	421,985	333,216	768,979	433,510	335,469
Oatlands	779,699	269,731	509,968	781,337	272,438	508,899	783,984	275,186	508,798
Penguin	579,243	270,065	309,178	580,947	271,070	309,877	585,059	273,926	311,133
Port Cygnet	459,382	335,677	123,705	660,776	470,721	190,055	607,127	436,572	170,555
Portland	98,983	65,157	33,826	98,635	64,413	34,222	102,331	66,270	36,061
Queenborough	770,804	407,037	363,767	808,101	436,041	372,060	900,716	448,062	452,654
Queenstown.....	111,297	93,862	17,435	108,992	91,882	17,110	109,145	91,857	17,288
Richmond	346,012	162,662	183,350	347,007	163,772	183,235	348,110	164,113	183,997
Ringarooma	403,113	202,278	200,835	442,654	218,132	224,522	461,773	227,089	234,684
Ross	363,153	93,375	269,778	363,118	93,385	269,733	363,183	93,463	269,720
Scottsdale	361,828	175,481	186,347	366,246	176,075	190,171	384,288	186,731	197,557
Sorell.....	368,609	183,028	185,581	374,143	188,274	185,869	368,758	185,073	183,685
Spring Bay	141,646	53,636	88,019	141,409	53,621	87,788	140,924	53,223	87,701
St. Leonards	610,214	227,830	382,384	616,243	232,373	383,870	661,807	260,823	400,984
Strahan	23,551	17,193	6358	23,592	17,253	6339	23,580	17,251	6329
Table Cape	1,062,482	446,830	615,652	1,135,930	493,011	642,919	1,203,339	530,611	672,728
Tasman	111,902	69,641	42,261	112,384	70,236	42,148	113,909	71,713	42,196
Waratah	139,887	76,142	63,745	141,504	77,193	64,311	147,712	80,380	67,332
Westbury	907,350	362,664	544,686	901,206	362,313	538,893	909,464	367,594	541,870
Zeehan	157,268	126,872	30,396	156,964	126,730	30,234	156,409	126,205	30,204
Totals	33,401,685	16,311,135	17,090,550	34,825,058	17,251,364	17,573,694	35,447,336	17,579,062	17,868,274

TOTALS in respect of the Years 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914.

Year.	Capital Value.	Value of Improvements.	Unimproved Value.
	£	£	£
1911.....	30,924,993	14,436,118	16,488,875
1912.....	31,146,771	14,788,523	16,358,248
1913.....	31,906,239	15,194,589	16,711,650
1914	32,811,303	15,812,462	16,998,841

NOTE.—In 1913 the Valuation Roll for the District of Beaconsfield was revised, with the result that a substantial increase was made in both the Capital and Unimproved Value. These increases should have been shown in 1914, but the necessary alterations in the figures were inadvertently omitted. As a consequence the increase would, in the absence of explanation, appear to have occurred in 1916. The Return has now been corrected.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Number of Landowners in the State liable to Land Tax on the 31st March, 1917, classified according to Area held.

Area.		Number of Owners.
Acres.		
Under 5		14,730
5 and under 20		2403
20 " " 50		3253
50 " " 100		3592
100 " " 150		2355
150 " " 200		1276
200 " " 300		1361
300 " " 500		1260
500 " " 750		625
750 " " 1000		248
1000 " " 1500		246
1500 " " 2000		115
2000 " " 3000		131
3000 " " 5000		117
5000 and over		180
Total		31,892

APPENDIX C.

RETURN showing the Number of Landowners in the State liable to Land Tax on the 31st March, 1917, classified according to Capital Value of Land held.

Capital Value.		Number of Owners.
£.	£.	
Under 200		9858
200 and under 350		4487
350 " " 500		3471
500 " " 750		3887
750 " " 1000		2170
1000 " " 1250		1523
1250 " " 1500		1039
1500 " " 2000		1516
2000 " " 2500		931
2500 " " 5000		1865
5000 " " 10,000		716
10,000 " " 15,000		223
15,000 " " 20,000		81
20,000 " " 25,000		45
25,000 " " 30,000		30
30,000 " " 40,000		23
40,000 " " 50,000		12
50,000 " " 60,000		2
60,000 " " 70,000		3
70,000 " " 80,000		—
80,000 and over		10
Total		31,892

APPENDIX D.

RETURN showing the Number of Landowners in the State liable to Land Tax on the 31st March, 1917, classified according to Unimproved Value of Land held.

Unimproved Value.		Number of Owners.
£.	£.	
Under 100		11,660
100 and under 200		6357
200 " " 350		4639
350 " " 500		2166
500 " " 750		2209
750 " " 1000		1138
1000 " " 1250		817
1250 " " 1500		531
1500 " " 2000		732
2000 " " 2500		404
2500 " " 5000		713
5000 " " 10,000		343
10,000 " " 15,000		95
15,000 " " 20,000		48
20,000 " " 25,000		14
25,000 " " 30,000		7
30,000 " " 40,000		6
40,000 " " 50,000		6
50,000 " " 60,000		3
60,000 " " 70,000		1
70,000 " " 80,000		1
80,000 and over		2
Total		31,892

APPENDIX E.
GRADUATED Land Tax on Unimproved Values—Year 1917.

Unimproved Value Class.	Taxpayers (Owners).	Taxable Amount under Graduated Rates.										Per cent.	Average per Taxpayer.	Tax by Composite Rates.		
														Total Tax.	Per Taxpayer (Average).	Per £1 of Taxable Amount (Average).
	No.	Per cent.	£2500 & under.	Over £2500 to £5000.	Over £5000 to £15,000.	Over £15,000 to £30,000.	Over £30,000 to £50,000.	Over £50,000 to £80,000.	Over £80,000.	Total Amount.	£	%	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
£2500 and under	30,678	96·19	9,562,772	—	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	9,562,772	311·7	53·75	39,844 17 8	1 6 0	—	1
Over £2500 to £5000	702	2·20	1,755,000	629,620	—	—	—	—	—	2,384,620	3397	13·40	10,591 15 5	15 1 9	—	1·066
" £5000 " £15,000	425	1·33	1,062,500	1,062,500	1,306,943	—	—	—	—	3,431,943	8075	19·29	18,129 6 7	42 13 2	—	1·268
" £15,000 " £30,000	68	·21	170,000	170,000	680,000	314,905	—	—	—	1,334,905	19,631	7·50	8139 18 8	119 14 1	—	1·463
" £30,000 " £50,000	12	·04	30,000	30,000	120,000	180,000	110,106	—	—	470,106	39,175	2·65	3261 6 0	271 15 6	—	1·665
" £50,000 " £80,000	5	·02	12,500	12,500	50,000	75,000	100,000	56,929	—	306,929	61,386	1·72	2343 12 1	468 14 5	—	1·832
£80,000 and over	2	·01	5000	5000	20,000	30,000	40,000	60,000	140,704	300,704	150,352	1·69	2752 2 6	1376 1 3	—	2·197
Total over £2500	1214	3·81	3,035,000	1,909,620	2,176,943	599,905	250,106	116,929	140,704	8,229,207	6779	46·25	45,218 1 3	37 4 11	—	1·319
Grand Total Unimproved Value ...	31,892	100·00	12,597,772	1,909,620	2,176,943	599,905	250,106	116,929	140,704	17,791,979	558	100·00	85,062 18 11	2 13 4	—	1·147
Ditto per cent. to Total ...	—	—	70·80	10·73	12·24	3·37	1·41	0·66	0·79	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Proportion of Tax levied under each specific rate	—	—	£ s. d. 52,490 14 4	£ s. d. 49945 18 9	£ s. d. 13,605 17 10	£ s. d. 4374 6 2	£ s. d. 22084 4 4	£ s. d. 1096 4 2	£ s. d. 1465 13 4	£ s. d. 85,062 18 11	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—A person with, say, £14,000 Taxable Property pays rate of 1d. on £2500, 1½d. on £2500, and 1½d. on balance (£9000).

APPENDIX F.
AMOUNT of Land Tax on Files and Collections to the 30th June, 1918, on account of each of the Years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Year.	Amount of Tax on Files.	Amount Collected to 30th June, 1918.	Amount Outstanding at 30th June, 1918.
1915	£ s. d. 81,581 9 5	£ s. d. 81,222 12 10	£ s. d. 358 16 7
1916	83,746 16 1	83,414 13 0	332 3 1
1917	85,062 2 10	84,231 9 6	830 13 4

APPENDIX G.

INCOME TAX, 1917.—INDIVIDUAL DIVISION.

TABLE showing Approximately Distribution of Taxpayers, Gross Income, Abatements, Taxable Income, and Tax under Business and Property respectively, and also against the various Classes of Income.

Incomes.†	Taxpayers.				Estimated Gross Income.†		Abatement.		Estimated Taxable Income.				Nominal Tax Rate per £ Taxable.		Estimated Tax under—				Rate of Tax per £1.		
	Business.	Property.	Business and Pro- perty Combined.	Total.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Effective Amount.†		Per Taxpayer (Nominal).	Business.	Property.	Business and Pro- perty Combined.	Total.‡	Business.	Property.	Business and Pro- perty Combined.	Total.*	Taxable and Gross Income (Business, Property, and perty Combined).		
								£	%											£	%
Under £100 ...	4	94	31	129	0.65	14,272	0.31	8944	70	86	3667	1575	5328	3	8	1	124	34	159	7.16	2.67
£ 100 to £ 125...	1284	137	153	1574	7.89	169,294	3.62	93,533	60	59,686	7956	8119	75,761	746	257	4234	257	174	1177	3.73	1.67
£ 125 " £ 150...	5198	190	617	6005	30.09	809,332	17.33	297,363	50	440,652	17,423	53,894	511,969	4234	8	8	4334	728	5534	2.59	1.64
£ 150 " £ 250...	6434	367	1386	8187	41.02	1,488,083	31.86	324,334	40	899,658	56,103	207,988	1,163,749	13,224	8,10	13,224	1843	3627	18,694	3.86	3.02
£ 250 " £ 350...	1153	162	591	1906	9.55	552,254	11.82	56,633	30	296,098	42,726	156,797	495,621	4 1/2	8,10	5648	1416	3198	10,262	4.97	4.46
£ 350 " £ 400...	255	39	159	453	2.27	168,878	3.61	8973	20	89,216	14,074	56,615	159,905	5 1/2	8,10	1952	505	1275	3732	5.60	5.30
£ 400 " £ 700...	513	88	473	1074	5.38	545,552	11.68	—	—	256,934	45,404	243,154	545,552	5 1/2	8,10,12	6098	1769	6075	13,942	6.13	6.13
£ 700 " £ 900...	92	27	97	216	1.08	169,260	3.62	—	—	71,439	21,108	76,713	169,260	5 1/2	8,10,12	1854	879	2103	4836	6.86	6.86
£ 900 " £ 1000...	29	9	28	66	0.33	62,061	1.33	—	—	27,397	8577	26,087	62,061	5 1/2	8,10,12	770	368	745	1883	7.28	7.28
£ 1000 " £ 1500...	66	23	90	179	0.90	217,368	4.65	—	—	80,015	28,493	108,860	217,368	5 1/2	8,10,12	2569	1300	3437	7306	8.07	8.07
£ 1500 to £ 2000...	17	4	44	65	0.32	110,552	2.37	—	—	29,433	7183	73,936	110,552	5 1/2	8,10,12	1109	326	2691	4126	8.96	8.96
£ 2000 and over...	31	11	61	103	0.52	364,518	7.80	—	—	123,772	28,682	212,064	364,518	5 1/2	8,10,12	6334	1371	9968	17,673	11.64	11.64
Total ...	15,076	1151	3730	19,957	100.00	4,671,424	100.00	789,780	—	2,374,386	281,456	1,225,802	3,881,644	...	...	44,539	10,730	34,055	89,324	5.52	4.59

* The tax on Dividends of Companies is not included. † Details are approximate. ‡ Incomes from Dividends not included. § Not including Statutory Deduction and Deduction for Children.

APPENDIX H.
INCOME TAX—Companies Return—1917.
Mining Companies.

Dividends.			Profits in Excess of Dividends.	
No. of Items.	Taxable Amount.	Amount of Tax.	Taxable Amount.	Amount of Tax.
23	£ 296,657	£ s. d. 13,895 7 11	£ 216,895	£ s. d. 10,844 15 0

COMPANIES—other than Mining—having their Head Offices in Tasmania.

Dividends.			Profits in Excess of Dividends.	
No. of Items.	Taxable Amount.	Amount of Tax.	Taxable Amount.	Amount of Tax.
142	£ 221,439	£ s. d. 11,071 19 11	£ 152,787	£ s. d. 7639 7 0
From Lottery Prizes 1	823,500	69,075 0 0		
Total.....	1,044,939	80,146 19 11		

COMPANIES—other than Mining—Head Offices not in Tasmania.

Profits.		
No. of Items.	Taxable Amount.	Amount of Tax.
98	£ 219,911	£ s. d. 10,995 11 0

Total Number of Companies..... 264

Tax from Dividends.....	£ s. d. 24,967 7 10
Tax from Lottery Prizes	69,075 0 0
Tax from local Companies' Profits in excess of Dividends.	18,484 2 0
Tax from Foreign Companies' Profits	10,995 11 0
	£123,522 0 10

APPENDIX H1.
RETURN showing Actual Income Tax Collections up to the 30th June, 1918, in respect of each of the Years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Year.	Actual Collection up to the 30th June, 1918.
1913	£ s. d. 150,022 6 11
1914	158,186 4 1
1915	157,466 13 9
1916	178,502 9 7
1917	211,908 0 3

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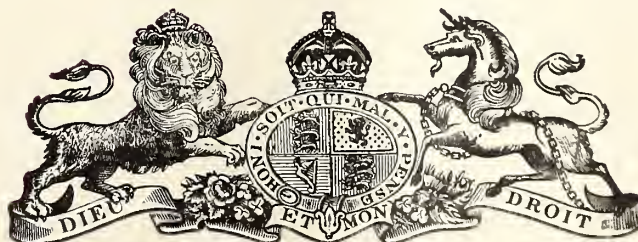
REPORT

FOR

1917-18

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

1st October, 1918.

MEMORANDUM for the Honourable the Minister for Lands and Works.

I HAVE the honour to present herewith the report of the Consultative Board in connection with the Hydro-Electric Department for the three and a half months from the 15th March to the 30th June, 1918.

M. W. SIMMONS,
Chairman Consultative Board.

Hydro-Electric Department, Hobart.

REPORT OF THE CONSULTATIVE BOARD FOR THE PERIOD
15TH MARCH, 1918, TO 30TH JUNE, 1918.

1. On the 15th March last the undersigned were requested by you to act as a Consultative Board in connection with the Hydro-Electric Department until the 31st December, 1918. The duties of the Board were indicated by you as follows:—

- (a) To generally supervise the organisation of the Department, with a view to making any recommendation for improvements and economy.
- (b) All estimates for new construction before going to the Minister to be submitted to the Board.
- (c) All recommendations to the Minister for the sale of blocks of power exceeding 200 horse-power to be first submitted by the General Manager to the Board for its concurrence, and each recommendation to include specific details as to the surplus power remaining thereafter available for sale.
- (d) To collectively and individually bring to the notice of the Minister and/or General Manager any matter they might consider of benefit to the Department.
- (e) To assist the Minister and/or General Manager by a recommendation on any subject connected with the Department which may be referred to them.
- (f) The Board were also requested, in conjunction with the General Manager to make recommendations for your consideration dealing with the permanent constitution and other powers of the Board, and the future management of the Department.

2. *Meetings.*—During the three and a half months between the 15th March and 30th June the Board were called together on eight occasions for the purpose of conferring with the General Manager on various matters. All the members of the Board were present at seven of the meetings, and two members present at the eighth. The Board has also made a three-days' visit of inspection to the works at the Great Lake and Waddamana.

In addition to the matters referred to, opportunity has been taken by the different members of the Board of acquiring knowledge of the business of the Department.

3. *Departmental Organisation.*—The Board has had an opportunity of considering the Organisation and General Instructions prepared by the General Manager for the management of the Department, and subject to the following observations consider them sufficient for the present working of the Department:—

This Organisation, as will be seen from the annual report of the General Manager, divides the Department up into six branches, each of which is in the direct charge of an officer specially selected for the purpose, and, in the case of technical

branches, who possesses the exact technical qualifications required. The large amount of important work dealt with by each branch requires the undivided attention of each branch head, and, further, necessitates the special qualifications which have been referred to.

The General Manager, under present circumstances, has to give his personal attention, not only to the general supervision of the Department's work and the co-ordination of the various branches, but also to a large mass of detail work, and he has represented to the Board that, particularly in view of the new works in contemplation, it is an imperative necessity that at a very early date an additional officer should be appointed to assist him in what may be termed the general management of the Department:

This officer should possess not only the requisite and essential technical knowledge, but also a general capacity for administration, in order to enable him, not only to relieve the General Manager from the present necessity of his giving personal attention to so much detail work, but also to be capable of acting as Sub-manager of the Department and Deputy in the case of the temporary absence of the General Manager at any time.

Such an addition to the staff would allow the General Manager more freedom to concentrate his attention on the more important work of the Department.

The insight which members of the Board have now had into the Department's work enables it to say that it strongly supports this view, and considers that as soon as it is possible to secure an officer with the required capabilities this additional appointment should be made.

4. *New Construction.*—The works under this heading carried out during the period the Board has held Office were sanctioned before the institution of the Board, so no estimates or new construction were considered for the period covered by this report.

5. *Constitution.*—In accordance with your request to give consideration to the establishment of a permanent constitution, the Board devoted considerable attention to the matter, and made recommendations, embodied in a draft Bill, and submitted same for your consideration.

In connection with the suggestions made in the draft Bill for the operation, control, and management of the Department, the Board desires to call your attention to their suggestions dealing with finance and accounts. In the opinion of the Board it is desirable that no time should be lost in separating the accounts of this Department from the general Treasury accounts and establishing them on the same basis as would be adopted if the Department was being managed as a purely commercial enterprise by a private company. The suggestions made in the draft Bill are designed to accomplish this.

6. *Accounts.*—The accounts for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1918, have been examined thoroughly by the Board, and we are of opinion that the results shown by same very clearly set out the year's operations; but we feel sure that the difficulties in preparing these accounts will get greater year by year under the present system of bookkeeping, due to the Treasury method of dealing with all moneys.

If the Board's suggestion as to separation of the Department's accounts from the general Treasury accounts is carried out, it will tend to the simplification of the system of bookkeeping considerably, reduce the work of the Accounts Branch, and enable the annual accounts to be produced more expeditiously.

Until the Department has proper control of its own finances it will be impossible to create the necessary depreciation funds and repairs and renewals reserves, and although in the past the surplus has been insufficient to start creating these, it would appear that in the very near future the profits will admit of same, and any accounts produced then without making provision for these funds would be incorrect and misleading.

M. W. SIMMONS, Chairman.
GORDON L. CREASEY, } Members.
C. E. WEBSTER, }

To the Hon. the Minister for Lands and Works.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER.

Hydro-Electric Department,
Hobart, 1st October, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present herewith my third annual report, covering the fourth year of the work of the Hydro-Electric Department, viz., the period of the financial year 1917-18.

CONSTRUCTION.

General Extension Work.—A considerable amount of construction work has been in progress during the year under review.

No new expenditure on extensions was authorised in last year's Estimates, but the work done has been in the direction of completing work authorised the previous year. The portions of the scheme on which principal work has been done during the year are as follows :—

- (1) The completion of the extension of the Main Transmission Line to Electrona, North-West Bay.
- (2) The completion and erection of an outdoor type high-tension substation at Electrona for the purpose of supplying power to the Hydro-Electric Power and Metallurgical Limited for making calcium carbide.
- (3) The construction of a water supply for this substation.
- (4) The completion of the new 5-foot diameter wood-pipe line alongside the original one.
- (5) The construction of a 49-inch high-pressure wood-pipe to join on to the 5-foot wood-pipe mentioned above at the valve-house at the top, to about the 800-foot level at the bottom, this pipe having been ordered as an alternative to a portion of the 49-inch steel-pipe originally contemplated, the steel for which has not been obtainable.
- (6) The construction of piers and anchors for the eventual 49-inch steel-pipe.
- (7) A new 24-inch rivetted steel-pipe line from the bottom end of the 49-inch wood-pipe line to the power-station.
- (8) The widening of a short length of the canal originally built for 10,000 horse-power to a capacity good for 20,000 horse-power.
- (9) The construction of permanent fish screens at the Great Lake dam.
- (10) The preparation of the foundations and super-structure for the outdoor extensions of the Hobart substation.
- (11) The erection of a fourth cable on the transmission-line to act as a standby in case of one of the other cables failing.
- (12) The preparation of foundations for No. 3 Turbo-alternator unit, for the new bank of transformers, and the consequent extension of the transformer-room at the power-house, and an increase in the capacity of the tailrace.

With the exception of Items 5, 6, 7, and 12, the work mentioned above has been completed.

The following statement covers briefly the work done on the main items, and the position of affairs at the end of the financial year.—

(1) *North-West Bay Transmission-Line.*—The North-West Bay transmission-line was built partly by contract, and partly by day labour.

A contract was let the year before to Messrs. Hart and Frost, of Margate, covering the construction and erection of the wooden towers from Hobart to Electrona. A certain portion of this work was satisfactorily completed by the contractors, the balance being completed by their sub-contractors, Messrs. Langmaid and Dalco.

The hanging of the insulators, the stringing of the cables, and the construction of the telephone service was done by the Department itself by day labour, and the line was completed and ready for service two weeks before the company was ready for power.

This extension has now been in service for six months, and has been subjected to very severe weather conditions, and has withstood the strain, both mechanically and electrically, in a satisfactory manner.

(2) *Electrona Substation*.—After an annoying delay of three months on the wharf in New York awaiting a steamer, the electrical equipment for the Department's Electrona Substation, arrived safely early in 1918, except for one or two small items which are not yet to hand, but which have not prevented the station being put into service.

The station was completed, and set to work with due expedition, and has been in operation at varying loads since March 15th last. Unfortunately it has been running at very light loads, except for two or three weeks.

This substation is of considerable interest in that it is a new departure in Australian electrical engineering, as the whole of the apparatus, apart from the low-tension switch gear and the measuring instruments, is out of doors.

(3) *North-West Bay Water Supply*.—Owing to the fact that no water supply existed at Electrona, it became necessary to construct a small water supply scheme to provide cooling water for the substation transformers. The scheme involved the construction of a small weir, a pumping-station, and a rising-main, also a cooling-tower at the substation to economise water.

Provision has also been made in this water supply to supply water to the carbide works under an arrangement by which the company shares the annual costs.

(4) *Forty-nine-inch Wood Pipe-line*.—I intimated in my last annual report that arising from our inability to secure the necessary material for the 49-inch steel pipe, authorised the previous year, I was having experiments made on the mainland on a special high-pressure wood pipe to replace the top portion of the originally proposed new steel line. The result of the experiments and tests were eminently satisfactory, and as a result a contract was let with the Australian Wood Pipe Company for a 49-inch wood pipe-line, to run from the valve-house to the top of the steep fall at about the 800-foot level. The construction of this new pipe-line is well under way, the foundations have been completed, and there appears to be no doubt that the line will be in service as soon as it is required.

(5) *Forty-nine-inch Steel Pipe*.—As the 49-inch steel pipe-line is an eventual necessity, the construction of the piers and anchors therefor has been used as a stock job, and considerable progress has been made.

(6) *Twenty-four-inch Steel Pipe*.—When it became clear that the 49-inch steel pipe-line would not be obtainable from England or America, and that a lengthy period would probably elapse before a pipe of this size could, under any circumstances, be made in Australia, it became necessary to take some steps to supply the necessary water for the operation of the third unit in the power-station to meet our immediate commitments. After lengthy enquiries throughout the whole of Australia, it was found that the only steel available would build at the most a 24-inch steel pipe-line, and a contract was let for the pipes for such a line with Messrs. Mephan Ferguson and Company, of Footscray. The bulk of the pipes for this line have been built and delivered, and are now in the course of erection.

As at the time there was a possibility of an extended shortage of pipe material it was decided to purchase, if possible, sufficient steel plates in Australia to build a second 24-inch steel pipe, so that if the worst came to the worst, a second line could be built. Sufficient steel was secured, and as soon as a decision was come to that a second line would not be required, the plates were disposed of at a rate which covered our expenses.

(7) *Canal*.—As will be remembered a small section near the top of the canal was excavated in the first instance for only 10,000 horse-power, whereas the bulk of the canal was capable of discharging sufficient water to develop 20,000 horse-power. The opportunity was taken during the light loads of last summer to widen this section to bring it up to the capacity of the rest of the canal.

(8) *Hobart Substation*.—The foundations and super-structure for the 4000 K.V.A. extension of the Hobart substation at New Town has been completed for several months, awaiting the arrival of the necessary machinery. This machinery has, as you are already aware, been in transit from the manufacturers' works since September, 1917, and waited on the wharf in New York for nearly six months, in addition to being lost in transit between Pittsburgh and New York for over two months. Word was received at about the end of the financial year that shipment had been effected, and I am glad to be able to say that at the time of writing, except for a few small items which are still on the water, the whole of the necessary equipment has been delivered.

(9) *Main Transmission-line*.—The 4th wire for the transmission-line, with the necessary insulators, being the first portion of the second circuit, was delivered during the financial year, and was transported along the line, and erected in place without interruption to service.

(10) *Power-station Extensions*.—The foundations at the power-station which had already been prepared for a third 5000 horse-power unit were altered to enable them to accommodate the 8000 horse-power unit on order.

The transformer-room has also been extended, and is now of the same length as the main turbine-room, and the necessary concrete to carry the transformers and switch-gear is being placed.

In Appendix F. will be found a number of illustrations of type construction in vogue throughout the Department's work.

It is intended to generally standardise equipments, and as far as possible to adhere to such standards throughout the whole of our operations.

Appendix A gives a statement of the expenditure on both the first stage of the scheme, as well as on subsequent extensions completed or in progress.

OPERATION.

The operation of the Hydro-Electric portion of the scheme during the period under review has given entire satisfaction. Except for the usual minor troubles associated with plants of this character, the whole of the machinery from the Great Lake to New Town has more than realised anticipations: The plant has been inspected from end to end periodically, and maintained in proper working order and condition.

During the last year the North-West Bay transmission-line extension has been put into service, as also has the Electrona substation.

A considerable amount of anxiety was felt as to how the plant would behave when the large carbide furnace of the Hydro-Electric Company was first put into service. This furnace consumes over 3000 horse-power, and it was feared that the starting-kick, and consequent surge, might have some serious effect on the steady operation of our plant, which was, even under normal conditions, already overloaded. As a result of consultations between the Company's engineers and ourselves, special starting arrangements were made, which allowed of the furnace coming on to our mains without any appreciable disturbance. As regards the effect of the furnace on our system, in normal operation I do not anticipate any dislocation once the Company's workmen have become used to their work, as during the short time the furnace was in operation during the period under review, only one serious surge occurred, due to a cause which I think will be obviated by experience.

Six interruptions to supply occurred during the year, power being off for periods varying from 1 minute to 7 minutes, a total of 17 minutes for the year, which represents an operating time-efficiency of 99.997 per cent., and this is particularly satisfactory in view of the facts that the whole of the plant has been in continuous service that only one transmission-line circuit was available, and that none of the interruptions were due to failures in plant. On five out of the six occasions, the interruptions were caused by the protective apparatus on the system actuating, and thus safeguarding the equipment, the remaining one being due to a fault in operation.

Owing to the delay in the delivery of various machinery on order, it became necessary to take special steps to deal with the demand. The steps taken were as follows:—

- (1) By a structural alteration to the main turbines by which an additional amount of power was enabled to be generated as an overload.
- (2) By consolidating and bringing into operation to the best advantage the steam plant at the disposal of the Department.
- (3) By using the economic instrument of increasing the schedule rates for domestic electricity, and thus bringing about a reduction in the demand on the system.

No comments are necessary in regard to the first two expedients, except to say that the results achieved were satisfactory, but in regard to No. 3 it may be desirable to comment.

Basing my calculations on the results of the previous year, together with the anticipated demands of the two new companies, it became evident that pending the arrival of the machinery, which was so very much overdue, owing to circumstances arising from the war, there would be a greater demand for electricity than our resources could cope with. Almost simultaneously it became apparent that increases were inevitable for various reasons in the price of domestic coal, gas, wood, and kerosene. Now, the invariable result of increases in the price of commodities, such as these, is an increase in the demand for alternatives, and the only alternative to these commodities mentioned is electricity.

It is a practical impossibility to prevent by regulation, consumers having electrical installations increasing their use, and the only practical expedient to ensure economy and prevent the otherwise inevitable rush on to our system was to increase the prices; consequently the price for domestic lighting was increased from fivepence to sixpence per unit, and that for domestic power from one penny to three half-pence per unit.

The result was eminently satisfactory, as will be observed from the statistics in Appendix H., as the increase in the maximum demand by our general A.C. consumers was only a little over 11 per cent., as against an increase the previous year of 60 per cent.

These results were achieved in spite of the fact that the increase in the number of units sold for the same purpose increased by 41 per cent.

This reduced maximum demand enabled us to just get through the winter, but the plant everywhere was overloaded to the limit of safety.

Had the expedient not been adopted the result would have been that portions of the plant would have been so much overloaded as to have burnt out, and have been irreplaceable in less than 12 months.

The action taken was by no means singular, as owing to either increased manufacturing costs or shortage in equipment, the majority of the electrical supply concerns of Australia, Europe, and America, have had to do the same, whilst in many instances further action has been taken, where legislative powers have permitted, by absolutely prohibiting the use of electricity for certain domestic and general use.

From a financial point of view the results were that the extra revenue received on account of the temporary increase in rates was £997 during the year, whilst the cost of operating the steam plant as shown in the accounts was £1220.

I should here like to direct your attention to the fact that the results achieved in the Operation branch during the year have only been at the expense of a very heavy strain on the staff concerned, and special credit is due to the then chief operator, Mr. Chappell, and particularly to the power-station superintendent, Mr. Curtis, the transmission-line superintendent, Mr. Wilkinson, the Engineer in charge of the Hobart substation, Mr. G. Howe, and Mr. C. B. Davies, the engineer in charge of the steam plant, whilst an excessive burden has been thrown upon the head office and district staffs in effecting arrangements by which the demand on the system was reduced to a point where it could be coped with.

COMMERCIAL.

The financial results of the Department's operations are set out in Appendices B., C., and D., which contain the accounts of the district branch, and bulk supply branch separately, and a consolidated set covering the Department as a whole.

It may be as well to mention that owing to the existing relations between the Department and the Treasury, it is only possible to produce a statement to show the actual position of the Department by opening *pro forma* accounts in our books, covering such items as interest, depreciation, &c. Up to and including the financial year under review, this practice has been unobjectionable, as we have not yet arrived at the position where the final net result is a credit balance after all working expenses and interest liabilities have been met. It is, however, desirable to point out that with the development of the Department an impossible situation will arise under the present system. It is therefore to be hoped that at a very early date the recommendations which have been made to you with a view to remodelling our financial relations with the Treasury will be brought into force, as this will obviate the complications which I can see ahead.

Hobart District Branch.—The results achieved in the retail branch of the Department's work are, under all the circumstances, very satisfactory, as will be observed from the accounts in Appendix B., and the statistics in Appendices G. and H.

From these it will be observed that in spite of the limit which had to be placed upon the use of electricity, and in many cases an absolute prohibition of use for domestic and factory power, this branch has provided interest at 5 per cent. on the capital invested in the district distribution system, including the goodwill of the business purchased from the Hobart Gas Company, paid all its working and management expenses, met its proper proportion of the cost of the consolidation of the substation and steam plants, paid for its bulk-power a price of £6 10s. per kilowatt of maximum demand per annum on a quarterly basis, and still had available the sum of £2765 for depreciation, or for transfer to the general revenue. This balance if invested at 4 per cent. is sufficient to build up a fund which would replace at the right time the whole of the depreciating plant covered by Class II. of the assets referred to in the remarks on depreciation in my last annual report.

These results have been achieved in spite of the generally adverse circumstances, and of the steady increases in the cost of supplies.

Special credit is due to Mr. G. H. Lofts, Hobart district manager, for the way he has contributed to these results.

The following particulars regarding the retail supply in Hobart and suburbs, which are supplementary to those given in Appendix H., will be of interest:—

Number of Units Sold Retail for Various Purposes During the Financial Year.

	Units.
Private Domestic Lighting Consumers	622,324
Contract Verandah Lighting, Government Building, and Municipal and Marine Board, Street, and Wharf Lighting	478,861
Domestic and Office Power Consumers	775,098
Factory Motive Power Consumers	580,564
	<hr/>
	2,456,847

In order to arrive at the above figures it has been necessary to make a complete analysis of all the past records of the undertaking almost since its inception, and the figures given are now for the first time reasonably reliable.

Operation (Bulk Supply Branch).—Appendix C. sets out the financial results of what may be termed the bulk supply branch of the Department for the financial year.

This branch, and the accounts in connection with it, cover the operation of the Hydro-Electric scheme from the headworks right down to the point of delivery to the three big users, viz., the Electrolytic Zinc Company, the Hydro-Electric Company, and the Hobart district branch.

A perusal of these accounts will show that the revenue has increased from £7193, earned in 10½ months, that is at the rate of £8200 per annum, to £17,175, an increase of 113 per cent., whilst the working expenses have only increased by 54 per cent., the balance carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account being £7573, as against £1055 last year.

A study of the Trading Account will show that a considerable proportion of the increase in working expenses over last year is due to the necessity for operating the steam plant, and this special expense should not recur after the current year.

It is also to be noted that the revenue only includes £5600 from the Electrolytic Zinc Company, and covers less than six months' working under the power contract, whereas without much increase in working expenses the revenue from this source for the financial year 1918-19 will be £14,000 at least.

It should also be noted that the revenue includes only £390 from the Hydro-Electric Company's carbide works, whereas in the current year, without considerably increased working costs, the revenue will approximate £8000, and with a full 12 months' working will be £10,000.

It will thus be seen that without any great increase on the debit side, the plant now available will be capable of earning an additional revenue of £16,000 at least, and instead of £6300 odd only being carried forward to the profit and loss account, approximately £22,000 will be carried forward, which will more than meet the whole interest bill.

In view of the fact that the necessary transformer equipment to enable us to supply the Zinc Company's requirements has arrived in Australia, these results are certain to be obtained with the first clear 12 months' run, although should the turbine (the bulk of which has reached New Zealand, and the balance of which should by now be over half-way to Australia) by any chance not arrive, the working expenses may be slightly increased, owing to the necessity which will then arise for the continued operation of the steam plant next Winter; this mischance, however, need not, I think, be anticipated.

The Profit and Loss Account of this branch shows that, calculating interest on all items of the plant, as they became completed, and were embodied in the operating scheme, a deficiency of £7370 remains. I may repeat here that this deficiency would not have existed had it been possible for our consumers to take full advantage of the power available, and thus the revenue for the full 12 months been obtained. Looking at this account from another point of view it indicates that over 2 per cent. profit has been made on the average capital for the year invested in this branch of the Department's undertaking after all working expenses have been met, notwithstanding that full advantage could not be taken of all the power available.

Consolidated Accounts.—The consolidated Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts given in Appendix D are merely a summation of the retail and bulk supply branches.

The Consolidated Profit and Loss Account shows that the total departmental revenue has increased from £25,957 last year, to £37,384 during the year under review, whilst the total departmental working expenses, including interest on the capital invested in the complete revenue earning scheme, has increased from £36,274 to £41,989, that is to say, the revenue has increased by 45 per cent., whilst the total expenditure, including interest, has only increased by 15 per cent.

From another point of view the consolidated results amounts to this, that the Department has paid all its working expenses, and made a profit of $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on the capital invested in the whole scheme averaged over the year.

The balance to the debit of the Interest Account last year was £10,300 odd, whereas this year it is £4600 odd. As has been stated above; this debit balance would have been turned into a considerable credit had the consumers now connected to the system been operating for the whole twelve months, as stated above.

Taken as a whole, therefore, I think these results can be considered under all the circumstances to be very satisfactory; they are a distinct improvement on what was promised when authority was asked of Parliament to incur the necessary expense, and they should be a justification for us to look forward to excellent results in the future.

It may be as well to repeat here what has already been stated from time to time, that we are at present bearing interest charges on capital expended in items of the scheme which are of much greater capacity than is at present being used, and it may be as well to repeat also that the capital cost per horse-power of installation is much higher now than it will be as the scheme develops, and these facts make the general position all the more encouraging.

With the new financial methods which have been recommended in vogue, it will be possible to carry a proper proportion of the year's surplus to the credit of a depreciation or special reserve fund—at present such an action would involve a

vote being passed before it is even known what surplus if any, will remain at the end of the year—which is obviously impracticable. No depreciation fund has been started to date for this and other reasons, viz., that no surplus has so far been available, and any such fund would have been at the expense of Consolidated Revenue.

I consider that under all the present circumstances we are justified in suspending the establishment of a depreciation fund until a surplus is being made, and it is hoped that by that time the new financial methods will be established.

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY.

Owing to the non-arrival of the plant ordered to enable us to supply the full requirements of the Electrolytic Zinc Company under their first block it became impossible to supply the full 4000 horse-power at the date it was required, viz., January last, but a supply of 2500 horse-power was commenced at that time, and continued at that rate for two or three months when we were able to gradually increase it until at the end of the financial year with the modifications we had been able to effect, and the consolidation of the steam plant, it became possible to increase the supply to the full 4000 horse-power of maximum demand.

Steady progress has been made by the Company in developing its works, and a number of small subsidiary industries have either already been undertaken or are in course of development, principal among these being the manufacture of lithophone and zinc oxide, whilst it is proposed to develop a factory for rolling zinc, besides many others of considerable National importance.

The way in which the Company is developing and extending its operations should be a source of gratification to the State.

A number of important indirect advantages have accrued as a result of the establishment in the State of the Electrolytic Zinc Company's works. Steady employment has been given directly by the Company itself to over 300 hands. The importation of its raw material has brought shipping to the port, which would otherwise not have been possible, and has thus enabled an enormous amount of timber and other products to be exported to the markets available, and thus been the cause of considerable special employment in the State. A conservative computation establishes that not less than 2000 souls have been directly provided for as a result of the establishment of this industry at Risdon.

We have been in conference with the Company regarding its future programme, and the indications are that rapid and important developments will be made in the quite near future.

I have been advised by a competent authority that of all the Australian capitals, Hobart is the only one in which the value of property has increased during the past two years, and this can only be attributed to the industrial activity going on in the city as a result of hydro-electric power, whilst industry and employment have probably been less affected by the war in Hobart than elsewhere in the Commonwealth for the same primary reason.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER AND METALLURGICAL COMPANY LIMITED.

The completion of the carbide works of the Hydro-Electric Company at Electrona, near North-West Bay, is a matter of great importance to the State, and of particular gratification to all interested in the Hydro-Electric scheme in that it marks the first step in the realisation of the industrial aspirations of its original promoters. It will involve the establishment of a new industrial centre, which will be of importance to Hobart, and Southern Tasmania in particular, and to the whole of the State generally.

The industry which has been established, viz., one for the manufacture of calcium carbide for use in connection with the production of acetylene is a very important one for the Commonwealth as a whole, and we are fortunate in having been able to attract to Tasmania such an important industry.

After enormous difficulties in the way of securing plant, the factory was completed and ready to operate on May 29th, and a start was at once made, and admirable carbide was produced.

Unfortunately, the electrodes required for the furnaces, which had been ordered by the Company from England, were very much behind time, whilst the first consignment appears to have been of an inferior quality, and, combined with the troubles consequent upon training up a new set of operatives, they became exhausted much more quickly than was anticipated, and, as neither additional

supplies came to hand, nor the Company's own electrode factory was yet in a position to supply, the factory had to close down on June 11th, pending the arrival or manufacture of new electrodes.

In order to provide against a similar occurrence in the future, the Company has embarked upon an electrode factory of its own, but up to the time of writing the factory is not in operation.

It is also pleasing to note that the Company has given notice of its requirement of 6500 horse-power of additional power, and the question of meeting this demand, and of the Company obtaining its own requirements to enable it to use it has been receiving close attention, and it is anticipated that proposals will be placed before Parliament this session to enable the demand to be met.

This Company's activities are expected by no means to be limited to carbide and zinc, and important developments, involving additional power requirements are expected when circumstances allow.

WATER-POWER SURVEY.

A perusal of my last year's annual report under the above heading will indicate that a complete programme of work had been mapped out in connection with the investigation of the water-power available in the State, and that a good start had been made.

This work has been continued during the last year, and very valuable information has been secured.

The following catchment areas have been investigated, or the work already done in connection with them continued:—

- (1) Great Lake.
- (2) Upper Ouse.
- (3) Arthur's Lakes.
- (4) Upper Little Pine River, Lower Ouse Catchment, and Lake Echo.
- (5) Lower Yolande River.
- (6) King River.
- (7) Subsidiary King River.
- (8) River Leven.
- (9) River Derwent.
- (10) River Ouse, from junction with River Shannon to junction with River Derwent.

This work is so important and extensive, and the results obtained so desirable to record, that I propose to commence forthwith on the preparation of a water-power survey report which will be available for general use, and as a permanent record.

I will, however, discuss briefly the progress of the work:—

Central Plateau Schemes.—A reference to Appendix J. of my last year's annual report will show a cluster of important catchment areas numbered one to six, the bulk of which are at an elevation of over 3000 feet above sea level, and which form a large proportion of what is termed the Central Plateau.

Unfortunately, practically the whole of this country was little known from a water point of view until this Department came into existence, and a lot of work has had to be done, and a considerable amount still remains to be done before a definite pronouncement can be made as to the whole of the power available, and the best method of harnessing it.

My scheme of treatment of these catchment areas is to link them up hydraulically and electrically.

It is known that a fall of 2200 feet exists at the Arthur's Lakes, that 1100 feet exists at Waddamana, and that approximately 900 feet head is available between Lake Echo and a power-station, situated near Waddamana, and it is obvious that the more water which can be taken to Arthur's Lakes, the more power will be obtainable from the combined schemes.

The work we have been particularly engaged upon on the Central Plateau during the last year has been to secure data which would enable us to arrive at a decision as to the method to be adopted to secure the best results from this point of view.

It has been established that the bulk of the water on the catchment areas can be diverted at will into the Arthur's Lakes, and also that a considerable portion of it can be turned either one way or the other, leaving a certain balance which can only be used in connection with its own scheme, and we are now working on—and propose to continue during the coming season if funds are provided for the purpose—surveys and designs which will enable us to say exactly what results can be obtained, and at what cost.

I need hardly say that it is evident that the hydraulic and electric combination which is possible on the Central Plateau is almost ideal.

This matter has already been touched upon to some extent in a recent statement made by you, which was published in the press, when it was pointed out that the more water which could be diverted from the Great Lake into Arthur's Lakes, the greater the total power available from the two schemes, and the general Central Plateau scheme is merely a continuation of this principle.

River Derwent.—The bulk of the water which falls on the Central Plateau eventually reaches the River Derwent at present, and the schemes connected with the Central Plateau will all involve water control works.

Further, the source of the River Derwent is Lake St. Clair, which can also be very readily controlled by means of a simple dam.

We have thus a definitely ascertainable minimum flow of water available, which is absolutely controlled, flowing eventually into the Derwent, and this opens up the prospect of valuable water-power all the way along the course of the river.

In order to arrive at the location of the best power sites, the amount of power available at each, and the cost of development, a survey is being made which is well on towards completion of the whole course of the River Derwent, from practically sea-level to its source, and this will enable a definite pronouncement to be made on this subject.

With the head-waters controlled, as in this instance, the problem could be treated not merely as a minimum flow scheme, and with the development of automatic generating stations, a valuable source of power seems to be certain.

King River.—As has already been published, a very valuable water power site exists on the King River at a point not far from Queenstown, the minimum capacity of which has been definitely established as 45,000 horse-power, with prospects of considerably more.

Last year authority was given for the carrying out of engineering explorations, and the preparation of designs in connection with the scheme.

This work has been carried on during the year, the necessary preliminary surveys have been completed, and the foundations for the dam carefully exposed and explored.

Owing to a shortage of labour, the work of diverting the river, and exposing the bed and abutments took longer than was expected, but sufficiently definite results have been obtained for the immediate purpose.

The work which has been done confirms all the original anticipations.

A geological examination has been made into the storage area, and the dam site, by Mr. Hartwell Conder, M.A., A.R.S.M., who was employed by the Department for the purpose, and Mr. Conder has submitted a very valuable report on the subject. This geological report confirms the engineering views that whilst the site of the dam is not ideal, it is one on which a perfectly safe dam can be constructed, and one on which a large and important scheme can be hinged.

The designs in connection with this scheme are well in hand, and are in such a position that work could be commenced at a moment's notice.

Lower King River.—Work in connection with the main King River brought to light a valuable scheme a few miles down stream on the same river, in which 15,000 horse-power can be developed once the main scheme has been constructed.

Preliminary surveys have been made into this, and are available for future use.

Yolande River.—The smaller initial requirements of power by the Mount Lyell Company, in connection with the Mount Read and Rosebery Mines, caused a search to be made for a somewhat smaller scheme in that district which could be harnessed up in the first instance, and a very useful supplement to the original Lake Margaret scheme was laid out in conjunction with the officers of the Mount Lyell Company.

General.—The expenditure on the water-power survey is set out in Schedule A., and I can assure you that it is money well spent, and the results which have been secured are more than sufficient justification for the work being continued.

It is proposed during the forthcoming season, in addition to continuing the work already in progress, to carry out some investigations on the Gordon River, Florentine Valley, Styx River, and in the North-Western portion of the State, whilst a number of smaller propositions have been scheduled for investigation.

In this connection may I draw attention to the fact that the Department is glad to receive information connected with possible water-power schemes anywhere in the State, and any sent along will be gratefully acknowledged and recorded.

I notice a tendency among public bodies to request you to have a survey made of a power-scheme in their particular area. Now, the funds available for water-power surveys are necessarily limited and the whole of the State cannot be covered at once, so that it is essential that we should pick out the most promising to concentrate upon in the first instance. A number of the requests which have been received have not given any indication as to what the idea that power was available had been based on, and it would greatly help the Department if local authorities would, when bringing possible power-sites to notice, state the salient features of the proposal, and give any data they may have which justifies them in asking you to expend further public money in making surveys. You will then have something to go on, and the Department will be able to see at a glance whether or not the scheme is worthy of further investigation.

In press discussions on the subject of water-power, I have noticed from time to time remarks to the effect "that it is desirable to establish a definite water-power policy, and also a scheme of allotting a certain amount of power to certain specified districts for use."

With regard to the question of general policy, I have certainly been under the impression that the Government has already announced quite clearly and definitely that it is its intention to proceed with the development of hydro-electricity with the utmost rapidity, consistent with the State's ability and the requirements. This question, however, is of course a matter for Ministers.

The question is such a big one, and fraught with such important interests to the State, that it is very much easier to ask that a water-power policy should be laid down than to actually do so.

I should like to take this opportunity of indicating the engineering point of view which I am working from in connection with our potential water-power.

I find myself very seriously handicapped in this connection owing to the fact that the information available to this Department in connection with water supplies, stream flows, and elevations, was, up to the time of the inauguration of the Department, so meagre as to be negligible, and I have had to start *de novo* within the limits of the financial authority I have been able to secure, and felt justified in asking, to get data on which to build up a programme.

The financial position and the labour market at the present juncture are such that I do not consider we are justified in proceeding in this direction with the rapidity which might normally be considered desirable, and I may say that our investigations have already definitely proved and located potential water-powers having a capacity of many tens of thousands in excess of either our commitments or our prospective requirements for the next few years.

We are thus in a position to-day of being able to say exactly where we can meet any demand which may arise, at what cost the development could be made, and at what price power could be sold.

It is a very simple matter to hurriedly fix upon a programme, and equally simple to find eventually that in light of information subsequently obtained, the most advantageous use has not been made of the natural circumstances.

The work in connection with water-power surveys which the staff under my control has been engaged upon for the last two years, has been to prevent the possibility of this, and I can safely assure you that the matter is being dealt with very comprehensively, and that when the work is completed, the report which will be available, will be one on which absolute reliance can be placed.

In order that some indication may be given as to what the problem involves, the following brief description of the circumstances connected with some of the central plateau schemes, on which the bulk of our hopes naturally rest, will be of interest:—

In furtherance of my ideal to interconnect the catchment areas of the central plateau as much as possible it has been necessary to find out the exact elevation

above sea-level of each individual scheme, and as no datum existed anywhere in the district it has been necessary to connect right up from sea-level to secure it.

In order to obtain this, the required information was secured in the course of the survey of the River Derwent from sea-level to Lake St. Clair, and a similar survey of the River Ouse from Waddamana to its confluence with the Derwent is in progress. This will establish definitely the elevation of the Great Lake, and, by means of the other surveys which have been completed, the elevations of the Arthur's Lakes, the Upper Ouse catchment, the Little Pine catchment, Lake Echo, the Florentine Valley, and many others.

Now it has been established that the fall of the Ouse River bed is such as to indicate a very useful power scheme, given sufficient water and an economic development cost.

Now, as our programme involves the diversion of the Upper Ouse into the Great Lake of necessity, it will be realised that the capacity at which we limit the Waddamana scheme may have a deciding effect upon the possibility of making use of the Ouse power-site, as if the bulk of the Great Lake water is taken to the Arthur's Lakes, in order to utilise the large fall there available, the amount of water discharged from the Waddamana tail-race may not be sufficient to justify a scheme on the Lower Ouse.

The question of complete control of the Upper Ouse comes into the question, in that a careful investigation has to be made into the economics of the diversion as it is effected by canal costs, retardation dams, and storage.

Each of these matters is in turn affected by the now established Lake Echo scheme, and the same problem in water economics is involved, but with this difference, that whatever power is generated from the Lake Echo scheme will still be available for use on a Lower Ouse scheme.

Then again, at the present moment, the question of the cost of materials required in connection with each scheme, such as steel pipes, may be a determining factor, as whilst a scheme may be quite economic with steel pipes available at, say £30 per ton, it may be equally uneconomical with pipes unobtainable at less than £80 per ton.

The whole of these considerations together with many others of possibly equal importance are being thoroughly exhausted and I am merely mentioning them in order that it may be understood a little more clearly the work which is being carried on by the Department and the necessity for it.

The present indications are that, designed to the best advantage on the lines above, an enormous amount of power will be available from the central plateau, but, in order to secure it, a very careful combination of conservation and flow retardation is being developed together with many alternative estimates of cost.

The potentialities which exist outside of those already investigated and established are great, and as an indication I will only mention one, viz., the River Nive, which, with its tributaries, has a catchment area of, approximately, 450 square miles at a minimum elevation of, approximately, 2000 feet above sea-level, whilst below the southern extremity of that catchment a fall of over 1000 feet exists in about 10 miles of its course. This catchment area has a higher average rainfall than the Great Lake catchment, whilst the area of 450 square miles, as compared with the Great Lake catchment of 170 square miles, Lake St. Clair catchment of 145 square miles, and the Arthur's Lakes catchment of 100 square miles, is a sufficient indication of its value.

This river is to be thoroughly investigated during the coming season if the necessary funds are provided.

It will, I think, be gathered from the foregoing how essential it is to proceed continuously on the lines indicated, with our water-power survey, as this will enable us to locate to the best advantage the power available and to so prepare our designs and programme that by suitable hydraulic and electrical interconnection they may, when developed, form mutual safeguards and reserves.

Now as to the question of allotting power to specified portions of the State, this appears to me to be altogether premature and generally undesirable. Any attempt at the present stage to earmark any particular amount of potential power for any one locality can only result in the long run in failure to carry the programme out, and may in the meantime cause serious complications.

It should be borne in mind that the question of the power-site itself is the only one of immediate importance, as the power generated can be transmitted with prac-

tically equal ease to any portion of the State, whilst the deciding factor as to the site at which the power will be used, will be where the consumer wants it, and this may safely be left for consideration until the demand itself arises.

It is to be clearly understood, however, that when any demand arises in a new district, it will usually be necessary for the Department to give consideration to the possible future requirements in the same locality in order that the required transmission line may be put in to the best eventual advantage, but this is obviously quite another matter.

DESIGNS.

Designs and specifications are either completed or rapidly approaching completion in connection with the extension of the Great Lake scheme up to a capacity of 42,000 horse-power, whilst considerable progress has been made on the designs of the proposed Arthur's Lakes and King River developments.

GENERAL.

Launceston.—As has already been explained in previous reports and elsewhere, it has up to the present not been possible as a business proposition to send power to the North for the very simple reason that the business offering in the past from Launceston itself was not sufficient to pay the costs of delivery.

Circumstances, however, have chanced which show every probability of altering this position, and enabling sufficient revenue to be certain to justify not only a line and substation, but also the cost of producing the power itself. This circumstance was an application received through the Agent-General, from the G.M.C. Syndicate for a supply of power anywhere in the State for the manufacture of white lead by a new process. The enquiry was for 400 horse-power in the first instance, and almost immediately, to be increased to 2000 horse-power in the near future.

In communicating the enquiry to the Department, the Agent-General advised that the industry proposed to be established was an important one, which had proved itself in England, and it was proposed to manufacture in this part of the world for the whole of the Australian and Eastern markets, and it appeared certain that wherever the first small start was made, there the large industry would remain. It was certainly viewed as an attractive industry to have established in this State, but owing to the difficulties we have been under in securing plant, there was no immediate possibility of meeting the demand from the Hydro-Electric scheme.

The only supply authority in the State able to meet the demand was the Launceston Corporation, and then only by special means, which the Council promptly agreed to take if it would be the means of the establishment of the industry within their boundaries, and they made an offer to the syndicate through the Department to supply the 400 horse-power at a quoted rate, and to have it ready whenever the syndicate called for it.

In order to meet the larger and later requirements of the syndicate, the Department undertook to supply the additional 1600 horse-power if Parliamentary sanction was given, and provided the necessary machinery could be obtained from England.

This offer was communicated to the syndicate through the Agent-General, and accepted.

A representative of the syndicate had been some time already in the State, and considerable progress has been made toward the construction of the necessary works.

It is understood that after the syndicate has got its first works going it will form a company to considerably extend its operations, and will then require its increased power.

The managing director of the syndicate has intimated his syndicate's intentions to expand their interests to a very large extent, and expects to be requiring at least 10,000 horse-power in the not distant future.

That we shall be able to meet all the demands of this new industry I have no doubt, as in addition to the industry being an important acquisition to the State, the power business will be remunerative.

Concurrent with the above negotiations, the question of a supply for the general requirements of Launceston was taken up, and I have been advised that the Launceston Corporation has agreed, subject to Parliamentary approval, to obtaining the necessary machinery and materials, and subject to final arrangements being made by which the G.M.C. syndicate takes its larger amount of power at Launceston, to guarantee to take or pay for 1400 horse-power at a figure which together with the revenue from the G.M.C. syndicate's requirements will make the Launceston extension a remunerative proposition from the start, even at present high prices of materials.

I may mention here that the Department's commitments in the South which are expected to mature in the course of the next few months will fully load up the existing Southern line, including its second circuit, so that an additional transmission-line would have been necessary in any event to meet the new demand.

It is thus fortunate, and a matter for gratification, that circumstances have so shaped themselves that the Government's policy of radiating power to other portions of the State has so soon become a matter of practical certainty.

Great Lake Dam Discharges.—I have to report that the gaugings which have been taken continuously at the Great Lake show that 41,000 turbine horse-power of water has passed the dam continuously, day and night, for the whole period of the financial year, making the average for the last three years over 50,000 horse-power. It should, however, be remembered that the rainfall has been above the average during the last three years, but, on the other hand, it should also be borne in mind that this discharge is from the Great Lake catchment area alone, and ignores the River Ouse and the upper portion of the River Shannon.

The whole question of the discharge which may be counted upon under all possible conditions has been gone into very fully, and will be dealt with exhaustively in the water power survey report which has been referred to earlier.

Consultative Board.—In my last annual report I recommended among other things that a board of management should be appointed to assist me in carrying on the Hydro-Electric undertaking.

My recommendation was approved by the Government as you will remember, but pending the necessary legislation being prepared and passed it was impossible to give full effect to the recommendation.

In order to cover the meantime, a consultative board of three, consisting of Mr. M. W. Simmons, solicitor, Hobart (chairman); Mr. C. E. Webster, merchant, Hobart; and Mr. G. L. Creasey, chartered accountant, Launceston, was appointed, and this board has already been of very considerable assistance in connection with the Department's work. It has been able to get a good insight into the working of the Department, which will be extremely valuable in the near future, when several large and important problems have to be considered.

I trust that at no distant date the necessary legislation will be passed to put the board on a permanent footing, and establish and consolidate the legislation required for the proper conduct of the Department's business.

ESTIMATES.

Revenue Charge.—The Estimates of the anticipated expenditure on the commercial side of the Department's business for the present financial year amount to the sum of £26,500, and it is estimated that the revenue which will be earned will amount to £57,000 for the same period. This amount would have been more, but for the fact that the carbide works will not be running for more than nine months of the year, and may be slightly less if there is any unforeseen delay in re-starting.

I do not expect any great diminution in the above estimate of revenue, however, as I anticipate being able to make up during the summer months, that is the light-loaded period, for any shortage during the first few months of the financial year.

Loans Expenditure.—Only absolutely essential work is being provided for in this year's requirements of loans monies.

The items required are as follows :—

(1) Hobart District (Retail) Branch—	
(a) For the provision of services to consumers' premises, distributors, &c., in Hobart and suburbs	3,900
(b) For the extension of low-tension mains in Hobart and suburbs	2,200
(c) For the provision of new high-tension feeders	2,700
(d) For the construction of extensions to Franklin Square Substation, and of outdoor transformer stations in Hobart and suburbs	4,200
(e) For the provision of meters for new installations... ..	2,000
(f) For sundry requirements on Capital Account in District Branch	800
(2) For and towards the completion of the road to Waddamana	6,850
(3) For and towards the extension of the State Hydro-Electric Works	75,000
(4) For and towards the diversion of River Ouse to Great Lake and conservation works in connection therewith... ..	25,000
(5) Surveys and designs for transmission-line to Launceston, via proposed Arthur's Lakes Power-station... ..	2,000
(6) For and towards the water-power survey of the State, and preliminary designs in connection therewith	2,500
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	£127,150
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Regarding Item (1) the increasing business in the Hobart District Retail Branch makes additional capital expenditure absolutely imperative if the business is to be coped with.

Item (2) provides for the completion of the road which has already been approved to connect the Power-station with the Main Hobart-Great Lake road.

Item (3) is in order to provide the money that will be required during the financial year towards bringing the scheme up to a capacity of 42,000 horse-power at Waddamana, and providing a second circuit on the transmission-line, and the extension of the substations at Risdon, Hobart, and Electrona, to transform the power required at these three points.

Up to the time of writing notice has not been received of the actual requirements of any considerable portion of the Electrolytic Zinc Company's second block of power; it is expected, however, at an early date.

Notice has been received from the Hydro-Electric Company for 6500 horse-power more electrical energy.

The bringing of the scheme up to a total of 42,000 horse-power at the power-station will enable the Department to supply at the points of delivery the 10,000 horse-power required by the Hydro-Electric Company, 15,000 horse-power of the requirements of the Electrolytic Zinc Company, the power required for Launceston, and the G.M.C. syndicate, as well as the anticipated demand from Hobart and suburbs.

This matter will be reported upon more fully in a separate report.

POSSIBLE NEW INDUSTRIES.

In order that no stone may be left unturned in our preparation for the trade expansion, which is not only probable after the war, but absolutely essential if Australia as a Commonwealth, and Tasmania as a State is to be able to meet its post-war liabilities, investigations are being made as opportunity offers into possible new industries.

A schedule is being prepared of all the important chemicals which have in the past been imported into Australia, but which are capable of manufacture in Tasmania by means of Hydro-Electric power. Useful information will then be ready for use when the call arises, whilst it may be the means of bringing to light possible and profitable new industries.

The question of the manufacture of aluminium in the Commonwealth is an important one, as the need is imperative. If such essentials as motor cars, and what will probably be essentials in the near future, viz., aeroplanes, are to be manufactured in the Commonwealth, aluminium must also be obtainable.

I am glad to be able to report that this matter has been receiving very close attention for some considerable time at the hands of an important Australian company, in conjunction with a firm already manufacturing aluminium elsewhere, and I have great hopes that the outcome will be the establishment of works for the manufacture of aluminium in this State.

I also desire to acknowledge the prompt response of the Mines Department to my request to be supplied with a report, setting out the possibilities of raw materials obtainable in Tasmania, which require cheap Hydro-Electric power to enable them to be turned into marketable products. The report which was prepared by the Government Geologist, Mr. Twelvetreves, is a valuable document, and will be of the greatest use in this direction.

Forestry.—I desire also to take the opportunity of directing attention to the question of Forestry as it affects this department.

In the first place, Forestry has a great effect on the characteristics and value of catchment areas, and from this point alone the subject is one well worth attention and prompt action.

A more immediate necessity, however, is in connection with the question of Wood Pulp. Investigations are going on under the auspices of the Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry into Australian Timbers, and this work is being watched closely.

Reports have already been obtained in connection with the question of pulping Tasmanian hardwoods, but, so far as I can gather, these reports have not been so distinctly favourable as to encourage immediate action. It is generally admitted that pines can be grown with excellent results in many parts of Tasmania, on country which is of little practical use for other purposes, and also that such timber would without any question be ideal for pulping purposes, and might offer a solution of our whole problem, including that of hardwoods, by means of a combination of the two classes of timber.

Australia is crying out for Wood Pulp, and has been suffering from a severe shortage ever since the war broke out, and this cannot be satisfactorily rectified within the next 10 years, unless the problem is tackled immediately.

A necessary requirement in the manufacture of Wood Pulp, apart from the question of raw material, is cheap Hydro-Electric power, and this specially indicates Tasmania as suitable for the development of this industry.

I would, therefore, strongly urge that this matter be given early attention, and that in conjunction with it the question of the utilisation of waste forest products, which is already being investigated in Australia, be watched closely.

Iron and Steel.—The presence of very valuable deposits of iron ore in the North has always made the subject of the possible use of Hydro-Electric power for the treatment thereof one to be kept in touch with.

The recent action of the Commonwealth Government in taking up an option over the Blythe River Iron Deposits has revived interest in the matter, and may perhaps have the effect of pushing things forward, and I would urge that the question of electric smelting be kept in the forefront of any negotiations with the Commonwealth Government on this subject.

Enormous strides have been made in England and America in the production of steel in the electric furnace, and it has been satisfactorily established that higher grade steel can be produced by this method than by any other of the older processes, whilst the English and American results go to show that the cost does not exceed that of the older methods. So satisfactory have been the results that many engineers are definitely specifying electric steel in connection with their requirements.

The progress has been so great during the last two or three years as a result of the war, that the present position may be even better than anticipated by the results which have been published up to date, and it appears certain that the most satisfactory method of dealing with our Tasmanian Iron Deposits will be by means of electric smelting.

The following paragraph, taken from an English technical periodical, will be of interest in this connection:—

“In ‘Engineering’ some particulars were recently published regarding the electric production of pig iron in North Sweden, where rich iron deposits are located. In this country there is no prospect of using this method, but in countries where hydro-electric power is available at the rate of 26s. to 30s. per horse-power year, the prospects are more promising. In Sweden, 19,200 kw. are being employed at four works, with six furnaces, giving a production of 65,000 to 70,000 tons of pig iron per annum. As a rule, coke and peat are said to be out of the question, but charcoal, which is available locally answers very well, 350 kg. to 400 kg. being required per ton of pig iron. In the electric process, as followed in Sweden, ore is put into the furnace unroasted, a step which is rendered possible by the low percentage of sulphur. The consumption of electricity per ton of pig iron produced is in the neighbourhood of 0.272 kw.-year, the outlay in connection with the smelting plant being about £10 to £12 per kilowatt. The total cost of production works out near 83s. per ton, but transport charges might bring this up to 87s. per ton.”

Iron is more valuable in Australia than in Sweden or England, so that there should be a fair return available on the power required, and good prospects for such an industry here.

Nitrogen.—The question of the production in Australia, from Australian raw materials of nitric acid, is one which will have to be faced at an early date, for reasons of Defence as well as for the very definite reason that the known natural deposits of nitrates, which are the imported raw material at present, are rapidly becoming exhausted.

The known processes for the manufacture of nitric acid are:—

- (1) The arc process in which nitrogen and oxygen from the atmosphere are combined by means of an electric arc into nitric oxide.
- (2) The Haber process in which nitrogen and hydrogen are directly combined to form ammonia, which in its turn is oxidised to form nitric acid.
- (3) The cyanamide process in which calcium carbide is first formed, is treated with pure nitrogen to form cyanamide, which in turn is hydrolised by steam to produce ammonia.

The first and third need very cheap electrical energy, the second does not, and as in that process the power is an insignificant item in its manufacturing costs it is not likely to make Tasmania the most likely site to establish it.

Of the other two the arc process probably produces the cheapest acid but power must be obtainable at £2 per horse-power year or less—in Norway it is sold for this purpose at less than £1—and it uses as much as $2\frac{1}{3}$ horse-power-years per ton of weak nitric acid, whilst the final product is not the most suitable for peace requirements. The cyanamide process is much more complicated—it only requires a moderate amount of cheap power, and the product is useful in time of peace as a fertiliser. Unfortunately this process is covered by patents controlled by one corporation, which is certainly a disadvantage, and it requires a large amount of labour which has to work under less favourable conditions than the former process.

A very valuable report on the general question of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, by Mr. C. L. Parsons, of the U.S.A. Bureau of Mines, which was published in the Technical press, in October, 1917, will repay study, and should stimulate interest in the subject in this part of the world.

When the question is tackled, Tasmania should be a favoured candidate for the establishment of the works within its borders.

The Electro-Culture of Crops.—Very promising results are being obtained in connection with increasing the productive capacity of the soil by means of electricity.

The experiments which have been in progress for some years show increasingly good results, but there are indications that up to the present what may be termed the mechanism of the growth under the electric stimulus is not understood, and until it is known what really happens in the plant, much progress cannot be made.

I am making enquiries as to the cost of a small installation—which is comparatively inexpensive—and hope to be able to recommend the securing of an experimental equipment with a view to interesting plant physiologists in the subject, and eventually the securing of an important new line of business particularly suited to our circumstances.

Technical Training.—I have on previous occasions urged the importance of the State providing special technical education to meet the prospective need which will arise as a result of the Hydro-Electric schemes.

The following cutting from the “Electrical Review,” of London, is of particular interest in this connection, as showing how the problem is being tackled elsewhere :—

“Hydro-Electric Power and University Instruction.”

“With the development of hydro-electric power in the Alpine and other regions of France, certain industries (*e.g.*, electro-chemistry, electro-metallurgy, general mechanical engineering, paper-making &c.) are also being developed *parri passu*. Grenoble, which is in the centre of important hydro-electric undertakings, thus assumes great importance. The Polytechnic Institute attached to the University, evidently means to keep pace with the requirements which will grow for technically trained men for the electrical and allied industries. In an article in ‘La Nature’ for February 9th, the director of the Polytechnic gives an outline of the courses held at the Institute. The establishment comprises—(1) a higher school of electro-technics for training electrical engineers, electro-chemists, electro-metallurgists, &c.; (2) an elementary electro-technical school; (3) an electrical standardising and testing laboratory; (4) a school for the paper-making industry; (5) a paper-testing laboratory; (6) an electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical test station, with a 1000 horse-power experimental plant. A chair of electro-chemistry and electro-metallurgy has also been established at the University.

“The article referred to gives further particulars as to numbers of students, the granting of diplomas, &c., and it is stated that the courses in question will be open to foreign students who have had a higher education in a college or similar establishment.”

Future Hydro-Electric Prospects.—We have had the unfortunate experience during the last six months of having to reply unfavourably to a number of enquiries for fairly large blocks of power for industries—the importance of which should not be less in proportion than the zinc and carbide industries which we have already attracted to the State.

Our position in this respect is not as favourable as that of a private company, in that so much delay must occur in obtaining authority to either increase the capacity of an existing scheme or embark upon a new one to meet a new demand which might arise. In almost every instance when enquiry has been made an almost immediate answer, and certainly an absolutely definite reply is expected, and it will be realised that this cannot be done if Parliament is out of Session, or if any great delay is unavoidable before the matter can be brought before Parliament. Up to the present the results have not been very serious, as almost insurmountable difficulties exist in other directions, but it appears to me that our experience indicates two things—

- (1) That we should not be expected to show immediate results or contracts, which will absorb practically the whole of each development as it is proposed, but rather that we should always keep a few thousand horse-power available in excess of commitments to meet unexpected and specially profitable requirements; and
- (2) That some machinery should be provided by which such profitable business as has been referred to could be accepted, and the necessary works proceeded with without delay. It is to be hoped that such provision will be included in the new legislation, which is contemplated in connection with the Department.

It may be repeated here that the progress of our water-power survey is now so far advanced that I shall shortly be in the position of being able to say exactly what power may be counted upon in a number of new schemes, and exactly what the cost of harnessing them will be, and this will tend to greatly expedite prompt dealing with sudden and unexpected inquiries, which has been impossible in the past owing to the fact that the necessary information was not available.

STAFF.

The increasing business and work in the Department, and my experience in the capabilities of the various officers concerned, made it desirable to effect a re-organisation, which was given effect to from the beginning of the new financial year.

The Department is now divided up into six distinct branches, each under a responsible officer, viz., the Electrical Engineering Branch, the Hydraulic Engineering Branch, the Operating Branch, the Clerical Branch, the Accounts Branch, and the Hobart District Branch. These branches are under the following officers :—

Electrical Engineering	Mr. W. C. Chappell.
Hydraulic Engineering	Mr. C. C. Halkyard.
Operating	Mr. N. V. Wilton.
Clerical	Mr. F. A. Donne.
Accounts	Mr. H. E. Chapman.
Hobart District	Mr. G. H. Lofts.

A number of these officers have already been mentioned in earlier paragraphs, but I would bring the following to your special notice :—

Mr. W. C. Chappell, who has been of great assistance on the Electrical Engineering side during this year. Mr. Chappell was charged with the duty of effecting the consolidation of the Macquarie Street Substation equipment, the Tramway Converter equipment, and the Standby Steam Plant, into one compact whole without interference with operation.

A very large proportion of the work and responsibility attached to this operation fell to the lot of *Mr. C. B. Davies*, the Engineer of the Tramways Department of the Hobart Municipal Council, who has been placed at the disposal of the Department as Engineer-in-Charge of the combined plant, which involves both Tramway and Hydro-Electric interests, and Mr. Davies spared neither time nor trouble in carrying out the work of consolidation.

Mr. C. C. Halkyard, Hydraulic Engineer, a particularly able officer, who has risen from a position of Junior Assistant Engineer in the early stages of the scheme to his present one. He has been responsible for the detail designs in connection with the hydraulic work on the various schemes which have been tackled, and also for the water-power survey. In this he has been ably assisted by Messrs. *J. F. Douglas*, and *W. Nimmo*, Assistant Engineers, under his direction, and Messrs. *J. L. Butler* and *T. L. Milles*, Surveyors.

Mr. G. H. Lofts, District Manager, who has ably handled the Retail Branch of the department's work under very difficult circumstances.

Mr. H. E. Chapman, District Accountant, who has carried out his duties in that capacity so satisfactorily as to warrant his promotion to the position of Chief Accountant in the re-organisation.

Although I think the above officers are particularly entitled to special notice, I desire to say that every member of the staff has been most loyal and hard-working in the exercise of his duties, and down to the most junior member, has been thoroughly imbued with the importance of the Department's work. Without such loyal assistance it would have been impossible to have secured the results, and to have done the amount of work which has been reported.

Military Service.—During the financial year three members of the Department's staff have left to join the A.I.F. for service abroad, and are now serving on the other side of the World, Messrs. *C. B. Brown* of the Power-station staff, *Mr. D. H. Harvey*, apprentice, and *Mr. L. G. Vautin*, Junior Clerk in the District Branch.

It is with much regret that I report that Mr. A. Griggs, late transmission-line superintendent, during the construction period, who left the previous year and joined the Australian Flying Corps as a Pilot, has been reported missing for nearly 12 months; and has now been officially posted as "killed in action."

A large number of the officers of the Department, including three of the Headquarters staff, have from time to time been called up for Military Service in connection with the Hobart Defences, and arrangements have had to be made to prevent dislocation during their absence.

In conclusion, Sir, I desire to thank you for the valuable support and advice you have given throughout the period under review.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. BUTTERS,
Chief Engineer and General Manager.

The Honourable the Minister of Lands and Works.

SCHEDULES.

- A. Statement of Capital Expenditure, &c., for Financial Year.
- B. Hobart District Branch Accounts.
- C. Operation (Bulk Supply) Branch Accounts.
- D. Consolidated Accounts.
- E. Staff List.
- F. Illustrations of Types of Construction.
- G. Curves of Statistics of Hobart District Branch.
- H. Retail Supply Statistics.
- I. Bulk Supply Statistics.

APPENDIX A.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

(1) *STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE*

To the 30th June, 1918.

First Stage of Scheme—

**To Hydro-Electric Power and M. Company
Limited (Purchase) -**

[illegible]

Extension of Scheme -

Local Construction Account (5 Geo. V. No. 4) ... ..	...	158,093	8	3	
Deduct Sundry Debtors ... ..	...	247	3	9	
		<hr/>			
			157,846	4	6

District Branch—

Hobart Distribution System—		
“Hobart Gas Company Purchase Act”	108,000	0 0
Local Construction Account (5 Geo. V. No. 4) ...	36,990	10 11
	<hr/>	144,990 10 11
<i>Deduct Sundry Debtors</i> ... ..	...	351 3 8
		<hr/>
		144,639 7 3
		<hr/>
		£643,281 2 11

Reconciliation with Treasury—

Capital Expenditure to 30/6/18, as per Treasury ...				643,879	10	4
<i>Less</i> Sundry Debtors—						
Head Office	£247	3	9			
District	351	3	8			
					598	7 5
				£643,281	2	11

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER SPECIAL VOTES.

1918.	£	s.	d.	
June 30.				
To Hydro-Electric Works Execution Act, 8 Geo. V. No. 38, Item 5, 13.12.17	10,000	0	0	
To Miscellaneous, General—Investigation of Water for Power and Irrigation, 13.12.17	2000	0	0	
To Fees, Travelling Expenses—Consultative Board, G.C.A., 20.6.18 ...	112	8	0	
	<u>£12,112</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	

1918.	£	s.	d.	
June 30.				
By Investigation and Preliminary Work on King River Power Scheme	7585	3	9	
By Balance Unexpended at date	2414	16	3	
				10,000 0 0
By Investigations— Arthur's Lakes £894 12 1 Derwent River 260 0 5 General 118 8 8	1273	1	2	
By Balance Unexpended and Lapsed... ..	726	18	10	
				2000 0 0
By Expenditure under G.C.A., 20.6.18 ...	£104	8	0	
By Balance Unexpended and Lapsed... ..	8	0	0	
				112 8 0
	<u>£12,112</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	

A. E. THOMAS, Assistant-Accountant.

F. A. DONNE, F.C.I.S., Chief Accountant and Secretary.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT (HOBART DISTRICT BRANCH).

(1) *TRADING ACCOUNT for Year from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.*

To—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	By—	£	s.	d.
Purchase of Bulk Power				10,960	12	6	Sale of Current—			
Macquarie-street Substation and Stand-by Plant—							Private Lighting	13,151	6	8
Water	62	10	0				Contract Lighting	1875	7	5
Oil, Waste, and Sundries	27	2	0				Public Lighting	5371	17	4
Proportion of Salaries	123	6	8				Domestic Power	2810	6	11
Wages	936	14	7				Motive Power	3554	16	9
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance, Steam Plant ..	11	13	9				Motive Power (Hobart Municipal Tramways) ..	3230	18	8
Ditto, Electrical Plant	20	3	1							
Ditto, Buildings	13	15	8							
				1195	5	9	Sundry Revenue—			
Purchase of Direct Current (Hobart City Council)							Rent of Meters	1053	8	6
Commission to Hobart City Council				406	12	0	Rent of Fittings, &c.	82	9	3
Distribution of Electricity—				61	15	10	Sales of Fittings, &c.	38	18	4
Proportion of Salaries	711	16	2							
Travelling Expenses	108	2	11							
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance, Cables, Poles, Transformers, &c.	2744	11	6							
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance, Meters and other Apparatus on Consumers' Premises	259	17	6							
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance, Motor Vehicles ..	544	1	11							
				4368	10	0				
Contract Lighting—										
Wages	125	11	4							
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance	101	6	4							
				226	17	8				
Public Lighting—										
Proportion of Salaries	81	5	0							
Wages	535	3	2							
Lamp-renewals	418	7	10							
Repairs, Replacements, and Alterations	111	17	6							
				1146	13	6				
Management Expenses—										
Salaries	1289	9	4							
Meter-reading Expenses	282	16	6							
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery	162	0	4							
Sundry Office Expenses and Postages	170	19	5							
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	294	19	11							
Insurances	87	11	9							
Canvassing and Show-room Expenses	36	3	9							
				2324	1	0				
Total Working Expenses				20,690	8	3				
Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account ...				10,479	1	7				
				£31,169	9	10				

H. E. CHAPMAN, District Accountant.

APPENDIX B.
HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT (HOBART DISTRICT BRANCH).
(2) PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

1917. July 1.—To Government of Tasmania, Consolidated Revenue	£	s.	d.	1917. June 30.—By Balance	£	s.	d.
	1381	18	4		1381	18	4
1918. June 30.—To Interest on Loans (£140,000 at 5 per cent.)	7000	0	0	1918. June 30.—By Balance from Trading Account	10,479	1	7
Purchase of Smith Form-A-Truck	358	19	8				
Proportion of Cost of Consolidation of Substation and Steam Plant	354	6	1				
Balance Available for Depreciation, being sufficient to provide a fund which, if invested at 4 per cent. compound interest, would replace all depreciating plant, other than that under Class 1, which is renewable out of revenue year by year	2765	15	10				
	£10,479	1	7		£10,479	1	7

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT (HOBART DISTRICT BRANCH).
(3) CAPITAL ACCOUNT as at 30th June, 1918.

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.			
Goodwill	£	s.	d.	Loans (Hobart Gas Co. Purchase)	£	s.	d.
Overhead Mains	40,000	0	0	Additional Capital to 30 June, 1917	108,000	0	0
Transformers and Substations	64,218	14	8	Additional Capital for Year to 30 June, 1918	26,030	17	6
Meters	10,005	3	11	Less Sundry Debtors	10,959	13	5
Steam Plant and Machinery	10,283	7	5		36,990	10	11
Switch-gear and Instruments	16,864	10	0		351	3	8
Workshop Tools and Sundry Plant	2276	2	4		36,639	7	3
Office Furniture and Fittings	353	2	8				
General Stores and Sundries	122	9	6				
	515	16	9				
	£144,639	7	3		£144,639	7	3

H. E. CHAPMAN, District Accountant.

APPENDIX B.

H. E. CHAPMAN, District Accountant.

Approved.

J. H. BUTTERS, Chief Engineer and General Manager.

APPENDIX C.
HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT (OPERATION BRANCH).
(1) *TRADING ACCOUNT for Year ended 30th June, 1918.*

To—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	By—	£	s.	d.
Generation—Power-station—										
Salary, Superintendent	298	3	4				Sale of Bulk Power	4765	10	0
Wages at Power-station and Head-works	1260	4	7				Sale of Bulk Power (District Branch)	10,960	12	6
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance	445	15	7				Sale of Current (Sundry Accounts)	1254	0	2
Transport Charges	376	0	7				Sundry Revenue (Rent of Lands)	195	0	0
General	172	12	9							
				2552	16	10				
Transmission—										
Salary, Superintendent	128	17	1							
Wages and Stores—Linesmen, Fitters, Patrol, Labourers, &c.	1173	6	4							
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance	483	8	11							
Transport Charges	356	7	3							
General	94	3	7							
				2236	3	2				
Wayleaves (Main Line)				50	11	6				
Hobart Substation—										
Salary, Engineer-in-Charge	137	9	6							
Wages in Stepdown Station	1016	15	9							
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance	250	3	8							
Telephone Subscriptions and Charges	24	9	5							
Transport Charges	4	19	5							
General	35	6	8							
				1469	4	5				
Electrona Substation—										
Salary, Engineer-in-Charge	14	7	6							
Wages in Substation	7	13	4							
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance, Substation	1	9	9							
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance, Water-supply	4	3	4							
Transport Charges	6	15	1							
General	1	5	11							
				35	14	11				
Steam Plant, Hobart—										
Fuel	711	12	1							
Water	75	0	0							
Wages	71	9	8							
Repairs, Renewals, and Maintenance	361	15	4							
				1219	17	1				
Head Office Charges—										
General Management—Salaries	1350	0	0							
General Establishment Charges	248	11	11							
Rents, Rates, Taxes, Publicity, Insurance, &c.	438	13	4							
				2037	5	3				
Total Working Expenses				9601	13	2				
Balance, carried to Profit and Loss Account				7573	9	6				
				£17,175	2	8				

WALTER E. TAYLOR, A.F.I.A., Assistant Accountant.

APPENDIX C.
HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT (OPERATION BRANCH).
(2) PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for Year ended 30th June, 1918.

1918.				1918.					
June 30.—Interest on Loans				June 30.—By Balance from Trading Account					
Amount of Loan. Per Cent.				" Balance					
£	s.	d.	Period.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
140,750	0	0	12 months	5981	17	6	7573	9	6
100,000	0	0	Ditto	4125	0	0	7370	12	4
95,331	10	0	Ditto	4468	13	3			
4714	1	2	Ditto	212	2	8			
197	10	4	Ditto	8	17	9			
1909	15	2	3 months	21	9	8			
33,613	7	5	1 month	126	1	0			
£376,516	4	1	...	£14,944	1	10			
								£14,944	1 10

WALTER E. TAYLOR, A.F.I.A., Assistant Accountant.

APPENDIX C.
HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT (OPERATION BRANCH).
(3) CAPITAL ACCOUNT as at 30th June, 1918.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Preliminary Expenses	23,320	5	8	34,450	0	0	Loans—			
Great Lake Surveys, Lands and Works	27,208	0	0				Purchase Act—			
Intake, Canal, and Lagoon Works	67,135	0	0				First Debentures	137,750	0	0
Pipe-line*	70,624	6	10				Second Debentures	3000	0	0
Power-station*							Cash	£49,496	0	0
Waddamana Village (including Workshops, Stores, Offices, &c.)	8412	7	6				Additional Cash	1500	0	0
Transmission Lines*				196,700	0	0		50,996	0	0
Hobart Substation*				107,276	11	3	Additional Capital—			
Risdon Feeders				18,120	0	0	Schedule A	10,000	0	0
Electrona Substation and Water-supply				4135	6	4	Schedule B	64,834	7	5
				15,834	6	6	5 Geo. V. No. 4—Construction	74,834	7	5
								109,935	16	8
								184,770	4	1
								£376,516	4	1

A. E. THOMAS, Assistant Accountant. * Individual allocations subject to adjustment after analysis of accounts to be received from London.

APPENDIX C
HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT (OPERATION BRANCH).
(4) BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 30th June, 1918.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	PROPERTY ASSETS AND OUTLAY.	£	s.	d.
Capital, as per Capital Account	376,516	4	1	Capital Expenditure—			
Interest Liability for year—Tasmanian Government—as per Profit and Loss Account	14,944	1	10	Preliminary Expenses	34,450	0	0
Treasury (being excess of Branch Payments over Receipts)	3813	7	7	Great Lake Surveys, Lands and Works			
				Intake, Canal, and Lagoon Works	£23,320	5	8
				Pipe-line	27,208	0	0
				Power-station	67,135	0	0
				Waddamana Village, (including Work-shops, Stores, Offices, &c.)	70,624	6	10
				Transmission Lines	8412	7	6
				Hobart Substation	196,700	0	0
				Risdon Feeders	107,276	11	3
				Electrona Substation and Water-supply	18,120	0	0
				Sundry Debtors	4135	6	4
				Hydro-Electric Department—District Branch Bulk-Power Balance in Profit and Loss Account	15,834	6	6
					376,516	4	1
					426	4	7
					10,960	12	6
					7370	12	4
					£395,273	13	6

WALTER E. TAYLOR, A.F.I.A., Assistant Accountant.

Checked. F. A. DONNE, F.C.I.S., Chief Accountant and Secretary.
Approved. J. H. BUTTERS, Chief Engineer and General Manager.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

(1) CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT: Compiled from District and Operation Branches' Profit and Loss Accounts for the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
District Branch—						
To Total Working Expenses, &c., (excluding Intra-departmental Charge for Bulk Power)	10,443	1	6			
Interest on Loans	7,000	0	0			
				17,443	1	6
Operation Branch—						
To Total Working Expenses	9,601	13	2			
Interest on Loans	14,944	1	10			
				24,545	15	0
District Branch—						
By Total Receipts— ...				29,994	13	9
Sale of Current				1,174	16	1
Sundry Revenue						
				31,169	9	10
Operation Branch—						
By Total Receipts (excluding Intra-departmental Charge for Bulk Power)—						
Sale of Bulk Power				4,765	10	0
Sale of Current				1,254	0	2
Sundry Revenue				195	0	0
				6,214	10	2
Balance				£37,384	0	0
				4,604	16	6
				£41,988	16	6

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

(2) CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET as at 30th June, 1918.

[illegible]

W. A. DONNE, F.C.I.S., Chief Accountant and Secretary.

Examined with the books and vouchers and found to be correct.

W. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General.
31.10.18.

Approved.

J. H. BUTTERS, Chief Engineer and General Manager.

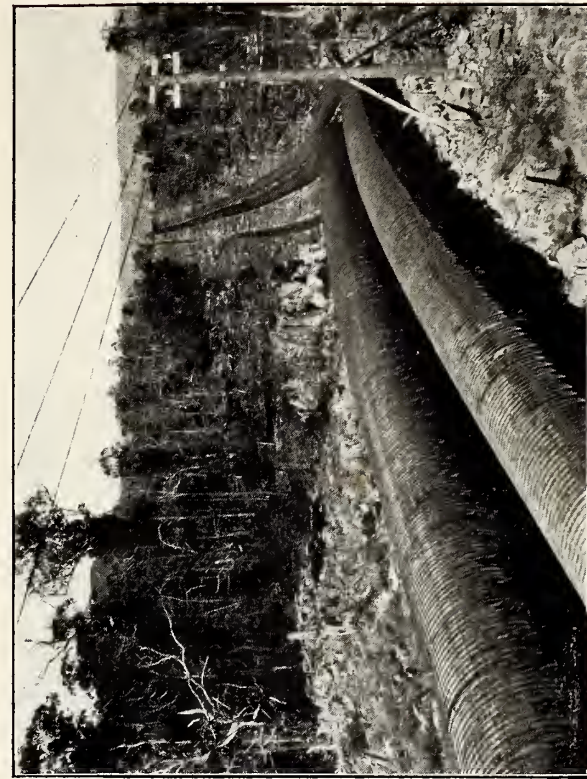
APPENDIX E.
STAFF OF DEPARTMENT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1918, AND FOR
COMING YEAR.

Name.	Office.	Salary 1917-18.			Salary 1918-19.	
		Rate per Annum.	Amount Received.	Vote Charged to : R = Revenue Charge. C = 5 Geo. V No. 4. S = H.E. Works Act or Misc. Gen.	Rate per Annum.	Vote to be Charged to : R = Revenue Charge. C = Construction (Loans) S = Water Pow. Surv. &c.
<i>Head Office Staff.</i>		£	£		£ s.	
Butters, John Henry	Chief Engineer and General Manager	1000	1000	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{2}$ C.	1000 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{4}$ C., $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
<i>Electrical Eng. Branch:</i>						
Chappell, Wm. Campbell	{ Chief Asst. Engineer	550	550	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{2}$ C.	550 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ C., $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
McPhail, Frank A.	{ Electrical Engineer	350	132	C.	350 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ C., $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
—	{ Asst. Elec. Engineer	—	—	—	250 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ C., $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
—	{ Electric Draughtsman	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hydraulic Eng. Branch.</i>						
Halkyard, Cyril Chas.	{ Assistant Engineer	375	373	$\frac{7}{15}$ C., $\frac{8}{15}$ S.	425 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
Douglas, Jas. F.	{ Hydraulic " Assistant Engineer	350	135	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	350 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
Nimmo, Wm. H. R.	{ " " Assistant Engineer	350	146	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	350 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
Vincent, Wm. Fredk.	{ Eng. Draughtsman	300	300	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	325 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
—	{ Assistant Engineer	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Operating Branch.</i>						
Wilton, N. V. S.	{ Assistant Engineer	340	339	C.	375 0	R.
Curtis, Hy. Arthur	{ Chief Operator	320	318	R.	350 0	R.
Wilkinson, Thos. Wm.	Supt. Waddamana Power Station	324	287	$\frac{9}{25}$ R., $\frac{11}{25}$ C.	324 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ R., $\frac{1}{4}$ C.
*Howe, Geo.	Transmission Line Superintendent	228	54	R.	234 0	R.
Jacob, H.	Acting Engineer-in-charge, Hobart Sub-station	240	—	—	240 0	R.
—	Engineer-in-charge, Electrona Sub-station	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Clerical Branch.</i>						
Donne, Fredk. Albert	{ Chief Acct. and Sec.	400	400	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{2}$ C.	400 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ R., $\frac{3}{4}$ C., $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
Drake, Edith Muriel	{ Secretary	140	132	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{3}{4}$ S.	145 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ R., $\frac{3}{4}$ C., $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
Halley, Annie Ruby	{ Typiste	130	119	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	156 0	$\frac{3}{4}$ R., $\frac{3}{4}$ C., $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
Ferrar, Florence Vict.	{ Clerk	104	104	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{2}$ C.	110 0	R.
Knight, E. A.	{ Ord. & Vouch. Clerk	104	37	S.	104 0	C.
Rait, Dorothy	{ Typiste	26	—	—	26 0	R.
Humble, John	{ Telephone Attendant	39	36	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ R.	52 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{2}$ C.
Howard, A.	{ Office Boy	26	9	C.	32 10	C.
Henry, R. L.	{ Junior Clerk	—	—	—	19 10	R.
—	{ Office Boy	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Transport Section.</i>						
Bennison, Ernest Alf.	{ Consumers' Engineer	300	184	R.	275 0	C.
*Hull, G. T.	{ Transport Officer	164	—	—	180 0	C.
—	{ Costs Clerk	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Store & Shipping Section.</i>						
*Freeman, John	{ General Assistant	208	—	—	234 0	C.
Scanlon, Cyril	{ Storekeeper and Shipping Clerk	78	38	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ R.	91 0	C.
—	{ Inquiry & Rev. Clerk	—	—	—	—	—
—	{ Assistant	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Accounts' Branch.</i>						
Chapman, Harry E.	{ District Accountant	300	300	R.	350 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ R.
Thomas, Albert Edwd.	{ Chief Accountant	240	238	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	275 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ R.
Richards, R. B.	{ Assistant Accountant	—	—	—	200 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ R.
Green, Leslie R.	{ Ledger Clerk	26	—	—	39 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ C., $\frac{1}{2}$ R.
—	{ Office Boy	—	—	—	—	—
—	{ Junior Clerk	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Hobart District Staff.</i>						
Lofts, George H.	District Manager	450	375	R.	450 0	R.
Taylor, Walter E.	{ Asst. Accountant	234	272	C.	300 0	R.
Binns, Arthur P.	{ District Accountant	200	185	$\frac{1}{2}$ R., $\frac{1}{2}$ C.	250 0	R.
*Miller, John	{ Technical Assistant	234	19	R.	234 0	R.
Kirby, E.	{ Asst. Dist. Engineer	200	66	R.	200 0	R.
Smith, Dudley S.	{ Mains Superintendent	65	21	R.	91 0	R.
Groves, Ronald Ewart	{ Meter Superintendent	208	205	R.	234 0	R.
—	{ Engineering Assistant	—	—	—	—	—
—	{ Ledgerkeeper	—	—	—	—	—
—	{ District Sub-Acct.	—	—	—	—	—
Atkins, Keith Douglas	{ Cashier	91	88	R.	104 0	R.
Miss F. Pillinger	{ Accounts Clerk	91	27	R.	104 0	R.
Miss A. L. Allanby	{ Cashier	91	88	R.	104 0	R.
Miss Thelma Paton	{ Installations and Consumers' Clerk	65	60	R.	78 0	R.
Miss Eleanor Hughes	{ Typiste	65	—	—	65 0	R.
—	{ Burroughs Operator	—	—	—	—	—

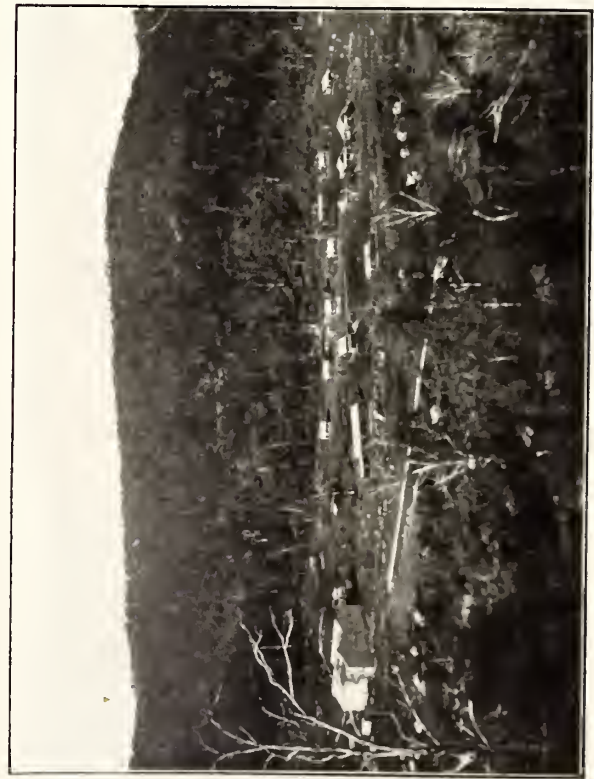
*Transferred on promotion from wages-sheet. Italics indicate office held prior to transfer or promotion.
Salary to nearest pound sterling.



WADDAMANA POWER STATION, PIPELINE, AND TAILRACE.



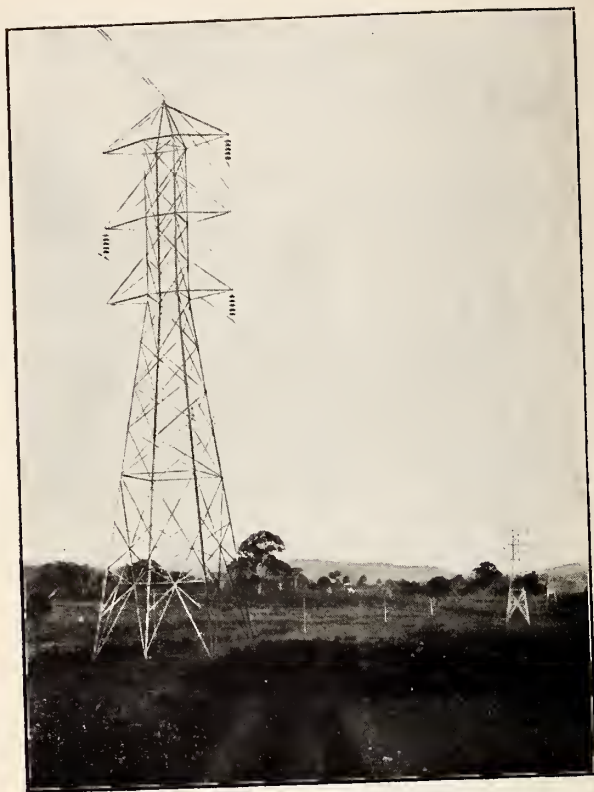
4-FOOT AND 5-FOOT WOOD PIPELINES (WADDAMANA).



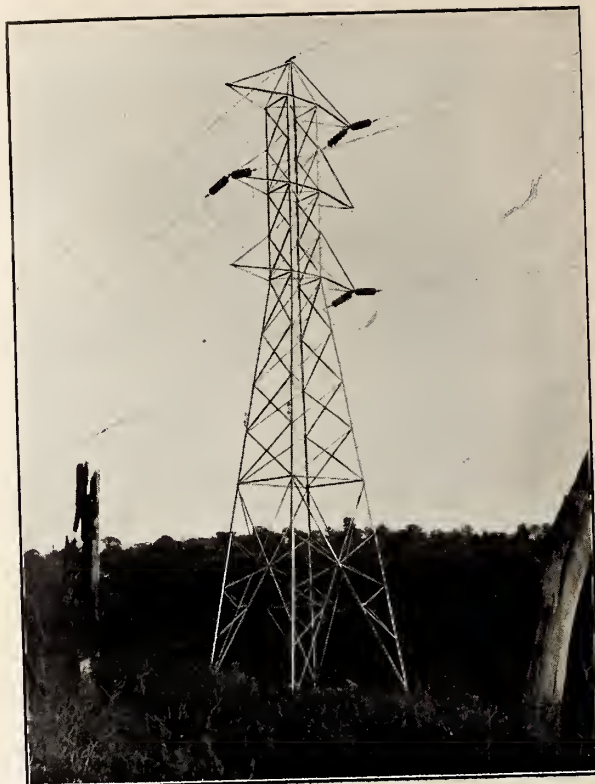
WADDAMANA VILLAGE, SHOWING POWER STATION AND ENGINEERS' COTTAGES.



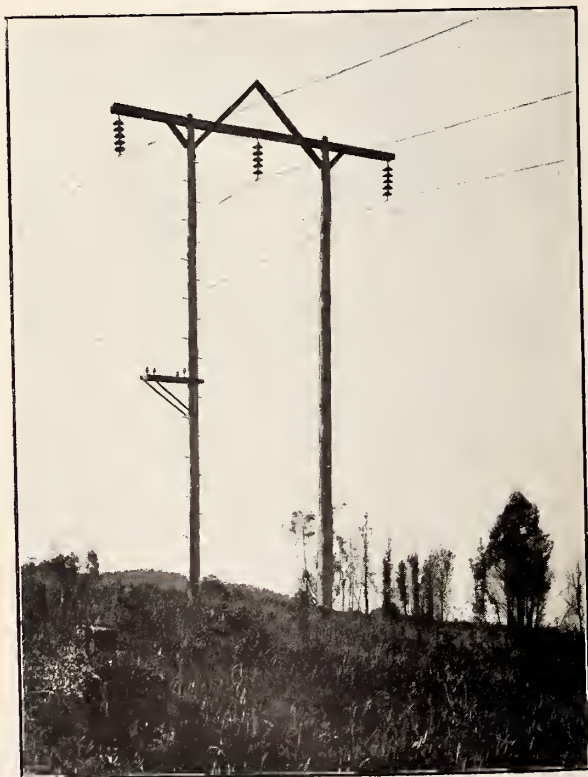
WADDAMANA POWER STATION INTERIOR, SHOWING 5000-H.P. TURBINES AND FOUNDATIONS FOR 8000-H.P. TURBINE.



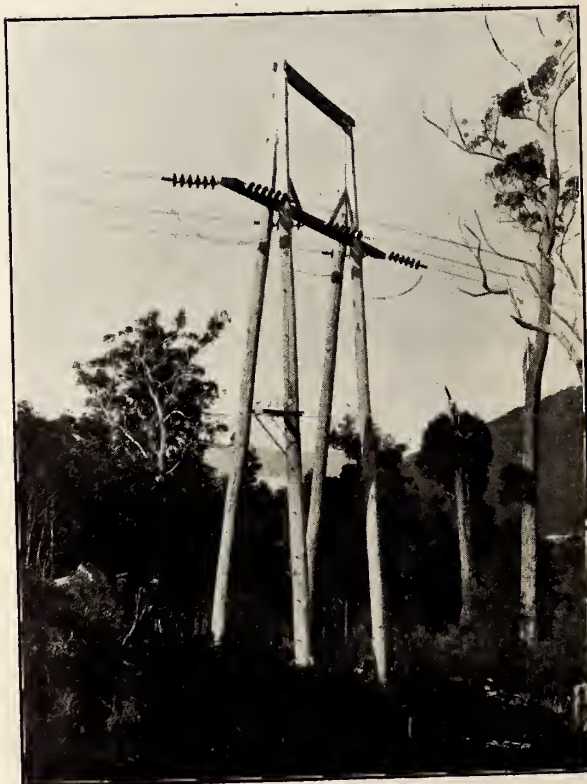
TYPE STEEL SUSPENSION TOWER CONSTRUCTION.



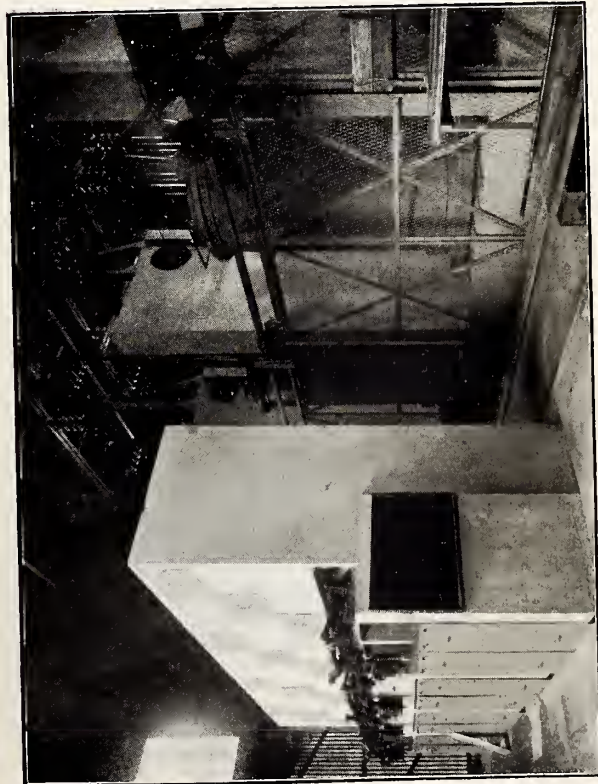
TYPE STEEL ANCHOR TOWER CONSTRUCTION.



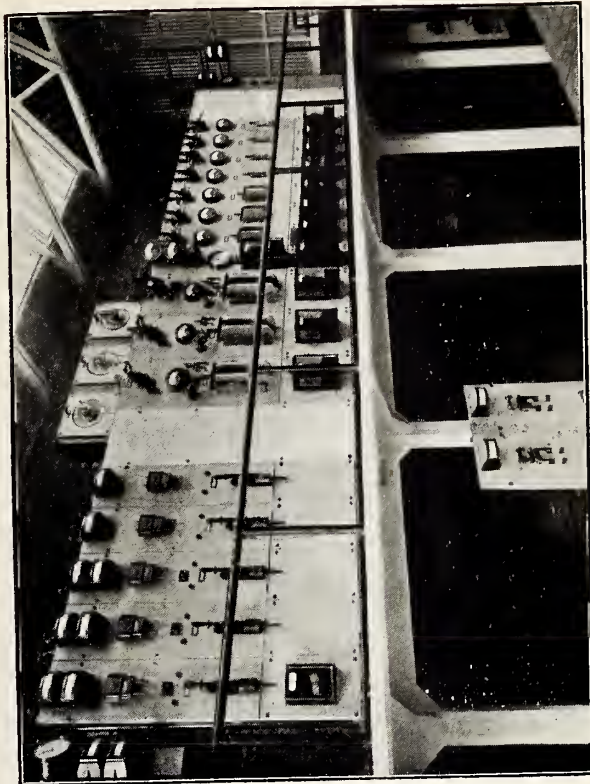
TYPE WOODEN SUSPENSION TOWER CONSTRUCTION.



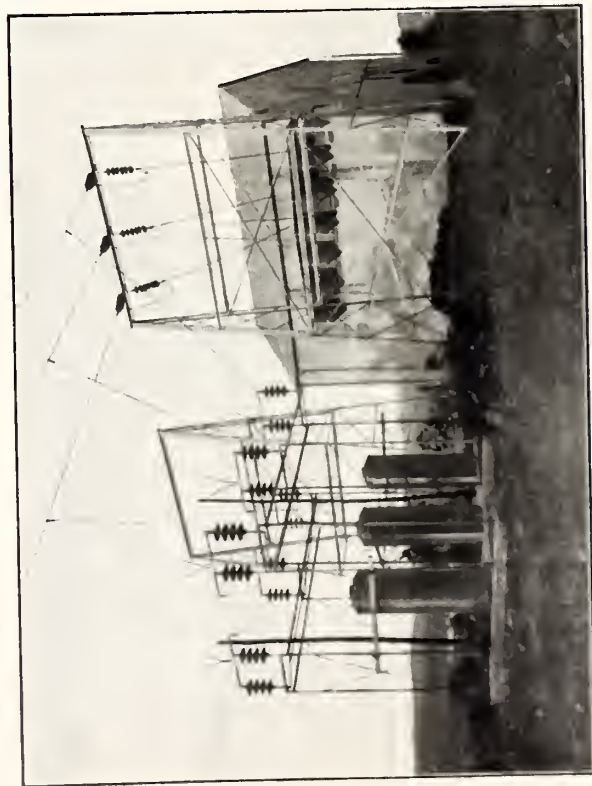
TYPE WOODEN ANCHOR TOWER CONSTRUCTION.



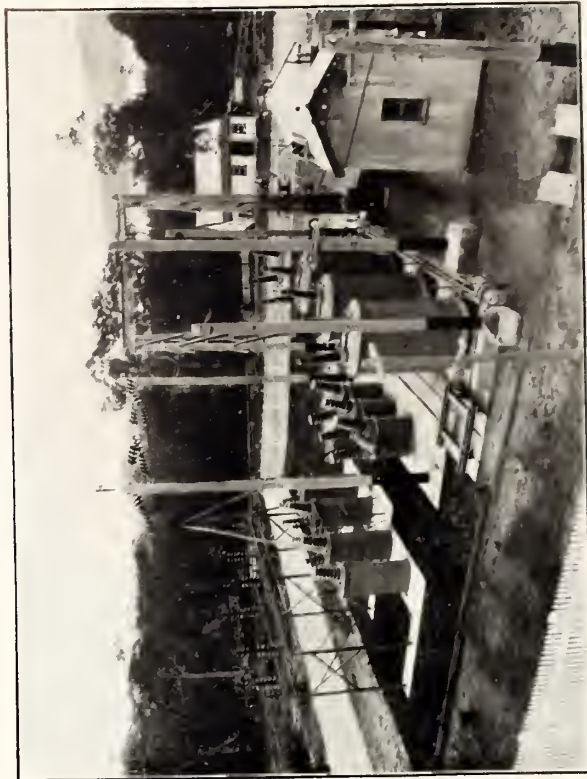
TYPE 6600-VOLT SWITCHGEAR CONSTRUCTION, SHOWING 88,000-VOLT TRANSFORMERS AND BUS-BAR CONSTRUCTION (WADDAMANA POWER STATION).



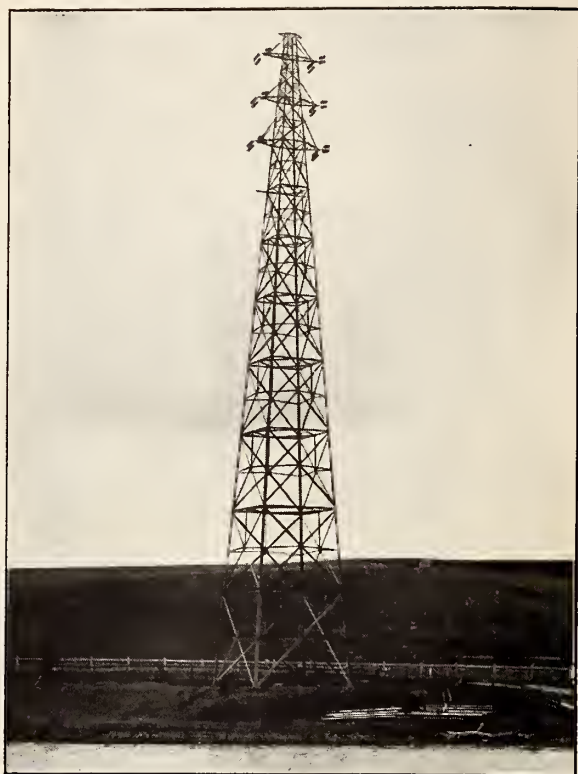
LOW-TENSION SWITCHBOARD AND GALLERY CONSTRUCTION (HOBART CONVERTER STATION).



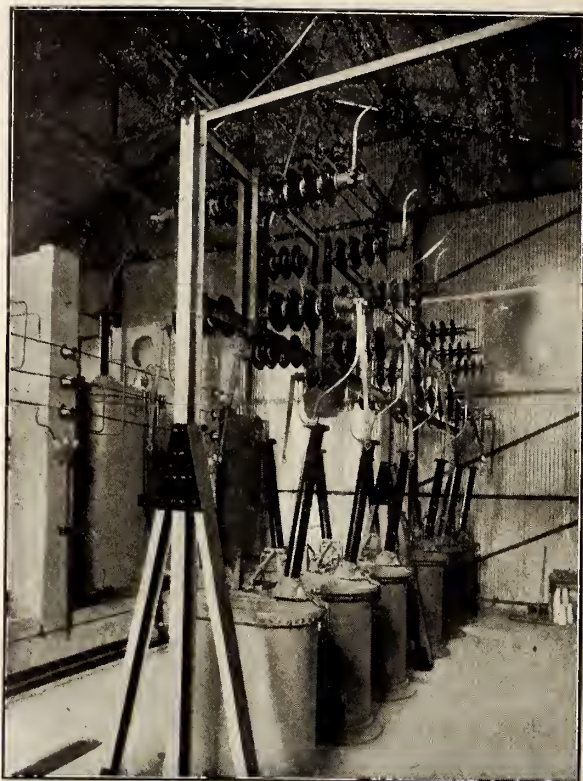
TYPE INDOOR 88,000 6600-VOLT SUBSTATION (HOBART SUBSTATION)



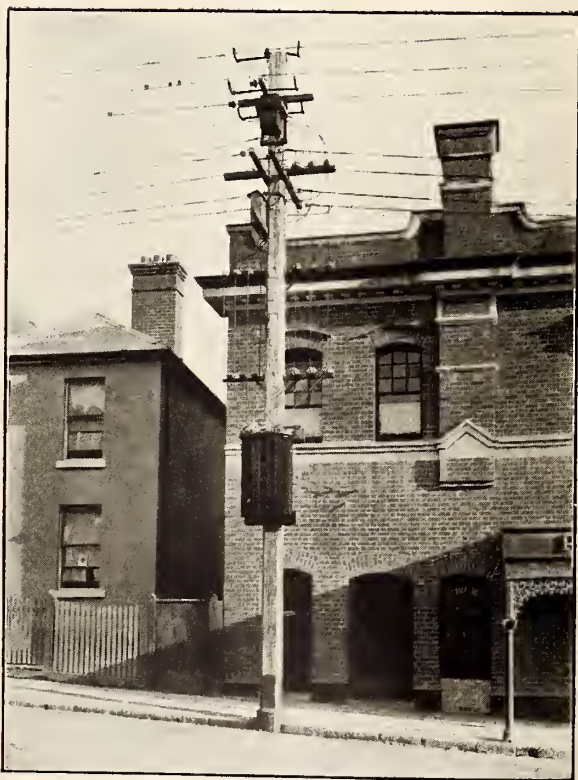
TYPE OUTDOOR 88,000 6600-VOLT SUBSTATION (ELECTRONA SUBSTATION)



SPLCIAL SUSPENSION TYPE RIVER CROSSING TOWER (BRIDGEWATER).



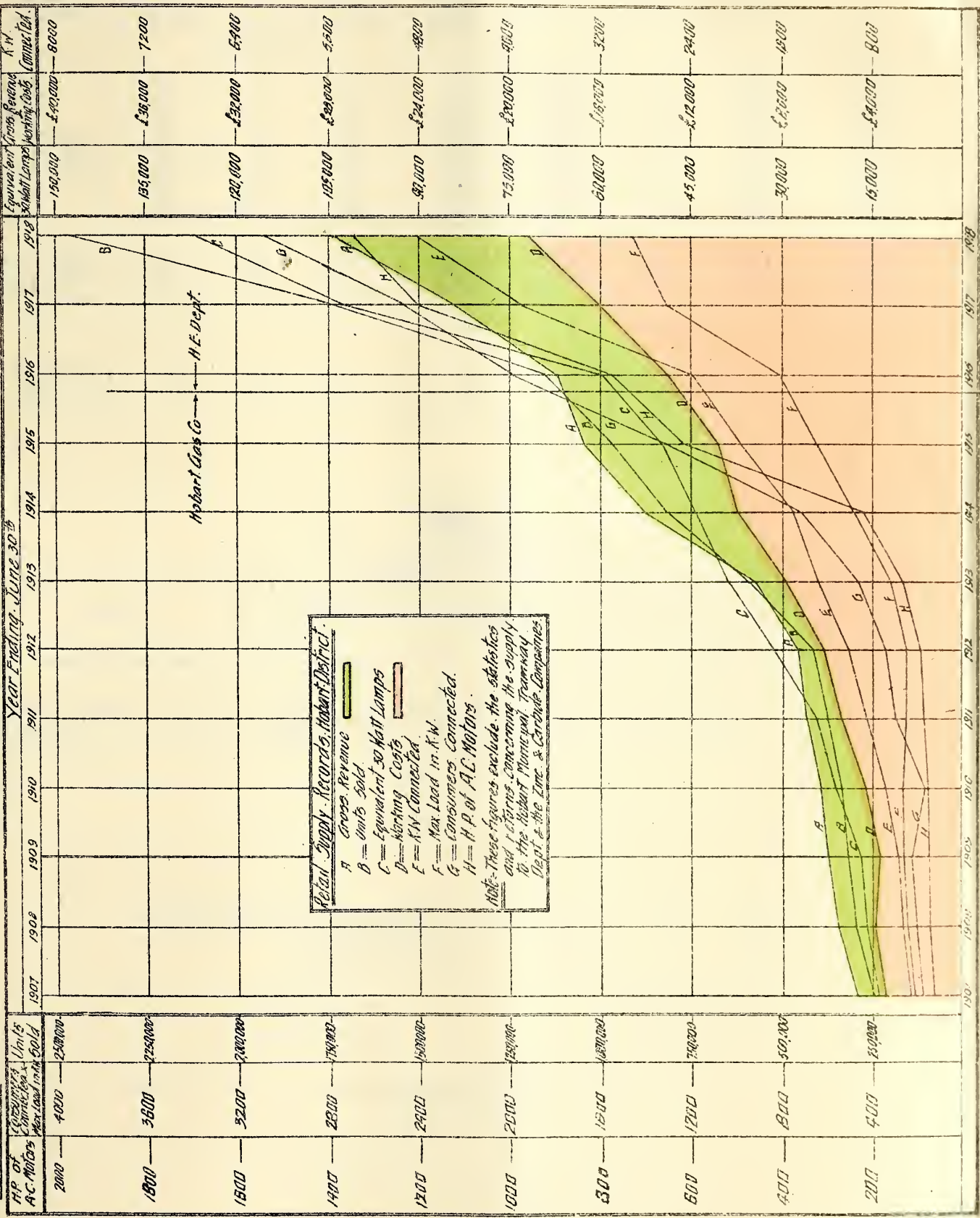
TYPE 68,000-VOLT SWITCHGEAR CONSTRUCTION (HOBART SUBSTATION).



TYPE CITY POLE AND POLE TRANSFORMER CONSTRUCTION (HOBART).



TYPE TRANSFORMER KIOSK (FRANKLIN-SQUARE TRANSFORMER STATION).



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APPENDIX H.

RETAIL SUPPLY RECORDS, HOBART DISTRICT.

Year ending June 30th.	Consumers Connected at June 30th.	H.P. of A.C. Motors at June 30th.	K.W. Connected at June 30th.	Equivalent 30 Watt Lamps at June 30th.	Units Sold.	Max. Load in K.W.	Working Costs.	Gross Revenue.
							£	£
1907	170	59	454	13,850	245,000	205	3376	4678
1908	197	70	520	15,625	291,000	241	3906	5412
1909	231	74	562	16,900	315,000	260	3659	5907
1910	259	78	678	20,650	338,000	260	4138	6184
1911	289	85	846	24,000	372,000	250	5311	6847
1912	339	94	1007	31,222	409,000	252	6203	7224
1913	462	135	1258	38,563	589,000	322	7803	9370
1914	726	225	1498	44,324	815,000	475	10,004	14,004
1915	1305	619	1935	49,003	964,000	640	10,698	16,686
1916	1999	784	2369	59,420	1,152,387	800	12,898	17,864
1917	2460	1201	3901	102,659	1,734,000	1300	15,926	22,454
1918	3066	1358	4843	127,646	2,456,000	1450	19,121	27,938
Percentage Increase over previous Year	24%	13%	24%	24%	41%	11%	20%	24%

APPENDIX I.

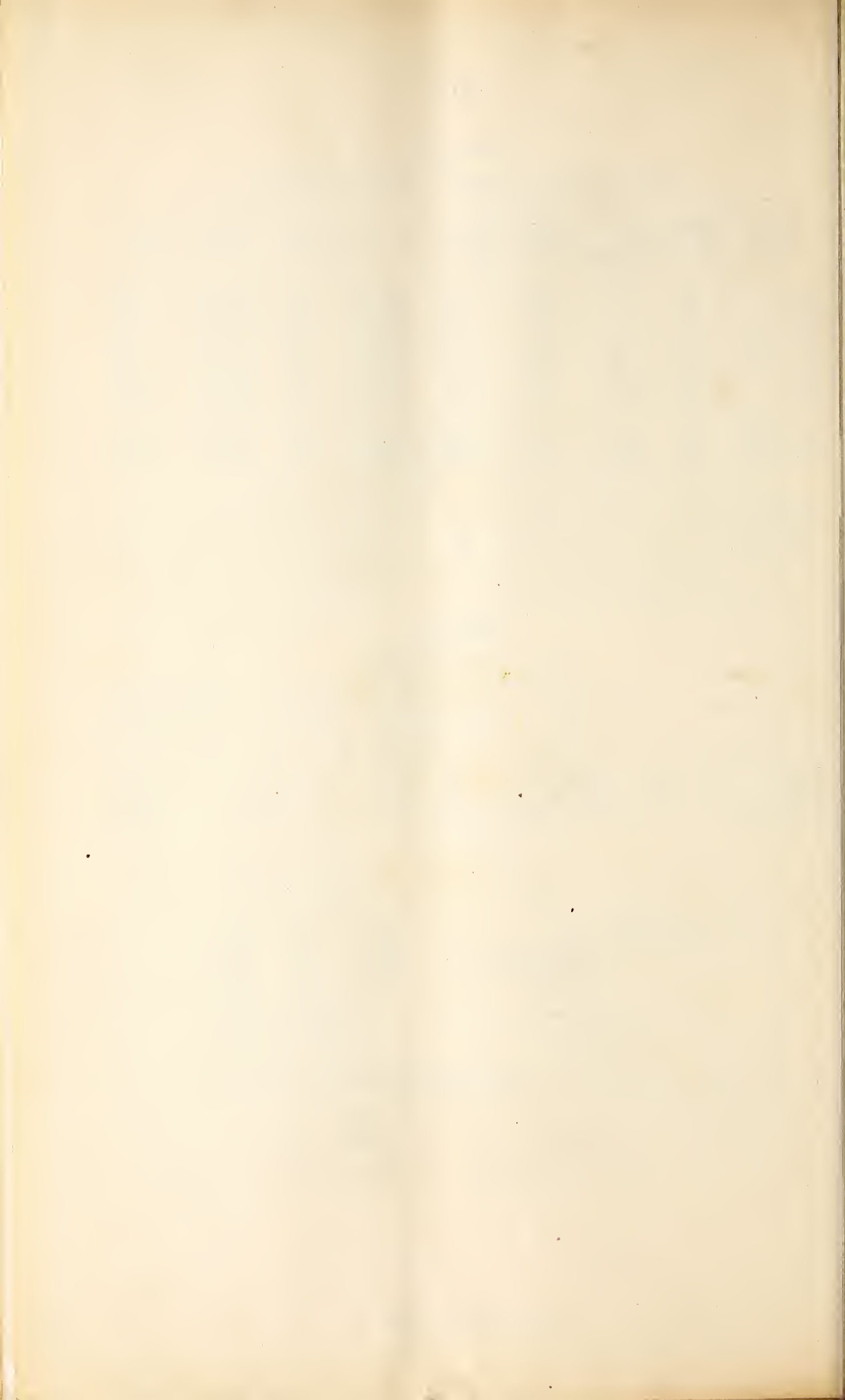
BULK SUPPLY RECORDS.

Consumer.	Hobart District Branch (Retail).		Hobart Municipal Tramway Department.		Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Aust. Pty. Ltd.*		Hydro-Electric P. & M Co Ltd. (Carbide).†	
Year ending June 30th.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Primary connection... (K.W.)	2200	2450	1000	1000	135	3135	—	2620
Units sold	1,734,000	2,456,000	1 735,900	2,668,400	188,340	9,029,779	—	370,000
Maximum demand.....(K.W.)	1300	1450	736	791	100	3000	—	2450

Item.	1917.	1918
Total connections	3335	9205
Maximum demand, Hobart Substation..... (K.W.)	2100	4100
" Electrona Substation..... (K.W.)	—	2450
" Waddamana Power Station (K.W.)	2200	7400
" Steam auxiliary (K.W.)	—	750
Total units sold	3,658,240	14,256,409
Total units generated	4,400,000	16,500,000

* Started with 2500 h.p. on Jan. 4th, gradually increasing to 4000 h.p. of maximum demand in June.

† On for three weeks only.



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718

(No. 28.)

1918

TASMANIA

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FEB 25 1918

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1917-18

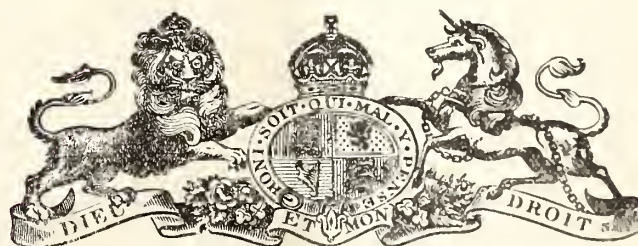
BY

C. L. PARK, M.B., CH. B., D.P.H.

CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER, CHIEF QUARANTINE OFFICER (GENERAL), &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£28 13s.]



Tasmania:

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

1918

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SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 27th August, 1918.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1917-18.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present the annual report of the Department of Public Health for the year 1917-18. Reports from the Assistant Health Officer, Bacteriologist, Chief Inspector, Government Analyst, and Visiting Nurses are contained in the appendices, as well as the vital statistics, kindly supplied by the Statistical Department.

II.—CONSTITUTION, WORKING, AND COST.

The following officers constitute the staff of the Department:—

1. Chief Health Officer, &c.—Dr. C. L. Park.
2. Assistant Health Officer—Dr. A. H. Clarke.
3. Secretary—E. J. Tudor.
4. Bacteriologist—H. G. Beardmore.
5. Clerk—H. H. Parker.
6. Clerk—Miss C. L. Smith.
7. Clerk (on Active Service)—W. T. Lonergan.
8. Clerk—Miss E. L. McSherry.
9. Clerk (temporary)—Miss D. H. Crocker.
10. Chief Inspector—J. Riley.
11. Inspector—D. S. Clark.
12. Inspector—C. L. Colvin.
13. Child Welfare Nurse, Hobart—L. Richardson.
14. Child Welfare Nurse, Launceston—M. Searle.

Commonwealth Quarantine Officers (part time).

15. Dr. G. Sprott—Hobart.
16. Dr. T. C. Butler—Hobart.
17. Dr. G. H. Hogg—Launceston.
18. Vacant—Beauty Point.

Finding that it was not possible to obtain a suitable officer to combine the duties of Government Medical Officer and Bacteriologist, the duties were separated, and two positions created—one of Assistant Health Officer, to carry out the Government medical work, and assist the

work of the Department; the other to take charge of the Bacteriological Laboratory. On 1st February, 1918, Dr. A. H. Clarke took up duty as Assistant Health Officer; and on 28th January, 1918, Mr. H. G. Beardmore commenced duty as Government Bacteriologist. Dr. Clarke had carried out the duties of Acting Chief Health Officer for 10 months, and had also for many years held the appointments of Gaol Medical Officer, Medical Officer to New Town Infirmary, Medical Officer for Schools, Hobart, &c. Mr. Beardmore had for six years been Principal Assistant to the Microbiological Laboratory, Brisbane.

Inspectorial Staff.—Mr. C. L. Colvin, who had acted as Inspector temporarily for a period of 15 months was appointed permanently from the 1st September, 1917. He holds certificates from the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances and Sanitary Science.

Clerical Staff.—Mr. H. H. Parker was appointed to the Department on the 1st of February, 1918, and Miss McSherry from the 1st May of the same year.

Expenditure.—The return set out hereunder gives details of expenditure for the year:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	2158	0	0
Allowances	60	0	0
Contingencies—			
Travelling Expenses	456	10	3
Expenses in connection with Public Health and other Acts	730	2	6
Postal charges, &c.	164	19	1
Venereal Diseases, treatment of	412	13	0
Expenses in connection with Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	226	18	10
Expenses in connection with Infant Life Mortality	384	5	0
Tasmanian Bush Nursing Association			
Southern Division	50	0	0
Ditto, Northern Division	50	0	0
Gratuity to Clerk for special services rendered	10	0	0
Expenses of Picture Censor Board ...	42	18	9
	£4746	7	8

Extra Accommodation.—Owing to the increased staff, further office accommodation has been required, and this was provided on the second floor of public buildings, where the inspectorial staff is now quartered. Further accommodation is at present required for the Assistant Health Officer, and it is hoped that the conversion of the lavatory buildings near the Bacteriological Laboratory into an animal house, for which your approval has been obtained, will be soon commenced. Until this is provided the full benefit of the Laboratory cannot be obtained. The appointment of an additional inspector permanently has enabled the Department to extend the work of making food and drug surveys, and the taking of samples of such for analysis. To enable this work to be undertaken throughout the State the services of at least one additional inspector would be required.

III.—PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

An amending Health Act, which came into force on 22nd December, 1917, gave several important powers to the Department:—

(1) In the first place power was given to the Governor to make regulations for the prevention of infectious diseases, as well as those designated dangerous infectious diseases. Regulations with this object in view were approved by the Governor, and came into force on the 26th February, 1918. These provided for:—

- (a) A bi-annual inspection of premises by an inspector of the local authority.
- (b) Inspection of premises from which an infectious case has been reported, and enquiry into source of infection.
- (c) Isolation of patients.
- (d) Power to declare premises infected, to placard, and (if necessary) isolate premises.
- (e) Examination of other inmates of such premises if suspected of carrying infection.
- (f) Power to control, and (if necessary) isolate, carriers of disease and contacts of patients.
- (g) Disinfection after removal of patient or after convalescence.
- (h) Rules for carriers of disease to prevent spread of infection.
- (i)—(1) Examination of secretions from typhoid patients before release from hospital. (2) Typhoid carriers to register address with Department of Public Health.
- (j)—(1) Detention of diphtheria patients until swabbings are negative. (2) Patients and contacts not to return to school until swabbings are negative.
- (k) Local authorities to provide diphtheria anti-toxin for use as prophylactic.
- (l) Inspector to see precautions are taken in case of death from infectious disease.
- (m)—(1) Milk-suppliers to furnish lists of customers, if required by the medical officer of health. (2) Power to the local authority to close dairies if likely to spread disease. (3) Prohibition of carriers from handling food or drink for sale.

(2) Another important power is that contained in Section 176, by which a "carrier" is deemed to be suffering from infectious disease, and hence subject to notification, and to the other provisions of the Act.

(3) The mode of dealing with nuisances was improved by enabling the local authority to itself carry out necessary work at the expense of owner and occupier in case of default, instead of taking judicial proceedings against owner and occupier for abatement of the nuisance.

(4) In relation to the licensing of noxious trades, an appeal from the decision of the local authority to the Chief Health Officer was provided for any persons

aggrieved, either by the granting or refusal of a licence. It was further provided that a local authority could not refuse to renew the registration of such a trade unless the Chief Health Officer certified the place to be a nuisance. An appeal from the Chief Health Officer's decision in such a case to the Minister was also provided.

(5) A new section inserted gave the Chief Health Officer power to investigate default on the part of a local authority in carrying out the Act or recommendations made under it, and if default is proved, to fix a time limit in which such duty shall be carried out. In case of failure the performance of the duty may be enforced, or the Chief Health Officer may appoint some person to perform the duty at the expense of the local authority.

"*Food and Drugs Act.*"—An amending Act came into force on the 1st January, 1918.

(1) This prohibited the employment of any person suffering from infectious or contagious disease in the handling of food or drugs for sale, and gave the Chief Health Officer power to examine any person suspected of being so affected.

(2) Under Section 4 it was made an offence to sell unwholesome food.

(3) A power to require municipal councils to submit for analysis specified articles of food and drugs was provided, and the time within which proceedings could be instituted in cases of adulteration was lengthened from 30 to 60 days.

Power to appoint a Food Standards Committee, to consist of Chief Health Officer, Government Analyst, Lecturer in Chemistry in the University, and two persons conversant with trade requirements was given. This committee was appointed on the 30th May last, the members nominated by the Governor being Messrs. A. J. Miller and A. H. Ashbolt. The first meeting of the committee was held on the 27th June, 1918. The absence of such a committee has been felt in the past when matters of commercial interest have been dealt with or referred from the committees of other States.

During the year the question of bringing the Food and Drugs Regulations up to present-day requirements was undertaken, and new regulations were gazetted on 26th March, 1918. Various alterations and additions were made to standards; the departmental interpretation of the standard for human milk set out; labelling clauses altered in case of infants' food and condensed milk, to bring them into conformity with other States; preservative allowed in the form of boric acid, up to 25 grains to the pint in cream, and the bacterial content for ice-cream prescribed. The general and special regulations governing the protection of food from contamination during manufacture or handling were tightened up and made more effective. Additional regulations were also prescribed for hotels, restaurants, and places in which meals are sold to the public; providing for cleanliness in handling oysters, and in preparing ice-creams, ices, aerated waters, and ice.

"*Venerel Diseases Act.*"—The short time that "The Public Health Act, 1917" (venerel diseases) has been in operation has sufficed to indicate two or three directions in which improvement could be effected. One of these is the adoption of a clause specifying a list of drugs which a chemist may not sell without a medical man's prescription, in place of the general prohibition contained in Section 41c. This would make the section more easily worked, and would enable the chemist to know definitely his obligations. The present difficulty is that most of the drugs used for venerel disease are also capable of use for other conditions. Again, requiring the patient who, under Section 41 (l), has been ordered to obtain treatment to notify the Department that he has done so, will, if necessary, permit Subsection (2) to be made operative. Parliament is to be approached in these matters during the coming session.

"*Places of Public Entertainment Act.*"—"The Places of Public Entertainment Act" came into force on 1st January, 1918. The Act repealed the portion of the Police Act dealing with licensing of places of public entertainment, and provided that Section 106 of the Public Health Act, relating to public buildings, did not apply to places of public entertainment.

Licences.—The granting of licences was placed in the hands of the councils, while the method of computing the number of persons to be admitted was specified in the Act.

Notice of intention to build or alter such premises has to be given to the Council and the Chief Health Officer. The latter is given power to require steps to be taken to secure proper ventilation, lighting, and draining, and, further, to cancel a licence if premises are dangerous or prejudicial to the public health.

Inspectors.—Every council is required to appoint an inspector, while the police officers are empowered to close doors where the seating accommodation is completely occupied. Power was given to make regulations for safety and convenience of the public and for general purposes.

Regulations.—Under this power regulations have been approved specifying, amongst other things, the amount of exit space required, the width of gangways and staircases, seating accommodation, fire-extinguishing appliances, methods of lighting and heating, extent of ventilation openings and sanitary conveniences. Special provision has been made for all places in which cinematograph entertainments are given. The power to appoint an examining board for operators' licences has been carried into effect by the appointment of Mr. Wilton, of the Hydro-Electric Department, and the Chief Health Officer, and, where necessary, an examination has been conducted, while in accordance with the regulations a number of operators have been licensed without examination. Regulations providing for the appointment of a Censor Board to examine picture films which it is proposed to exhibit have been approved, and the Board appointed, consisting of Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. N. Waterworth, the Director of Education, the Acting-Commissioner of Police, and the Chief Health Officer, with the Secretary of the Department as Secretary to the Board. The Board commenced duty at the beginning of April, and has registered 770 films to the end of the year.

A large proportion of the films had been previously passed by the Federal Board of Censors. The majority of these have been registered after perusal of the synopsis. A proportion, however, has been viewed by the Board, which has excised portions of certain films, refused registration absolutely in one instance, and revoked the registration in another. In addition, in certain cases in which the Board decided to view films for which registration had been applied, the applications were withdrawn.

Finding that correspondence did not result in country showmen falling into line, a visit was paid to country centres and proprietors told exactly the requirements of the Board. Since that date two proprietors have been fined for exhibiting pictures which had not been registered.

"*Notification of Births Act.*"—This was passed in 1910, but had not been adopted by any municipality. It provides for the notification within 36 hours to the local authority of every birth occurring in the district. This obligation is laid on the father or any person in attendance on the mother at or within six hours of the birth. Representations were made to the cities that the adoption of the Act would facilitate the work of combating infantile mortality, and make it more effective. As a consequence, it was

adopted by the City Council of Hobart, and has been proclaimed for Launceston and other districts in which such work is being carried on.

IV.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The attention paid to health matters by the different local authorities in the State varies considerably in its activity from the cities of Hobart and Launceston on the one hand, which employ full-time inspectors, to the small scattered districts, such as Bruny, where no one is at present responsible to the council for such duties.

In between these extremes there are two sets of conditions found:—

- (1) One in which the duties under the Health, Codlin Moth, Rabbit, and Weights and Measures Act are the combined responsibility of one inspector.
- (2) Secondly, another in which the Council Clerk carries out the duties of the "Health Act," and probably the others named above as well.

The result is that, speaking generally, the sanitary inspector in the country districts has not had any special training in health matters, and furthermore, the multiplicity of duties he has to carry out does not enable him to devote any definite period to the sanitation of his district. Under the circumstances, the sanitary inspector deserves commendation for the efforts he makes to carry out his duties, under disheartening conditions. At present four country districts only have the services of men holding the Inspector of Nuisances Certificate, and of these two were obtained in December last. One indirect result of this is that some councillors have an unconscious tendency to disregard their inspector's recommendations, because of his lack of special training.

A comparison of the sanitary condition of the different parts of the State to-day with what existed five years ago shows little improvement in certain fundamental points, which have been constantly brought under the notice of the councils concerned. In some instances the councils agree that the conditions require improvement, in others they do not; but in both cases conditions remain as they were. This is because, in my opinion, the responsibility is in the wrong hands. To ask a council to undertake a deep-drainage scheme, for example, or an improved water-supply, is to ask for an expenditure of money which, one may be sure, will arouse some opposition. If, however, the council was relieved of the responsibility of deciding that such expenditure was necessary, improvements might be expected. To so improve matters would practically mean taking the administration of the Health Acts out of the hands of the councils, and until this can be done no marked improvement can be hoped for. Such a plan would involve separating the State into areas, each with a full-time health staff, consisting of a medical inspector and trained sanitary inspectors, acting under the control of the Central Department. Any necessary work would be carried out by the councils concerned at the behest and to the satisfaction of the medical inspector. At the present time the necessary staff would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain, but in the meantime a great improvement on present conditions would be obtained if adjoining districts were persuaded to combine in the appointment of a full-time trained sanitary inspector, a small portion of whose salary might be paid through the Health Department in return for the right to approve of the appointments or any subsequent dismissals. With the object partly of getting into direct touch with the sanitary inspectors of the various municipalities, but mainly to impart definite instruction in some of their more important duties, a conference was held at Hobart in December, 1917. All councils were asked to allow their inspectors the necessary time off to attend, and 27 complied. Commencing on Monday

morning, 8th December, a full week was spent in giving practical demonstrations of sanitary methods, interspersed with explanatory lecturettes. Such a conference, if held annually, or at the outside once in two years, would not only benefit the inspectors themselves, but improve their service to the districts which employ them. The course of practical instruction given at the conference was recognised by the Board of Examiners for the Royal Sanitary Institute as part of the course for the Inspector of Nuisances Certificate.

An examination for this certificate was held during December, 1917, at the Technical School, four certificates being awarded. Of these, two were sanitary inspectors from local authorities. The advantage to a local authority of having a certified inspector is manifest, and it is hoped that encouragement will be given to the men to fit themselves for the work by engaging in a course of study.

V.—SUMMARY OF SANITARY CONDITIONS IN MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

Water-supply.—In eight districts water is obtained from upland surfaces, which provide a good supply free from organic pollution. In 18, rivers or creeks are depended upon, and these generally are doubtful sources, being liable to pollution at many points. In four cases the chances of pollution are marked—from surface or town drainage in Deloraine, Launceston, and Longford, and from personal and animal sources at Wynyard. Twenty-two districts depend on roof catchment, and while in some of these it is the only possible source, in others the size of the township warrants a supply under pressure.

Nightsoil Disposal.—In six districts only is a water-closet service installed, and in each of these part only of the district is so supplied. Twenty-four districts have installed a double-pan service, and 18 leave the disposal to the individual householder. The extension of water-closet service to all parts of the cities wherein it is commenced is a matter of sanitary importance, as well as its introduction to important centres such as Devonport, Wynyard, and Scottsdale. Not only does such a method of disposal directly influence the incidence of typhoid and diarrhoeal diseases, but it has a beneficial effect also on other disease conditions. Two of the districts which have a double-pan service have a fortnightly removal only. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the retaining of excretal matter near dwellings at all is insanitary, but to retain it longer than a week is to encourage the breeding of flies, with all their possibilities of conveying disease.

Of the 18 districts in which individual effort is relied upon, some are too scattered to enable any system to be established, but others (and especially such towns as Longford, Campbell Town, Bothwell, and Penguin) should realise their responsibility in this matter, and instal a compulsory service.

Garbage Services.—The removal of household refuse is undertaken more or less satisfactorily in 10 municipalities only, and in some of these it is not a compulsory service. In other districts a public tip is often provided, and the householder left to make arrangements or not for the removal of garbage to the tip. Where a tip is set apart, it is rare to find attention paid to the burning of putrescible material or to the covering of it with clean soil. Even where a service is undertaken as a municipal obligation it is not carried out on the best lines. For instance, though the cities supply a good type of receptacle, they do not insist that such a type only must be used, hence any receptacles are used, whether watertight or not, and generally without lids. Again, uncovered carts are used in which to remove the garbage, which is finally tipped. Special attention has been directed to the tip in Hobart, which is badly rat-infested. The necessity for an incinerator for that city is a pressing one, and should be installed at the earliest possible moment.

Disinfection Arrangements.—Practically all municipalities have now provided for their inspectors' use automatic sprays, and the disinfectants cyllin and formalin, which have been recommended. This, however, is only one step, the most important point being a knowledge of what disinfection can achieve, and what special steps are necessary after different diseases. The tendency is to look upon a superficial spraying with a disinfectant as being effective, whereas in most cases it accomplishes very little, and may give a sense of false security. For this reason, practical demonstrations of the detail of disinfection methods were given at the Sanitary Conference, and it is proposed to issue to each local authority a set of instructions for the guidance of inspectors.

Special Inspections.—Subsequent to a report regarding the housing conditions in the mill towns in the Municipality of Esperance, house-to-house inspections were made at Hastings towards the end of 1917 and early in 1918.

The condition of a number of the houses was found to be so unsatisfactory that the local authority was recommended to condemn them as unfit for occupation, under Section 157 of the "Public Health Act," unless certain specified improvements were carried out. This recommendation was adopted, and a number of improvements have been carried out, while the remainder are receiving attention.

The condition of the hop-fields in the New Norfolk Municipality was the subject of special investigation during the last picking season. The result was to show that while in most places housing conditions were reasonably good, in a few cases they were unsatisfactory, and were condemned. In a number of cases, however, the number, position, structure, and condition of the privies was very unsatisfactory.

The possibility of contamination of the water used for domestic purposes was evident in certain fields, where the water used is carried along open irrigation drains. In consequence of the conditions found, by-laws have been drawn up for these fields and for small-fruit districts, and submitted to the local authorities interested for discussion, with a view to the ultimate adoption of uniform conditions, under Section 107 of the "Public Health Act." The essential conditions which will be required are—

Watertight huts of sufficient capacity and suitably ventilated;

An available supply of potable water; and

Sufficient privy accommodation of approved construction and sanitary method of disposal.

It is realised that no matter what is provided by the employer, conditions cannot remain satisfactory without the co-operation of the pickers themselves.

VI.—FOOD AND DRUGS.

Advantage has been taken of an additional appointment to the inspectorial staff to detail Inspector Clark to carry out food and drug surveys of a number of the municipalities. These included an investigation of the conditions of the premises in which food for sale was prepared, and also of the conditions surrounding its preparation, as well as the taking of samples for analyses. Twenty districts have been visited in this way, and 106 samples taken, out of which no less than 43 per cent. were below the standard. It will thus be seen that the Department has itself taken the responsibility for obtaining samples of food in parts of the State, as it has realised that the local authority's inspector is at a decided disadvantage in this branch of the work, both from the possibility of conflict with interested parties and from lack of practice of taking samples in accordance with the procedure specified. The following table shows the districts visited and detailed particulars in respect to samples taken:—

SAMPLES of Food submitted for Analytical Examination by Inspector Clark.

Date.	No. of Sample.	Municipality.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
26/7/17	59	Hobart	Cream	No adulteration	
2/8/17	60	Evandale	Coffee	Coffee, 40 %; Chicory, 60 %	Prosecution: fine 1s., and half costs—total 5s.
3/8/17	61	Longford	"	Coffee, 31 %; Chicory, 69 %	Prosecution: fine 1s., costs re- mitted
7/8/17	62	Beaconsfield	Milk	No adulteration	
21/8/17	63	Leven	"	"	
"	64	"	"	"	
"	65	"	"	"	
"	66	"	Coffee	20 % Chicory	
"	67	"	Butter	23 % excess of Salt	
22/8/17	68	Emu Bay	Milk	No adulteration	
"	69	"	Coffee	18 % Chicory	
"	70	"	Pepper	No adulteration	
"	71	"	Milk	"	
"	72	"	Butter	"	
23/8/17	73	Devonport	Coffee	23 % Chicory	
"	74	"	Tomato Sauce	Contained Apple	
24/8/17	75	"	Milk	No adulteration	
"	76	"	"	"	
4/9/17	77	Kentish	"	Slightly " below standards in total solids	Warning issued
"	78	"	"	No adulteration	
"	79	"	Butter	"	
"	80	"	Coffee	Coffee, 39 %; Chicory, 61 %	Prosecution: fine £1, and 8s. costs
"	81	"	Coffee & Chicory	Excess of Chicory	
13/9/17	82	Launceston	Butter	No adulteration	
"	83	"	Dripping	"	
"	84	"	Coffee	"	
"	85	"	Cream	Deficient 8.5 Butter Fat, and contained Boric Acid	
"	86	"	Coffee & Chicory	50.5 Chicory	
"	87	"	Coffee	No adulteration	
"	88	"	White Pepper	"	
14/9/17	89	"	Milk	"	
"	90	"	"	Total solids, 11.52	
"	91	"	"	Total solids, 11.62	
"	92	"	"	Total solids, 10.10	
"	93	"	"	Total solids, 11.28	
15/9/17	94	"	"	Fat, 3; solids, 7.20—total, 10.20	
"	95	"	"	Total solids, 12.82	
"	96	"	"	Fat, 3; solids, 6.74—total, 9.74	
"	97	"	Cream	No adulteration	
20/9/17	98	Hobart	"	Contained preservative, Boric Acid	
"	99	"	"	Deficient in Milk Fat	
"	100	"	"	"	
"	101	"	"	Boric Acid added	
"	102	"	"	"	
9/10/17	103	Lairobe	Apple Cider	Complied with standard	
15/10/17	104	Hobart	Confectionery	"	
17/10/17	105	"	Baking Powder	No adulteration	
25/10/17	1	Lairobe	Milk	"	
"	2	"	"	"	
"	3	"	"	"	
"	4	"	Coffee	50 % Chicory	
"	5	"	"	No adulteration	
"	6	"	Sausages	"	
"	7	"	Coffee & Chicory	"	
1/11/17	8	Glenorchy	Milk	"	
"	9	"	"	"	
"	10	"	"	"	
"	11	"	"	"	
"	12	"	"	Deficient in solids not fat to extent of 4.5 %, and total solids 3 % of minimum required by Regulation 29	Warning issued
"	13	"	"	Deficient in solids not fat to extent of 6.6 %, and total solids 2 % of minimum required by Regulation 29	"
"	14	"	"	No adulteration	
"	15	"	"	"	
2/11/17	16	New Norfolk	"	"	
"	17	"	Egg Powder	Artificially coloured Baking Powder	
"	18	"	Coffee & Chicory	53 % Chicory	
"	19	"	Butter	No adulteration	
"	20	"	Coffee	51 % Chicory	
"	21	"	"	44 % Chicory	
14/11/17	22	Ringarooma	Milk	No adulteration	
"	23	"	Honey	"	
"	24	"	Coffee	46.6 % Chicory	
"	25	"	Coffee & Chicory	No adulteration	
"	26	"	Cocoa	"	
"	27	"	Cream	"	
15/11/17	28	"	Curry Powder	Excess of mineral matter	

SAMPLES of Food submitted for Analytical Examination by Inspector Clark—continued.

Date.	No. of Sample.	Municipality.	Nature of Sample.	Result of Analysis.	Remarks.
15/11/17	29	Ringarooma	White Pepper	No adulteration	Warning issued
16/11/17	30	"	Milk	Fat, 2·42; solids, 8·88—total solids, 11·30; deficient in solids	
"	31	"	"	Fat, 3·02; solids, 8·22—total solids, 11·24; deficient in solids	"
"	32	"	Egg Powder	No adulteration	
"	33	"	Coffee & Chicory	"	
18/1/18	34	Scottsdale	Milk	"	
"	35	"	"	Slightly deficient in fat, excess in total solids	
"	36	"	"	"	
19/11/17	37	"	Coffee & Chicory	No adulteration	Warning issued
"	38	"	Coffee	49·8 % Chicory	
"	39	"	"	55 % Chicory	
20/11/17	40	Lilydale	"	Contained Chicory	
"	41	"	Oil	No adulteration	
"	42	"	Coffee	Contained Chicory	
9/1/18	43	Kingborough	Milk	No adulteration	
"	44	"	"	Slightly below standard	
11/1/18	45	New Town	"	No adulteration	
"	46	"	"	"	
"	47	"	"	"	
"	48	"	"	"	
"	49	"	"	"	
"	50	"	"	"	
"	51	"	"	"	
"	52	"	"	"	
15/1/18	80	Huonville	"	"	
"	81	"	"	"	
16/1/18	82	Esperance	Lemon Squash	Deficient in Citric Acid to extent of 70 %	
17/1/18	83	Port Cygnet	Raspberry Syrup	No adulteration	Proceedings: fined 2s. 6d., analyst's fee 5s., 18s. costs
"	84	"	Milk	"	
2/2/18	53	New Norfolk	Lemon Essence	Deficient 80 % Oil of Lemon	

Municipalities visited to assist Local Authority's Inspector.

Date.	Municipality.	Samples Taken.
18/4/18	Richmond	2 milks, 1 butter, 1 cream of tartar
16/4/18	Ross	2 butters, 1 baking powder
18/4/18	Green Ponds	1 milk, 1 butter
19/4/18	Bothwell	1 milk, 1 baking powder, 1 coffee, 1 cream of tartar
29/4/18	Hamilton	2 samples taken

Advantage has also been taken of the powers given under Section 40 (a) of the amending Food and Drugs Act to require other municipalities to submit samples.

Twenty-eight municipalities were asked to submit samples, and all complied.

In the case of five of these districts, an inspector from the Department was detached to assist the local authority's inspector. The necessity for active work is shown by finding samples below standard which have been manufactured on the mainland, and put up in sealed containers.

In this connection it is interesting to record that the defence of a person recently charged in a mainland State with selling articles of food below standard was "that consignment was intended for Tasmania."

Attention to this branch of the work has thus been paid by every municipality, as against three in the previous year, when the question was left solely to the local authorities. The best results would be obtained if the Department undertook the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Act for the State, as recommended by the Federal Conference in 1913. To do this would require two alterations of present conditions, one of which is the appointment of an additional inspector, and the other is better facilities for analysis. Arrangements have been made with the Technical School, Queenstown, to examine samples for the West Coast, but an additional analyst is urgently required in Launceston to

enable fresh samples to be attended to, and to relieve the pressure on the Government Analyst, who has time for a limited number of analyses only.

Construction of Premises where Food is exposed for Sale.—During the year a number of the premises in the city have been visited, and orders served through the City Council requiring the better protection of exposed food from contamination by flies and dust.

Butchers' Shops.—The supervision of the retail butchers' shops, which had been taken over from the Hobart Council in 1916, was, with their consent, handed back to the Council in October, 1917. These premises had been made to comply with the regulations, which was the object of taking over their supervision.

The conveyance of meat from the abattoirs has received the attention of the Hobart City Council, and a standard cart for the purpose is to be prescribed.

Dairies.—Special attention has been paid to the dairies, which supply milk to the public, and with a view to uniformity the inspectors attached to the Department were, through the co-operation of the Acting-Director of Agriculture, gazetted as dairy supervisors on the 30th July, 1917.

The dairies inspected were mainly those in Hobart and surrounding districts, and the condition of a number of them was such that contamination of the milk could not have been prevented. In addition, the practice of milking cows in the open was found to prevail to

some extent. This practice should be discontinued, as it directly conduces to the collection of dirt in the milk.

Following the inspections, a number of orders were served under the Dairy Produce Act, on occupiers, requiring their dairies to be constructed on hygienic principles, such as would permit of ordinary cleanliness being observed.

VII.—NOXIOUS AND DANGEROUS TRADES.

Noxious Trades.—The question of proclaiming a noxious trades area for the cities of Hobart and Launceston has received some attention during the year.

In the case of Hobart, a number of areas were inspected, and their relative suitabilities reported upon.

Since then, permission has been granted by the City Council for blood drying and boiling down of fresh offal to be carried on in the Abattoirs reserve, while the Clarence Municipality has granted permission to two firms to carry on manure-making and boiling-down works.

The most pressing necessity had been to provide an area in which the trades incidental to slaughtering could be carried on (*e.g.*, blood-drying and boiling-down works), and inasmuch as these requirements are now being catered for, the question of what is a suitable site has been somewhat altered.

The proposal to establish such an industry near Launceston is my reason for bringing forward the matter, and for pointing out the necessity for inspectors to have knowledge not only of the processes involved, but also of how the employees may be affected, and of the necessary measures to protect their health. These latter are problems of preventive medicine, and it remains to be seen whether they can be adequately dealt with under existing arrangements.

VIII.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

The regulations under this Act came into force on 1st September, 1917. They provide, amongst other things, the period during which medical attention is necessary; the notices, directions, and information to be given to sufferers; conditions under which certificates of cure, or of freedom from disease, are to be given; precautions to be taken for prevention of infection; and the necessary forms.

Since the Act came into force (a period of 10 months), the number of cases notified has been 441, made up of—civil, 403; military, 38; and comprising—syphilis, 77; chancroid, 15; gonorrhœa, 349; total, 441.

The following return shows the cases notified monthly (civilian and military):—

VENEREAL Diseases Return—Diseases subdivided into Sexes.

Civilian.

	1917.								1918.										Total.		
	Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May.			June.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Gonorrhœa	18	2	23	8	33	4	13	1	33	6	18	4	40	2	41	8	22	6	28	4	314
Syphilis.....	6	1	16	5	5	3	1	2	6	1	3	1	5	1	7	2	3	...	5	2	75
Chancroid	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	14

Military.

Gonorrhœa	2	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	35
Syphilis.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chancroid.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In Launceston a similar difficulty exists in finding a suitable area, and probably the most suitable area would be found in an adjoining municipality. It would not seem likely that Launceston City Council would be prepared to purchase land for this purpose in a neighbouring municipality unless the land were incorporated within their district. Thus the matter is held up indefinitely.

Dangerous Trades.—During the year the Factories Act, which had previously been under the administration of the Department, was amended so as to transfer its administration to the newly-created Industrial Department. This will relieve the Department of a large amount of work connected with wages and hours of work of employees, which is not the special function of a health department. On the other hand, it also transfers the question of sanitation of factories and workshops.

Factory inspection really falls under two headings—one dealing with the medical side (the health of the employees), and the other with the economic side (wages and hours of work). There are especial dangers to health incidental to certain trades, *e.g.*, as the liability to lead poisoning in the manufacture of white lead.

Notification is useless unless adequate provision for treatment exists. For those who can afford to pay, the services of a medical man are available, but for others hospital treatment is necessary. This, however, at present is very incomplete. The best that can be done at present is to arrange for the city general hospitals to treat patients in their out-patient Department. With the discontinuance of treatment of out-patients at Launceston, for a short period even this was not possible in that city. It is proposed, however, to commence again in the near future. What is urgently required is some indoor provision, especially for females. The Hobart Hospital Board did agree in May, 1917, to set aside six beds each for male and female venereal patients, and also to establish a special clinic for out-door patients. Since that date, however, the beds have been occupied with ordinary cases. At Hobart General Hospital additional lavatory accommodation has now been completed in connection with the male ward, and in future male patients can be accommodated.

At Launceston it was proposed to make a similar addition, but here it was difficult to arrange the site, and, in addition, the Hospital Board had strong objections to the treatment of this class of patient indoors.

It must be admitted that the Launceston Board is not alone in their objections, for many small hospitals make it a rule of the institution *not* to admit cases of venereal disease. There can be no doubt that a general hospital should undertake the treatment of diseases which are believed to affect from 10 to 14 per cent. of the community (see Federal Committee's Report, page 6), which produce such a marked effect on the infant life of the State (it is estimated that over 100 deaths of infants under one year were due to syphilis in 1916), and which are probably responsible for more misery than any other single cause.

It has been recommended that arrangements be made to erect a small ward containing four beds, with lavatory accommodation, at each city hospital. These would be available for females, and should be pushed on at the earliest possible moment. The estimated cost of each is £550.

In the country districts the Devon Hospital has agreed to, and has treated, such cases as presented themselves, but in other country districts the hospital rules have prevented treatment of patients. This difficulty has been met by a regulation, providing that payment may be made to medical practitioners where hospital treatment is not available, for such cases as are unable to pay.

Supplies of salvarsan, or substitutes, have been obtained from Federal Government and supplied on demand to hospitals for treatment of syphilitic patients. With regard to medical treatment of cases at hospitals, considerable difficulty may be experienced owing to the aversion certain medical men have to treating these cases. Apart from this altogether, the treatment of venereal diseases on up-to-date lines is a speciality that involves the expenditure of considerable time. Under the circumstances, I am of the opinion that better results would be obtained if for each city hospital a part-time medical officer were appointed, under the control of the Department, to undertake the treatment of all ordinary venereal cases, both indoor and outdoor, the latter at special times to meet the convenience of the patients. This would involve an expenditure of, approximately, £150 to £200 in each centre, but the results would warrant the expenditure. The out-patients' rooms at the hospitals could be utilised by arrangement for outdoor, and the proposed structures suggested above for in-patients.

IX.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of the regulations made under the amended Health Act two may be specially noted—

- (1) The provision for examination of secretions from typhoid patients before discharge from treatment.
- (2) The isolation of patients suffering from diphtheria until two consecutive swabbings have proved negative.

These are simply an application of scientific methods to prevention of diseases which we know may be "carried" by patients for periods subsequent to their convalescence.

The first has been suggested by various authorities for some time, but does not appear to have been widely adopted. Hope says, in his "Text-book of Public Health," 1915: "No patient should be discharged from a typhoid fever ward until the fæces no longer contain bacilli." Again, "Some day boards of health will demand to know whether the stools of a typhoid fever patient are free from bacilli before he is allowed the freedom of the community, as they now demand to know whether the Klebs Loeffler organism is absent from the secretions of diphtheria patients before release" (Meara, "Treatment of Acute Infectious Diseases," 1916). Or, again, "A most important precaution which is too frequently neglected is that of requiring bacteriological examinations in the case of every typhoid patient before discharge from hospital. This should be made a cardinal rule in every hospital, and should be required by regulation by the health departments" (Final Report, Federal Committee, concerning Causes of Death and Invalidity in the Commonwealth).

(2) Isolation of patients suffering from diphtheria until two swabbings have proved negative. This has been adopted for some years in most parts of the world, it being clearly recognised that to isolate a patient to prevent the spread of diphtheria and to release that patient without knowing whether he was still infectious was a very short-sighted policy. At the Launceston Hospital it was found that no effort was being made to comply with the regulation, the explanation being that owing to the limited accommodation it was thought better results would be obtained by treating a larger number of patients for a short period than by treating fewer cases and holding them until free from infection. This was losing sight of the fact that isolation is as much for the protection of others as for the treatment of the patient, and, further, that the effect would be to increase the incidence of the disease. However, investigation having clearly proved that some cases were still harbouring bacilli subsequent to discharge it was insisted that the regulation be complied with.

The question of responsibility for infectious disease is one for each municipality. Different methods of discharging that responsibility exist. In Hobart the Infectious Diseases Hospital is under the control of the City Council, which pays half the cost of upkeep, while the Government finds the other half. By arrangement, cases are admitted from neighbouring municipalities on payment of a daily charge.

In all other cases the Infectious Diseases Hospital is part of and controlled by the General Hospital of the district. In these cases patients are received, and a daily charge made for maintenance.

Each municipality has the power to recover costs of maintenance from the patients or their guardians, but several municipalities—Emu Bay, Port Cygnet, Esperance, New Town, Scottsdale—make no attempt to do so. In any case, a number of these patients cannot afford to pay, and the cost has to be met by the municipality, which levies a rate for the purpose. The principle of recovering from the individual, however, entails hardship in many cases, because generally the patient whom it is most necessary to remove to an isolation hospital is the one whose home conditions are the least satisfactory. Removal is necessary to protect, firstly, the remainder of the family, and, secondly, the general public. Further, Section 36 of the "Public Health Act" gives the Chief Health Officer or a medical officer of health power to enforce removal to hospital for the protection of the public. Thus, it works out that the people who can least afford it are the ones with whom compulsion is likely to be required. As this isolation is as much for the protection of others as for their own good it is reasonable that the individual should not be called upon to pay unless he can afford it. The expense might be borne by the local authority, *i.e.*, the ratepayer who is protected, assisted in cases of epidemics by the Government. On figures for the past five years the cost would be covered by a rate of less than 1d., except in Hobart and New Norfolk, where 1d. rate would have been required; while in Huon and Tasman 1½d. and 2½d rates respectively would have met the deficiency.

The principle of having an infectious hospital as part of a general hospital is not a good one, and is only justified in the case of small hospitals, where a separate staff is out of the question. In all cases the first consideration should be protection of the general public, and this is likely to be safeguarded much more zealously by the responsible local authority.

This question is of importance at present, owing to the proposed erection of an isolation hospital in Launceston on a site where it could be worked either by, or independently of, the General Hospital. Under these circumstances the local authority should realise their responsibility and arrange for the control of the hospital on lines similar to those at Vacluse (Hobart). The effect of this will be that the medical officer of health will be able to use his power under Section 36 of the Public Health Act, and order cases of infectious disease into hospital when it is necessary for the public safety. This power is useless when the local authority has no say in the admission of cases. Similarly, the medical officer of

health will control the discharge of patients from hospital. In whichever way the new hospital is controlled the power of gaining admission for necessary cases, and the knowledge of intention to discharge patients should be placed with the medical officer of health.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—The necessary power having been obtained to control infectious disease, cerebro-spinal fever was removed from the list of "Dangerous" infectious diseases to that of infectious diseases.

The effect of this is to place the responsibility of its control on the local authority. Inasmuch as the General Hospital, Hobart, does not now admit cases as formerly, the local authorities of the cities of both Hobart and Launceston have not at present accommodation to treat such cases. Carr Villa Hospital is being kept ready for use as in previous years for northern cases, and the isolation hospital at Self's Point is available for use in Hobart.

The epidemic which characterised the previous year has abated, 10 cases only being notified, as against 67 in 1916-17. Of these, three were notified from Hobart, two from Glenorchy, and one each from New Norfolk, Sorell, St. Leonards, Longford, and Deloraine.

Bilharzia.—In August, 1917, bilharzia was added to the list of notifiable diseases owing to the possibility of its being introduced by soldiers returning from Egypt. This had been recommended by the Hon. the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth. So far one case only has been reported, and this not a returned soldier.

Tuberculosis.—One hundred and ninety-nine cases were reported, being a reduction of 44, or nearly 22 per cent., from the notifications of 1916-17. The greatest reduction in numbers is in the city of Hobart, from which 26 per cent. of the total cases have been notified, as against 40 per cent. in 1916-17.

The only public sanatorium in the State is at New Town, where the accommodation has been increased by the erection of six chalets, each to contain four beds. These have just been completed. The proposed accommodation for 28 advanced cases will be commenced at a later date, and assuming that the chance of infection from tubercle depends to a large extent on the size of the "dose" to which any person is subject, should prove a valuable preventive measure, for it is the advanced cases that are expectorating such large "doses" of bacilli. Accommodation has also been provided for 20 returned soldiers suffering from tuberculosis by the erection of two chalets, and acquiring others formerly used for civil patients. For 1917 the deaths number 122, as compared with 163 for previous year; or death rate of 61 per 10,000 of population, as compared with 82 for previous year.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of diphtheria notified totalled 759, or 91 less than the previous year, and 229 less than in 1915-16.

The figures for the cities of Hobart and Launceston are worthy of comparison, 78 being notified from Hobart, and 192 from Launceston; as compared with 137 cases and 135 cases respectively for 1916-17; Hobart thus showing a decrease of 59 cases, and Launceston an increase of 57 cases on the previous year's figures.

There has been (until May, 1918) one marked difference in the methods adopted in the two cities, and that is, whereas at the Infectious Hospital, Hobart, cases were detained until two consecutive swabbings were negative, in Launceston no swabbings were taken, and patients were discharged on the average in 14 days if the throat "looked" clear. Since swabbings have been insisted on it has been found that 38 per cent. of cases swabbed from Launceston Hospital have been positive, while 26 per cent. have had more than one positive. This will give a rough indication of the possibilities of spreading infection had these cases been released as formerly.

Two outbreaks in country districts during the year call for special notice. At Longford eight cases occurred just before the commencement of the State school vacation. No cases were reported during this time, but

following the reopening of school cases began to crop up from time to time. Most of the cases were sent to Launceston Hospital, and as their throats became clear to ocular examination were returned home. In some cases these children returned to school at once.

A partial swabbing of the school was carried out by the school medical officer early in March, with the result that four positives were found. These included one case who had been infected at the end of December, 1917. Still, odd cases kept occurring, and as circumstances pointed to school infection, swabbings of the whole school were taken by the school medical officer and medical officer of health early in May, with the result that 37 positives were found, or 25 per cent. of those swabbed. The Department at once took action to stamp out the outbreak. The Chief Inspector of the Department was sent to Longford to assist the local authority, and instructions were given to isolate all "Carriers," and to placard their houses, swab all contacts, keep all children from school in the home of a carrier, and last, but most important, the Launceston Hospital authorities were compelled to follow the regulation requiring two consecutive negative swabbings before release of patients. As a consequence of these measures the outbreak was immediately checked, not another case arising in the district during the following two months.

The commencement of the outbreak was traced to a chronic intermittent carrier, and was kept alive by other carriers spreading the infection, and by infection also from mild unrecognised cases.

It is worthy of note that Longford, where sanitary conditions are very unsatisfactory, and Linda, where they are extremely so, have each suffered from an epidemic of diphtheria, and while it is not contended that it was due to this cause, it could have predisposed to it.

Gormanston.—Twenty-one cases were notified between 15th February and 16th June. Cases cropped up at irregular intervals, and were treated at the Queens-town Hospital. Attention is drawn to this matter because the question of cases being brought into Queens town from the adjoining municipality was raised. Seeing that the new isolation hospital is being erected within the grounds of the Queenstown Hospital, it will need to be clearly understood that this hospital is to serve the district, and not the one municipality only.

The death rate per 10,000 of population for 1917 is below the rate for 1916, but the percentage death rate per number of cases is 7 per cent. higher, being 4.2, as compared with 3.5 per cent.

Typhoid.—The number of cases notified was 163, being 44 more than in 1916-17. From 17 municipalities no cases were reported.

There was an increase in the number in Hobart from 20 to 35, while 26 cases were reported from Scottsdale, as compared with 13 in the previous year.

There were two separate outbreaks in Scottsdale. One consisted of five cases, four children and the mother in the same family, notified in February, 1918. These cases were apparently infected at Scottsdale, though the source could not be traced. How infection can be spread was shown by a relative, who had proceeded to Burnie, subsequently developing the disease there though infected at Scottsdale.

In the second outbreak 16 cases were reported. The first to take ill was a baker, who worked at his trade for two weeks before seeking medical attention. The day following the commencement of his illness, a school-girl felt ill, but a week or more elapsed before the condition received medical attention. Six to eight days later five other schoolgirls developed the disease, evidently from a common source, the nature of which could not be ascertained definitely. Several adults also were infected about the same date. Scottsdale has for years been liable to epidemics of typhoid, the actual source of which has not been discovered. It has been noticed, too, that typhoid shows some tendency to recur in houses in which there have been previous cases. As no drainage scheme is in operation, slop waters have been scattered over back-yards or run off into "cesspits." In this way soil pollution has been common. "Carrier" infection also is a possibility. Two measures which would have a

definite influence on the disease rate have been advised, viz., deep drainage (which prior to the war had received much attention) and inoculation with vaccine—the latter, not in place of, but in addition to, strict attention to sanitation. A third measure, viz., the effort to detect carriers, is receiving attention at the hospitals during the present season.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The examinations of fæces and urine before discharge from hospital have proved negative in the majority of cases, though in one case bacilli were found.

Ringarooma.—From Ringarooma district nine cases have been reported, and here there was reason to suspect carrier infection. Examination of blood samples has been positive in certain cases, but the subsequent examination of excretal specimens has not so far substantiated these results.

The deaths numbered 18, or a percentage death rate of 11 per cent., while the death rate for 1917 per 10,000 population is '85, as compared with '71 for the previous year.

A noticeable feature has been the number of cases reported that were clinically typhoid in appearance at the commencement, but in which the temperature became normal after a few days' illness, though the

Widal test was a definite positive. Such cases might continue to be "carriers," and so spread the infection.

Scarlet Fever.—Sixty cases have been reported, of which 16, or 26 per cent., came from Launceston. The cases were mild, and no deaths took place.

Puerperal Fever.—Fourteen cases were reported—four from Launceston, three from Hobart, three from Deloraine, two from New Town, and one each from Glenorchy and Kentish.

The midwives were suspended for 21 days in seven of these cases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Five cases were reported, two of which came from Launceston.

Infantile Paralysis.—Compared with 1916-17 there has been a considerable increase in the incidence of this disease, 14 cases having been reported, as compared with three. These cases were notified from 10 different municipalities. The practice adopted has been to keep other children in the house from school for 14 days after removal of patient to hospital, or for four weeks if patient is treated at home.

Table A, subjoined, shows the number of cases notified during the year 1917-18 from the various municipalities, while Table B gives the comparison with the previous year.

TABLE A.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified, 1917-18.

Local Authority.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Phthisis.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Infantile Paralysis.	Hæmaturia Bilharzia.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Total.
Beaconsfield	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	11
Bothwell	3	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7
Brighton	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bruni .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Campbell Town	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Circular Head	28	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	34
Clarence	1	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	9
Deloraine	14	2	...	4	3	...	1	...	1	25
Devonport	31	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	37
Emu Bay	57	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	63
Esperance	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Evandale	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fingal	2	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	16
Flinders .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Town .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glamorgan .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glenorchy	5	5	1	12	1	...	1	...	2	27
Gormanston	21	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	28
Green Ponds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Hamilton	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hobart	78	35	8	53	3	1	1	...	3	182
Huon	3	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	14
Kentish	6	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	10
Kingborough .....	...	9	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	14
King Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latrobe	6	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Launceston	192	15	16	27	4	2	1	...	...	257
Leven	73	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	79
Lilydale	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	11
Longford	39	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	51
New Norfolk	11	1	2	5	...	...	3	...	1	23
New Town .....	...	6	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	13
Oatlands	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
Penguin	11	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	17
Portland .....	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Port Cygnet .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Queenstown	6	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ringarooma	15	9	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	29
Richmond	4	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	13
Ross .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Leonards	22	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	26
Scottsdale	21	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	49
Sorell	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5
Spring Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirahan .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Table Cape	57	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	59
Tasman .....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waratah .....	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Westbury	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Zeehan	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Overseas	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL CASES.....	759	163	60	199	14	5	14	1	10	1225

TABLE B.

A Comparative Table of Infectious Diseases reported in each Municipal District during the Years 1916-17 and 1917-18, and showing Decreases and Increases.

Local Authority.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Decrease.	Increase.
1. Beaconsfield	27	11	16	...
2. Bothwell	8	7	1	...
3. Brighton	6	6	...	...
4. Bruni	1	1	...	...
5. Campbell Town ..	9	9	...	...
6. Circular Head.....	37	34	3	...
7. Clarence	17	9	8	...
8. Delcrairie	29	25	4	...
9. Devonport	85	37	48	...
10. Emu Bay	53	63	...	10
11. Esperance	5	7	...	2
12. Evandale	10	10	...	...
13. Fingal	27	16	11	...
14. Flinders	2	...	2	...
15. George Town	1	1	...	...
16. Glamorgan	1	1	...	...
17. Glenorchy	61	27	34	...
18. Gormanston	5	28	...	23
19. Green Ponds	3	3	...	...
20. Hamilton	7	3	4	...
21. Hobart	294	182	112	...
22. Huon	18	14	4	...
23. Kentish	25	10	15	...
24. Kingborough	8	14	...	6
25. King Island.....	...	...	...	...
26. Latrobe	28	14	14	...
27. Launceston	191	257	...	66
28. Leven	73	79	...	6
29. Lilydale	2	11	...	9
30. Longford	10	51	...	41
31. New Norfolk	30	23	7	...
32. New Town	51	13	38	...
33. Oatlands	6	10	...	4
34. Penguin	9	17	...	8
35. Portland	8	4	4	...
36. Port Cygnet	10	2	8	...
37. Queenstown	25	14	11	...
38. Ringarooma	25	29	...	4
39. Richmond	9	13	...	4
40. Ross	1	...	1	...
41. St. Leonards	13	26	...	13
42. Scottsdale.....	25	49	...	24
43. Sorell	5	5	...	...
44. Spring Bay	1	...	1	...
45. Strahan	2	1	1	...
46. Table Cape	61	59	2	...
47. Tasman	5	2	3	...
48. Waratah	9	5	4	...
49. Westbury	23	11	12	...
50. Zeehan	10	7	3	...
Total.....	1371	1225	371	220
Gross Decrease.....			371	
Gross Increase.....			220	
Net Decrease			151	

X.—BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The report of the Bacteriologist shows that the recent full-time appointment will greatly increase the value of the laboratory. Already the change has enabled—

- (1) Regulations requiring examination of specimens from infectious cases to be put into effect. The great increase of work thus caused would have been impossible with a part-time appointment.
- (2) Results to be made available in shortest possible time.
- (3) Preparation of autogenous vaccines to be undertaken.
- (4) Suspected waters to be examined.
- (5) Samples to be examined for Agricultural Department.

As soon as accommodation is available for animals the examination of blood samples for Wassermann Test will be undertaken.

XI.—INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the question of infantile mortality during the year, resulting in the holding of a "Baby Week" in Hobart in August by the combined women's associations of the city. This effort was successful in interesting not only the mothers, but the general body of the public, as shown by the funds which were collected to further the scheme proposed. Your approval having been given to the appointment of a visiting nurse, working under the Department's direction, in the cities of Hobart and Launceston, the Child Welfare Association, formed from the combined women's organisations of Hobart, arranged to acquire and equip rooms for use as a clinic, to supplement the visiting nurse's work.

At the beginning of the present year Nurse Richardson commenced duty in Hobart, and a little later the clinic was established at 138 Macquarie-street. The nurse's work was so arranged that the visiting of homes was carried out in the mornings and on two afternoons a week; while on the three remaining afternoons the nurse is on duty at the clinic, where the mothers are encouraged to bring their babies for regular weighings and supervision. In addition, the Child Welfare Association has arranged for a medical man to attend the clinic on two afternoons weekly. During the six months' work in Hobart the nurse has paid 560 visits to the homes of newly-born babies, 47 of which have been return visits; while since the establishment of the clinic 483 mothers have brought their babies for advice and weighing. Advantage has been taken of these gatherings of mothers to demonstrate to them the method of preparing and cooking food suitable for infants and young children, the method of making and applying poultices and jackets, and methods of improvising a steam tent for use in the home in case of colds and bronchitis, &c. These serve a useful object lesson.

In Launceston the work began a little later, Nurse Searle being appointed in February, 1918. Public interest was not so far advanced as in Hobart, and with your approval the Department itself established a clinic in that city. Subsequently a child welfare association was formed, and in May held a highly successful exhibition, which did much to bring the work before the general public. Very good premises have now been secured in Brisbane-street, and the work is well established. The nurse's report shows that in the five months she has been at work 301 visits have been paid to homes of newly-born babies, and 55 return visits; 207 mothers have visited the clinic rooms, of whom 60 are regular attendants, and, in addition, 100 mothers were advised by the nurse during the exhibition, the clinic being transferred entirely for the time being. In all, 490 visits have been paid to the rooms, which shows that the work is becoming well recognised.

During the year 1917 there were 134 deaths of infants under one year in Hobart and Launceston alone. This is less than in 1915 and 1916, when the figures were respectively 192 and 192. This corresponds to an infantile death rate of 62.56 for these cities. The infantile mortality rate for 1917 was 52.27, as compared with 74.97 for 1916; a decrease of 22.72 per 1000 births. A decreased rate is also found in other States, and shows what is possible even under unsatisfactory conditions. The work is proving more than one nurse can cope with in Hobart, where the average annual birthrate is 1220, and if it is to continue to the best advantage an additional nurse will be necessary.

Any actual effect on infant mortality rates will, of necessity, take some time to appear, but it is certain that as the work is becoming monthly better known, it is attracting the attention of the mothers more. This being the case, good results are only a matter of time and perseverance. The branch of the work which it is desired to especially advance is the care of the expectant mother. So far the number seen has been small, but, as can easily be understood, this is what must be expected at first.

One of the next steps in the work is the endeavour to obtain a pure milk for infants. This is of the

greatest importance in the prevention of infantile diarrhoea, which was responsible for 33 deaths in Hobart and Launceston during 1917. In this direction a Government subsidy might with advantage be applied. An arrangement could be entered into with one or more dairymen for a definite supply of milk produced from healthy cows, and with strict attention to cleanliness. The details can easily be worked out. Such a milk will necessarily be dearer to produce than ordinary milk, with regard to which these special precautions are not taken, and the subsidy would assist in making up the difference. An amount of £150 per annum, on a £1 for £1 basis, available for each city, would enable the question to be taken in hand. It is noted that 36, or 12 per cent., of the babies visited at Launceston were artificially fed, and of these 12 were receiving cows' milk and 10 arrowroot biscuits. In Hobart the percentage of artificially-fed babies was 15 per cent. of those visited, the foods used being of many different kinds, though arrowroot biscuits were again popular with the mothers.

XII.—MIDWIVES.

The total number of midwives on the register up to June, 1918, was 638; while the number who have taken out a certificate to enable them to practise for the year 1918 is 259. The marked difference is unaccountable, but it is possible some of the midwives are still practising. The fact that one was doing so was discovered by it being notified that she had attended a case of puerperal fever.

It is noteworthy that no persons have taken out certificates to enable them to practise midwifery in 11 of the municipal districts, viz., Circular Head, Evandale, Flinders, Glamorgan, Green Ponds, King Island, Leven, Lilydale, Portland, Spring Bay, Strahan. This could mean either one of two things—

- (1) That a medical man is called in to attend each and every case.
- (2) That no cases are attended in the district except in case of emergency or in expectation of payment.

Neither explanation seems feasible in view of the importance of some of the districts, and this matter is being enquired into. Twenty-seven additional names were placed on the register between 1st July, 1917, and 30th June, 1918. Of these, 10 satisfied the examiners appointed by the Medical Council; eight gained the certificate of the Queen Victoria Hospital, Launceston; three gained the certificate of the Alexandra Hospital, Hobart; while six held certificates from training schools recognised by the Medical Council.

In seven cases midwives were suspended for 21 days from their last attendance on a case of puerperal fever. In four of these cases an investigation into the cause of the condition was carried out, and in one where negligence on the part of the midwife was alleged a report was forwarded to the Medical Council. Opportunity has been taken whenever a midwife has been interviewed for any purpose to test her knowledge of the rudiments of the art. The result, as far as enquiry has gone, has shown that the "untrained" midwife does not record her patient's temperature and pulse rate during the puerperium, and generally does not know what normal conditions are. Various symptoms of septic absorption, too, are passed over as being "usual," or due to weather, &c. It is noted that the visiting nurses in both cities draw special attention to the apparent lack of knowledge of these "untrained midwives."

The cause of these women being on the register is that at the commencement of the Act in 1911 any woman who had been registered under "The Midwifery Act, 1901," was deemed registered under the new Act.

In view of the vital issues involved, it should be made possible by the proposed amendments to the Midwives Bill to subject these untrained women to some simple examination, which would exclude those who were grossly incompetent. The Midwives Bill would be improved by amendment also in other directions. At present no representative of the Nurses' Association is included in

the examining body; such an addition would strengthen that body, while the inclusion of a representative of the Health Department would co-ordinate the attempt to follow up fatal cases and cases notified to the Department.

The regulations further might be amended to provide a period of 12 months' training, instead of three, and to definitely set forth the conditions under which a medical man must be summoned. The following table shows the number of midwives licensed to practise in the various parts of the State.

Table showing Number of Midwives who took out Annual Certificates for the Year 1918. (Up to 30th June, 1918.)

Beaconsfield	7
Bothwell	1
Brighton	3
Bruny	1
Campbell Town	2
Clarence	7
Deloraine	9
Devonport	7
Emu Bay	7
Esperance	5
Fingal	5
George Town	2
Glenorchy	8
Gormanston	1
Hamilton	1
Hobart	71
Huon	5
Kentish	2
Kingborough	3
Latrobe	3
Launceston	46
Longford	7
New Norfolk	7
New Town	8
Oatlands	3
Penguin	2
Port Cygnet	1
Queenstown	2
Ringarooma	5
Richmond	2
Ross	2
St. Leonards	1
Scottsdale	3
Sorell	2
Table Cape	5
Tasman	1
Waratah	1
Westbury	4
Zeehan	7
Total	259

XIII.—"COMMONWEALTH QUARANTINE ACT."

No active quarantine has existed during 1917-18. During the year the routine fumigation of vessels has been carried out and extended to local traders, 65 vessels being dealt with. This has involved the purchase of fumigating pans and obtaining stocks of sulphur through the Director of Quarantine. The practice formerly, when limited to interstate vessels, was to require these to bring their own gear and sulphur, and for the process to be supervised only. Strict attention has also been paid to regulations governing the use of rat-guards on vessels. In a number of cases it was found that the guards were old and misshapen, while in many cases they were used in the inverted position (*i.e.*, with the apex of the cone pointing towards the ship).

Regular visits have been paid to the Quarantine Station at Barnes' Bay, which is kept ready for use at short notice. Sudden death overtook the Attendant, Mr. F. J. Smythe, in April last, and a temporary arrangement was made with Mr. Crane (a returned soldier) to look after the station. Mr. Crane was subsequently appointed to fill the vacancy.

The names of the vessels fumigated, together with the rats picked up, are shown in the following list:—

Fumigation of Vessels.

(Hobart, 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.)

Date.	Vessel.	Rats Found.
21/7/17	Alpha	—
21/7/17	Speedwell	—
12/7/17	Manuka	300
24/7/17	Dover	6
25/7/17	Cartela	6
25/7/17	Breone	6
26/7/17	Huon	6
27/7/17	Hopetoun	6
11/8/17	Star	3
17/8/17	Waldemar	5
13/8/17	Warrentinna	14
15/8/17	Alonnah	—
15/8/17	Rebecca	—
16/8/17	Wild Wave	14
18/8/17	Rooganah	1
18/8/17	Reemere	—
20/8/17	Mary Virginia	5
8/9/17	Glenturk	—
23/9/17	Excella	13
23/9/17	Southern Cross	—
24/9/17	Beatrice	16
1/9/17	Rachael Cohen	—
8/9/17	Alma Doephel	5
10/9/17	Maweena	—
21/9/17	Marana	—
18/9/17	Mongana	—
20/9/17	Shannon	9
12/9/17	Handa Isle	10
3/10/17	Leillateah	—
10/10/17	River Chief	—
12/10/17	Tasman	—
29/11/17	Alice	—
5/12/17	Joseph Sims	7
3/12/17	Koonceela	11
17/12/17	Forbes Brothers	3
21/1/18	Kiltobanks	10
5/2/18	Yatala	—
5/3/18	Festina	—
8/3/18	Lenna	—
9/3/18	Victoria	16
12/3/18	Good Intent	—
15/3/18	Leillateah	3
16/3/18	Warrentinna	15
18/3/18	Rachael Cohen	5
22/3/18	Opah	—
18/3/18	Violet	—
18/3/18	Mary Ann	—
3/4/18	Enterprise	—
13/4/18	Handa Isle	2
17/4/18	Secret	—
18/4/18	Huon Chief	—
9/4/18	Mariner	—
19/4/18	May Queen	—
30/4/18	Jessie	4
3/5/18	Taynna	—
9/5/18	Lunawanna	—

Date.	Vessel.	Rats Found
27/5/18	Coolgardie	25
10/5/18	Dover	7
30/5/18	Huon	6
6/6/18	Pareora	13
8/6/18	Joseph Sims	11
13/6/18	Koonceela	14
17/6/18	Breone	—
24/6/18	Southern Cross	7
29/6/18	Cartela	—

584

Totals—65 vessels fumigated.
584 rats found.

XIV.—RAT EXTERMINATION.

The process of trapping and poisoning along the fore shores and beneath wharves has been continued during the year. Trapping has accounted for 4054 rats, but obviously the results of poisoning cannot be accurately estimated. This latter method is carried out in the places where trapping is not possible. So as to ensure the poison being fresh the Department has made its own for the past five months, and the effects have been tried on caged rats from time to time.

A conference was held during October, 1917, with representatives of the Marine Board and City Council (each of which pays one-third of the cost of this work) as to the desirability of continuing along the same lines. After discussion, a representative of each body (viz., Captain Evans and Dr. Bottrill) was delegated to form, with myself, a committee to supervise the work. Several meetings have been held, and the relative values of different traps tested. The most successful results have been obtained with the "breakback" trap, and the "barrel" trap.

The death of the Ratcatcher (Mr. Lewis), who had carried on the work intermittently but faithfully for many years, led to the appointment of a returned soldier (Mr. J. H. Boucher), who is giving satisfactory service.

XV.—CONCLUSION.

This report would be incomplete without reference to the sterling services rendered by every member of the staff. This has added greatly to the work which the Department has been able to accomplish.

A large amount of the routine work, in addition to his secretarial duties, has been left in the capable hands of the Secretary (Mr. Tudor), and this has given time for more important administrative and investigational work.

My thanks are also due to the officers of other Government Departments for assistance so readily given.

I have, &c.,

C. L. PARK,
Chief Health Officer.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary, Hobart.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER.

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 26th August, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that on 1st February, 1918, I was appointed to the position of Assistant Health Officer.

Since assuming this position I have visited the Gaol, in accordance with the regulations. I have also visited the New Town Infirmary and Consumptive Home and Boys' Training School twice a week, and the sick poor and wards of the State in their own homes when called upon to do so. A number of children were brought to my house by their foster mothers to consult me, and also poor patients have sent for repeats of prescriptions, &c. I have examined a number of candidates entering the Public Service in different departments. I have also done some work in co-operation with the Bacteriologist in the Bacteriological Laboratory, and have attended at the Health Department when you have been away. As the General Hospital is not yet prepared to admit venereal patients, I have continued to attend the Contagious Diseases Hospital, where some cases have been admitted. In this connection I should like to point out that it is not possible for these women to obtain modern treatment for syphilis in this institution, as there are no facilities for carrying out such minor operations as the injection of salvarsan, &c.

When the Baby Clinic was started in Macquarie-street, I attended once a week to give any medical advice that was required, but after a time my services were no longer necessary, as the British Medical Association has supplied medical practitioners who volunteered to give their services. I have also, in conjunction with Chief Inspector Riley, visited several houses proposed to be used for private hospitals, and made recommendations as to alterations required.

A case of diphtheria having occurred at North Bridge-water, and no local officer of health being available, under instructions I visited the residence of the patient (who had been admitted to Vaucluse), and gave instructions to the local sanitary inspector as to proper precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.—I have, &c.,

ARTHUR H. CLARKE, M.R.C.S.,
Assistant Health Officer.

The Chief Health Officer.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST.

Department of Public Health,
Bacteriological Laboratory,
26th July, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the work performed by me in the Department's Laboratory during the five months ending 30th June, 1918.

Since taking up my duties as Government Bacteriologist at the end of January last, a large increase in the number of specimens submitted for bacteriological examination has taken place. Whereas 1261 specimens were dealt with during the whole of 1916-17, a total of 1464 were examined for the five months under review. These specimens were received from all parts of the State.

Diphtheria.

This disease was responsible for a large proportion of the laboratory work, no fewer than 1196 swabs being examined. The amount of work and the number of processes involved in the bacteriological examination of diphtheria swabs—from the preliminary cleaning of the test-tubes to the final microscopical examination of the stained slides—is very much greater than is generally supposed by the average uninitiated person. The length of time that the diphtheria bacillus frequently persists in throats, in spite of careful treatment, is most remarkable, as evidenced by repeated bacteriological examination. For example: From Case No. 14 swabbings were regularly taken after complete recovery of the patient, and it was not until 10½ weeks had elapsed that the necessary two consecutive negative results were obtained. Another, Case No. 172, was nine weeks before swabs yielded negative results. These cases, "carriers," are worthy of mention, as showing the importance of strict bacteriological examination of all diphtheria convalescents before liberating them from isolation. During the five months upwards of 1300 swabs were made and supplied, and the same number of tubes of special diphtheria culture medium prepared by this laboratory.

Typhoid Fever.

The number of specimens of blood submitted for testing by the agglutination method was small, but during the ensuing year I have no doubt that the test will be more largely availed of throughout the State. The examination of the

excreta of suspected "carriers" of the typhoid bacillus formed no small proportion of the work, and, in view of the highly important requirements under our "Health Act" dealing with this disease, will doubtless continue to do so for some time to come.

Autogenous Vaccines.

This branch of my duties has been hampered through lack of appropriate apparatus, but nevertheless it is gratifying to know that the few vaccines prepared have proved of immense benefit to the patients concerned.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to a fair number of specimens for tuberculosis, meningitis, gonorrhœa, &c., a few bacteriological investigations have been undertaken for the Agricultural Department.

Materials Supplied.

The following were prepared and supplied by the laboratory to medical practitioners, hospitals, municipal councils and Education Department:—1300 diphtheria swabs; 4 Wright's blood tubes; 82 typhoid tubes; 37 tubes culture media.

General Remarks.

The laboratory I found to be a convenient and compact building, the available working-space in the two small rooms being sufficient for present needs; but if the work continues to increase, and it is desired to undertake additional work, such as Bordet test for syphilis, an expansion of premises and the appointment of a junior assistant will become imperative. It is a matter of supreme importance that the alterations to the building set aside for the accommodation of experimental animals be taken in hand by the Works Department and the work expedited, as the scope of many of the laboratory investigations is deleteriously affected by the want of rabbits, guinea pigs, &c. I may here mention that when the "animal quarters" are ready for occupation, and the animals duly installed, the appointment of a whole-time attendant will be necessary. If it is desired to bring the laboratory more into line with other Australian institutions of the same nature, additional equipment will be required, such as an electrically-driven centrifuge and vaccine shaker, paraffin oven, refrigerator, &c. A small amount of new apparatus has been installed since my appointment last January, but several important items have unfortunately been found to be unprocureable locally or on the mainland owing to the war. Failure to obtain indispensable materials is having the effect of impeding many of the bacteriological investigations. A tabular statement of the specimens examined from 28th January to 30th June last will be found appended.

In conclusion, I desire to offer my thanks to all the departmental officers and to the medical practitioners for their assistance in matters connected with my official duties and for the many kindnesses extended to me since my appointment.—I have, &c.,

H. G. BEARDMORE,
Government Bacteriologist

Table showing Particulars of Specimens Examined at the Laboratory during the Five Months ended 30th June 1918.

Disease Suspected.	Nature of Specimen.	Number.	Positive
Tuberculosis	Sputum	77	23
	Urine	2	—
	Pleural fluid	1	—
Typhoid	Blood for Widal's reaction	17	12
	Fæces	44	6
	Urine	38	1
	Water	4	—
	Sewage	1	—
	Soil	5	—
Diphtheria	Throat and nasal swabs ...	1196	266
	Swabs	7	—
	Cerebro-spinal fluid	1	—
Gonorrhœa	Smears of pus, &c.	30	10
Syphilis	Smear from chancre	1	—
Dysentery	Fæces	1	—
Hydatid	Sputum	3	—
	Urine	1	—
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	Muscle of calf	1	—
	Lung of calf	2	1
	Heart-blood of calf	2	—
	Pericardial fluid of calf ...	1	—
	Peritoneal fluid of calf ...	1	—
	Blood of calf	3	—
Blackleg	Muscle of calf	2	2
	Spleen of calf	2	2
	Heart-blood of calf	1	—
	Peritoneal fluid of calf ...	1	1
		1445	324

Miscellaneous Specimens.

Nature of Specimen.	Number.
Water, quantitative examination	1
Urine, general examination	2
Urine, albumen	1
Throat swab for bacteria	1
Nasal swab for bacteria	1
Eye swab for bacteria	1
Urine swab for bacteria	1
Urethral discharge for bacteria	3
Pus from boil for bacteria	1
Pus from leg for bacteria	2
Pus from face for bacteria	1
Foods—Vinegar for bacteria	1
	16

Autogenous Vaccines Prepared.

Nature of Specimen.	Micro-organism.	Number.
Pus, furunculosis	Staph: Aureus...	1
Urine	Mixed organisms ...	1
Pus, frontal sinus	Staph: Aureus...	1
		3

The Chief Health Officer.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR.

Department of Public Health,
Hobart, 17th July, 1918.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to submit the annual statement of the work performed by the inspectorial staff of the Department for the year ending 30th June, 1918.
During the year visits have been made to the following municipal districts:—

Beaconsfield	Hamilton	Port Cygnet
Bothwell	Hobart	Queenstown
Brighton	Huon	Ringarooma
Bruni	Kentish	Richmond
Campbell Town	Kingborough	Ross
Circular Head	King Island	St. Leonards
Clarence	Latrobe	Scottsdale
Deloraine	Launceston	Sorell
Devonport	Leven	Spring Bay
Emu Bay	Lilydale	Strahan
Esperance	Longford	Table Cape
Evandale	New Norfolk	Tasman
Fingal	New Town	Waratah
Glenorchy	Oatlands	Westbury
Gormanston	Penguin	Zeehan
Green Ponds	Portland	

Sanitary Surveys.

A complete sanitary survey has been made of the chief towns in each of the local authority districts, excepting Flinders. The survey includes reports on water-supplies, sewage disposal, nightsoil services, garbage services, drainage, offensive trades, dairies, disinfection arrangements for infectious diseases, public buildings, State schools, sanitary condition of licensed premises, street cleansing, domestic inspections, health and sanitary condition of factories, hop-pickers' dwellings, &c. In addition to these surveys, the staff has been employed at various times investigating epidemics of infectious diseases. This work included, amongst other things, isolation of patients, contacts, and carriers, disinfection of premises, closure of dairies, &c.

Nightsoil Disposal.

Many of the local authorities carry out the work in connection with the disposal of nightsoil in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. There are, however, a number of districts where the work is not satisfactory, and it is generally found that the supervision is very lax. This important branch of sanitation requires strict supervision, and should form one of the principal duties of the inspector. Sanitary contractors frequently have changes in their staff, and constant vigilance has to be exercised to see that the work is carried out on right lines. Advice and instruction are afforded by State inspectors in all cases where the methods of disposal are not in accordance with hygienic and sanitary principles.

In some districts the sanitary disposal areas are water-logged for several months in the year, and as it is not always possible to secure a more suitable area, other means of disposal have to be taken into consideration. The principle of incineration of nightsoil in destructors has not, so far as I know, received consideration of the local authorities concerned, but there is, I understand, an apparatus for incineration of nightsoil in one of the mining districts where a disposal ground was not available. The apparatus disposes of the material without creating any undue nuisance, and is said to be working satisfactorily. The most practicable method is to mix sawdust with the nightsoil to absorb the liquid before the material is put into the destructor.

Construction of Sanitary Conveniences.

Model by-laws were prepared for the purpose of assisting local authorities, among other things to bring about a uniform system of construction of closets and urinals. Some of the conveniences seen by inspectors on their tours of inspection are beyond description. Many of them are so constructed that cleanliness is next to impossible, and the absence of doors prevents privacy being obtained.

In many cases the seats of the privies are found littered with fowl-manure, the buildings being used as shelters for the poultry. On one occasion an officer of the Department had occasion to inspect a convenience so designed to serve the dual purpose of a pigeon loft and privy; the pigeons were comfortably housed in a portion of the convenience. Taking into consideration the well-established connection between the spread of typhoid fever and the common fly, can it be wondered at that this and similar diseases are prevalent in districts where no attempt is made to enforce the by-laws for construction of closets? Since local authorities are responsible for, and often compelled to contribute towards, the treatment of infectious cases in hospitals, it might reasonably be expected that the question of privy construction would receive more serious consideration.

Garbage Services.

From the schedule of sanitary surveys it will be seen that a large percentage of the local authorities make no provision for compulsory garbage services. Apparently these custodians of the public health are of the opinion that their duty in this respect begins and ends by proclaiming some convenient reserve as a rubbish or garbage depot. Very few of the councils ever give consideration to the systematic and orderly working of these depositing areas, or of attending to the burning-off of combustible material. The proper covering of the material in the carts is seldom attended to. It is no uncommon sight to see uncovered garbage vehicles in the main streets of our chief towns and cities. Many of the carters engaged in this work tip their loads in a haphazard fashion, with the result that the entrance to enclosed garbage tips soon becomes blocked, and it is no unusual thing to find loads of garbage dumped in the bush or on the roadside leading to the depot. Many householders neglect their responsibilities in this matter; the house-refuse (when it is collected) being generally deposited in miscellaneous receptacles, such as kerosene-tins, packing-cases, oil-drums, and as often as not the covers for these receptacles are conspicuous by their absence. House garbage should be removed from the premises at short intervals. Under certain circumstances the material is likely to become a source of nuisance, and it is necessary that measures should be taken to prevent this as far as possible. Warmth and moisture are the agents that encourage putrefaction, and for this reason it is essential that all refuse matter, while it remains on the premises, should be kept dry and not exposed to the sun. The receptacles for the temporary deposit of garbage should be constructed of impervious material, with a properly-fitted cover to keep out the moisture.

Domestic Inspections.

During the last few years the standards of sanitary conditions for factories, shops, public buildings, hospitals, schools, &c., have undoubtedly been raised, but it is regrettable to have to admit that the same cannot be said in regard to the dwellings that come under our observation in the country districts of the State, and, to a certain extent, in the slum areas of the towns. These houses (where people spend the greater part of their lives) have not, in my opinion, received sufficient attention, and in many cases they fall below the standard set for reasonably healthy conditions. A commencement to remedy this condition of affairs has been taken during the year by the Department in inaugurating a sanitary survey of the dwellings provided for casual employees in the hop-picking districts. This action has had the effect of certain improvements in this class of dwelling, and the continuance of such a course of inspection in all rural and slum areas, whether for casual workers or otherwise, would, I am sure, create similar improvement.

Public Buildings.

Plans of the undermentioned buildings were submitted to the Chief Health Officer, under the provisions of Section 106 of "The Public Health Act, 1903":—

1. Public Hall, Storey's Creek.
2. Roman Catholic Church, Kempton.
3. Kindergarten School, All Saints' Church, Hobart.
4. Mariners' Church, Sandy Bay (re-erection of building).
5. Additions, Trinity School, Hobart.
6. Town Hall, Oatlands (additions).
7. Congregational Church, Cradock.
8. Presbyterian Church, Ringarooma.

Rat-extermination, Hobart.

The returns furnished by the ratecatcher show that 218,645 poisoned baits were laid on the foreshores and under the wharves, piers, and other structures in and about the river frontages in Hobart.

The following summary specifies the different baits used:—

Phosphorus and bread	153,220
Phosphorus and fish	60,425
Phosphorus and mussels.....	2600
Phosphorus and cheese	2400
	<hr/>
	218,645

Carbonate of barium was tried as a substitute for phosphorus for a few weeks, owing to the difficulty in procuring phosphorus. The results, however, were not satisfactory, as the barytes is not generally actively poisonous to large animals, and is relatively slow in action on rats. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the garbage tip near the mouth of the Rivulet. A large proportion of the house garbage and trade refuse from the city is deposited on the site daily, and although quantities of dry earth have been placed on the surface, there is a large area of putrescible garbage which remains uncovered for some time. This material serves as an excellent harbourage for large numbers of rats, and the numerous burrows to be seen are fairly good evidence that the garbage provides a splendid breeding-ground for the rodents. It is evident that the work of rat-extermination will be hampered unless action is taken to prevent further deposit of offensive material on this area. Since the Department's officials commenced making up the poison used, baits have been taken more readily, and the percentage of rejected baits is now very much reduced. Trapping has been carried on as opportunities arose. The operations have been extended to take in all buildings where rats have been reported to be numerous. The trapping carried out at the municipal abattoirs, post-office, meat and produce marts, public buildings, and private residences has been fairly successful, as the reports indicate that the rats are less numerous in these places. It is not always advisable to assume that, because in certain places less rats are seen, they are being exterminated. It is just as likely that the shortage of rats in these particular places is due to other reasons, as the rodents are very migratory. Number of traps set, 5490; number caught in traps, 4054.

In addition to his ordinary duties of trapping, laying poisoned baits, &c., the ratcatcher is required to make inspections of all wharves and piers daily, for the purpose of collecting all waste food. The returns show that 262 buckets of food-stuffs have been collected during the year, an average of five buckets weekly.

Mr. C. Lewis, who carried out the duties of ratcatcher for the Department during the last 14 years, passed away at the General Hospital in October last after a very short illness. By his death the Department has been deprived of the services of a good and conscientious officer. Mr. Lewis had years of experience at the work, and was absolutely reliable. Mr. Boucher, who succeeded Mr. Lewis, is carrying out the duties very satisfactorily.

Fumigation of Vessels.

In compliance with the requirements of the Commonwealth Quarantine Regulations, an officer of the staff has been employed at intervals throughout the year carrying out the work in connection with the fumigation of all vessels trading to Hobart. Each of the 66 vessels named in the schedule was subjected to sulphur fumigation, as prescribed for the destruction of rats, mice, and other vermin. The number of dead rats found after fumigation cannot be said to represent the number killed, as the rats die in out-of-the-way-places, and are not found during the routine inspection after the work has been completed. In addition to the extermination of rats and mice, a large number of cockroaches and other vermin were destroyed in the sleeping quarters and other parts of the vessels.

Food and Drugs.

During the year under review 106 samples of food and drugs were purchased by officers of the Department and forwarded to the Government Analyst for analyses. The samples included milk, butter, coffee, cider, baking-powder, cream, pepper, chicory, egg-powder, cocoa, curry-powder, oil, tomato sauce, lemon squash, raspberry syrup, and lemon essence. Forty-five out of 106, or approximately 43 per cent., were found to be adulterated or below the standard prescribed. The degree of adulteration varied from 2 to 80 per cent. One very bad case of milk-adulteration came under notice where the deficiency of milk solids amounted to 66 per cent.

Prosecutions.

Thirteen prosecutions of individuals and firms for breaches of "The Food and Drugs Act" and regulations were undertaken by members of the staff during the year. Comparison of the fines shows widely divergent views of the importance attached to the necessity for ensuring pure and standard food by the different justices before whom these cases were taken. Three cases for selling coffee as pure coffee, which was found on analysis to contain practically the same

amount of adulteration by the addition of chicory, were heard before three different courts. In one case the fine was 1s., costs remitted; the second case was a fine of 1s. and half the cost of summons, total 5s.; the third case, heard before a police magistrate, resulted in a penalty of £1 and 8s. costs.

Food Standards and Regulations.

The standards for foods and regulations have been amended and brought up to date by the introduction of machinery for the supervision of premises where food for human consumption is manufactured, prepared, or exposed for sale. The regulations in connection with bakehouses, cold stores, restaurants, hotels, eating-houses, cooked meat shops, refreshment-rooms, aerated water and cordial factories, chemists' shops, ice-cream shops, auction marts, milk shops, and butchers' shops are of a stringent and far-reaching character, and will be of considerable assistance to local authority and State inspectors when carrying out inspections in such places.

There is urgent necessity for structural improvements in the majority of these premises, as well as of those in the country districts. A commencement has been made in Hobart in the direction of enforcing structural alterations whereby food-stuffs exposed for sale may be protected, as far as practicable, from pollution by flies and dust. Officers of this Department are assisting the local inspectors in this branch of the work, and arrangements will be made to continue this assistance in other large centres during the year. Many of the buildings utilised as bakeries are totally unsuitable for the purpose, and no amount of alteration will suffice to bring them into conformity with the regulations. It will be necessary in such cases to give the occupiers reasonable time to obtain more suitable premises.

Milk supplies require very careful supervision, as the practice of inspecting dairy premises, serving requisitions for cleanliness of buildings, utensils, &c., is not sufficient. Arrangements should be made for surprise visits during the hours milking is being carried on. The regulation regarding the scrupulous cleanliness of all persons handling milk, cream, butter, or any dairy produce should also be strictly enforced.

Protection of Food from Contamination.

Local inspectors have ample powers at their disposal in regard to food exposed to contamination by flies or dust. Regulation 85 specifies that such food shall be deemed to be unwholesome and unfit for consumption.

Inspectorial Duties under "The Food and Drugs Act."

During the year my previous opinion (that the local authorities should be relieved of the control of "The Food and Drugs Act," both in regard to protection of food and procuring samples for analyses) has been further confirmed.

From enquiries generally on my visits to the municipalities I find that the unanimous wish of the wardens, councillors, and officials is that the Department should take over in its entirety the administration of "The Food and Drugs Act." The regulations are now of such a technical nature, so difficult to interpret, and so wide in their application that the local inspectors have neither the time nor the opportunity to enforce their provisions. Further, the correct method of obtaining samples, checking of labelling regulations, and method of packing, wrapping, and sale are of such an intricate nature that it is universally recognised that the work of food inspection is a separate branch of health administration, and totally distinct from the ordinary routine work of a sanitary inspector. Even in the cities, where the inspectors are generally qualified men, they have not (owing to different duties) the necessary time to make themselves fully conversant with all the requirements. This is recognised by the authorities, who have previously requested the Department to relieve them of this work. In the event of the Department taking over the whole of the administration of "The Food and Drugs Act" in the State, it will be necessary, in order to secure adequate and just interpretation as a matter of justice and equity to all concerned—producers, manufacturers, merchants, and purchasers—that special inspectors should be allotted to devote their whole time to this important work.

Staff.

The work of the inspectorial staff is increasing each year with the introduction of new legislation.

During the year new duties have been undertaken by the inclusion of special quarantine work, inspection and fumigation of all vessels trading to Hobart, and for the first time a systematic food and drugs survey has been undertaken of places where food for human consumption is prepared, stored, or exposed for sale.

Samples of food and drugs have been purchased for analyses in nearly every local authority district.

The duties have now grown to such an extent that with the present staff of inspectors (three), including self, it is found most difficult to adequately cope with the work.—I have, &c.,

J. RULEY, Chief Inspector.
The Chief Health Officer, Hobart.

Inspections by Inspectorial Staff.

Date.	Local Authority District.	Purpose and Place of Inspection.	Inspector.
18.10.17	Beaconsfield	Sanitary survey, Beaconsfield	D. S. Clark
7.8.17	Beaconsfield	Food-sampling, Beaconsfield	D. S. Clark
16.10.17	Bothwell	Sanitary survey, Bothwell	D. S. Clark
17.10.17	Bothwell	Food and drugs survey	D. S. Clark
24.5.18	Brighton	Sanitary survey, Bridgewater, Brighton, and Pontville	D. S. Clark
25.5.18	Brighton	Food and drugs survey	D. S. Clark
16.5.18	Bruni Island	Sanitary survey, Alonnah	C. L. Colvin
17.5.18	Bruni Island	Sanitary survey, Adventure Bay	C. L. Colvin
18.5.18	Bruni Island	Sanitary survey, Lunawanna	C. L. Colvin
1.8.17	Campbell Town	Sanitary survey, Campbell Town	D. S. Clark
2.8.17	Campbell Town	Food-sampling, Campbell Town	D. S. Clark
25.1.18	Circular Head	Sanitary survey, Smithton	J. Riley
24.1.18	Circular Head	Sanitary survey, Stanley	J. Riley
23.1.18	Circular Head	Drainage, Duck River butter factory	J. Riley
22.11.17	Clarence	Sanitary survey, Bellerive	J. Riley
27.11.17	Clarence	Sanitary survey, Lindisfarne	J. Riley
6.7.17	Clarence	Inspection of sanitary cleansing depot, Shag Bay	J. Riley
17.11.17	Clarence	Inspection of sanitary disposal ground	D. S. Clark
20.2.18	Clarence	Inspection of sanitary cleansing depot, Shag Bay	J. Riley
17.1.18	Clarence	Inspection of sanitary cleansing depot, Shag Bay	J. Riley
23.3.18	Clarence	Inauguration of sanitary service, Bellerive	D. S. Clark
5.4.18	Clarence	Inspection of butchers' shops, Bellerive	D. S. Clark
5.4.18	Clarence	Inspection of butchers' shops and dairies, Bellerive and Rokeby	J. Riley
20.7.17	Deloraine	Sanitary survey, Deloraine	J. Riley
17.7.17	Devonport	Sanitary survey, Devonport	J. Riley
18.7.17	Devonport	Sanitary conveniences, Melrose quarries	D. S. Clark
24.8.17	Devonport	Food and drugs sampling, Devonport	D. S. Clark
25.8.17	Devonport	Inspection of premises ("Food and Drugs Act")	J. Riley
12.7.17	Emu Bay	Sanitary survey, Burnie	J. Riley
13.7.17	Emu Bay	Sanitary survey, Cooe, Wivenhoe, and Upper Burnie	J. Riley
22-23.1.18	Emu Bay	Sanitary survey, Burnie	J. Riley
7.3.18	Emu Bay	Enquiries, sanitary accommodation, Emu Bay Railway	D. S. Clark
22.8.17	Emu Bay	Food-sampling, Burnie	C. L. Colvin
21-22.11.17	Esperance	Sanitary survey, Dover	C. L. Colvin
23-24.11.17	Esperance	Sanitary survey, Hastings	C. L. Colvin
20.11.17	Esperance	Sanitary survey, Geeveston	C. L. Colvin
14.2.18	Esperance	Inspection of slaughterhouse, Dover	C. L. Colvin
11-13.2.18	Esperance	Sanitary survey, Southport, Lady's Bay, Raminia, and Strath-blane	C. L. Colvin
16.1.18	Esperance	Food-sampling, Geeveston	D. S. Clark
10.7.18	Evandale	Inspection of military camp, Western Junction	D. S. Clark
2.8.17	Evandale	Sanitary survey, Evandale	D. S. Clark
3.8.17	Evandale	Food and drugs survey, Evandale	D. S. Clark
18.9.17	Evandale	Food and drugs, prosecution, Evandale	D. S. Clark
24.9.17	Fingal	Sanitary survey, Avoca	J. Riley
25.9.17	Fingal	Sanitary survey, Fingal	J. Riley
25.9.17	Fingal	Sanitary survey, Mt. Nicholas and Cornwall	J. Riley
26.9.17	Fingal	Sanitary survey, St. Marys	J. Riley
16.8.17	Glenorchy	Inspection of dairies, Glenorchy	D. S. Clark
8.1.18	Glenorchy	Domestic inspections, Glenorchy and Moonah	D. S. Clark
21.2.18	Glenorchy	Drainage inspection, Albert Park	C. L. Colvin
19.1.18	Glenorchy	Sanitary service, Glenorchy	J. Riley
29.9.17	Glenorchy	Enquiry re cerebro-spinal meningitis	D. S. Clark
15.3.18	Glenorchy	Inspection of electrolytic works, Risdon	D. S. Clark
15.3.18	Glenorchy	Inspection of bone-mill, Risdon-road	D. S. Clark
10.4.18	Glenorchy	Enquiry re effluent disposal, electrolytic works	D. S. Clark
23.4.18	Glenorchy	Domestic inspections, Albert Park	D. S. Clark
7.5.18	Glenorchy	Inspection of drainage, Roseneath military hospital	D. S. Clark
7.5.18	Glenorchy	Inspection of noxious trade, Collinsvale-road	D. S. Clark
27.4.18	Glenorchy	Enquiry re case of infectious disease, Moonah	D. S. Clark
7.2.18	Glenorchy	Inspections of sanitary conveniences, Elwick Racecourse	C. L. Colvin
3.4.18	Glenorchy	Inspection of dairies	D. S. Clark
7.5.18	Glenorchy	Inspections of dairies, Glenorchy	D. S. Clark
5.4.18	Glenorchy	Domestic inspections, Glenorchy	D. S. Clark
3.11.17	Glenorchy	Inspections of dairies, Glenorchy	J. Riley
31.7.17	Glenorchy	Inspection of meat-supplies	D. S. Clark
1.11.17	Glenorchy	Food-sampling, Glenorchy	D. S. Clark
8.3.18	Gormanston	Sanitary survey, Gormanston	J. Riley
11.3.18	Gormanston	Sanitary survey, Linda	C. L. Colvin
18-19.6.18	Gormanston	Enquiry re diphtheria epidemic, Linda	D. S. Clark
2.10.17	Green Ponds	Sanitary survey, Kempton, Bagdad, and Melton	D. S. Clark
3.10.17	Green Ponds	Inspection of dairies, Green Ponds	D. S. Clark
18.4.18	Green Ponds	Food and drugs, sampling, Kempton	D. S. Clark
29.4.18	Hamilton	Sanitary survey, Hamilton	D. S. Clark
29.4.18	Hamilton	Food and drugs, survey and sampling	J. Riley
10.10.17	Hobart	Inspection of burial-grounds and cemeteries	C. L. Colvin
25.7.17	Hobart	Garbage tip, reclamation works, foreshore	D. S. Clark
24.7.17	Hobart	Nuisance from tallow-rendering, butcher's premises	C. L. Colvin
30.7.17	Hobart	Accommodation for workmen employed on river steamers	J. Riley
27.2.18	Hobart	Inspection of National Theatre, Macquarie-street	J. Riley
23.2.18	Hobart	Inspection of Theatre Royal, Campbell-street	J. Riley
2.11.17	Hobart	Inspection of meat-marts	D. S. Clark
7.10.17	Hobart	Inspection of aerated water and ice-cream premises	D. S. Clark
11.10.17	Hobart	Inspection of Hobart milk supplies	D. S. Clark
20.7.17	Hobart	Inspection of Hobart milk supplies	D. S. Clark
23.7.17	Hobart	Inspections of dairies, Hobart	D. S. Clark
23.7.17	Hobart	Sampling food supplies	D. S. Clark
11.1.18	Hobart	Enquiries, milk supplies	D. S. Clark
26.7.17	Hobart	Inspection of butchers' shops	D. S. Clark and C. L. Colvin
9.11.17	Hobart	Food and drugs inspections	D. S. Clark
17.10.17	Hobart	Samples of food and drugs, Hobart	D. S. Clark
29.9.17	Hobart	Samples of food and drugs, Hobart	D. S. Clark and J. Riley
18.1.18	Hobart	Inspection of Strand Theatre	J. Riley
18.1.18	Hobart	Smoke nuisance, Hobart	C. L. Colvin

Inspections by Inspectorial Staff—continued.

Date.	Local Authority District.	Purpose and Place of Inspection.	Inspector.
6.2.18	Hobart	Inspection of fish-curing sheds	D. S. Clark
13.3.18	Hobart	Disposal of fish offal	D. S. Clark
4.5.18	Hobart	Defective drainage, Sandy Bay	J. Riley
20.3.18	Hobart	Enquiry <i>re</i> fly nuisance, Sandy Bay	D. S. Clark
10.4.18	Hobart	Discharge of drainage, Commonwealth property	J. Riley
17.4.18	Hobart	Rat-extermination, garbage tip, Sandy Bay	J. Riley
17.5.18	Hobart	Enquiry <i>re</i> sleeping accommodation, river steamers	C. L. Colvin
5.6.18	Hobart	Seating accommodation, plan and report, Temperance Hall	J. Riley
7.6.18	Hobart	Domestic inspection, Liverpool-street	C. L. Colvin
24.6.18	Hobart	Inspection of fish market	D. S. Clark
25.6.18	Hobart	Inspection of public buildings	D. S. Clark
8.2.18	Hobart	Inspections, "Bread Act"	C. L. Colvin
11.1.18	Hobart	Inspections of butchers' shops	D. S. Clark
4.1.18	Hobart	Inspections of Grocers' and Fruiterers' shops	C. L. Colvin
15.5.18	Hobart	Food and drugs survey	D. S. Clark
16.4.18	Hobart	Inspections of fruiterers' and confectioners' shops	J. Riley
26.4.18	Hobart	Inspections of fruiterers' and confectioners' shops	J. Riley
17.4.18	Hobart	Inspection of factory, Liverpool-street	J. Riley
29.6.17	Hobart	Inspection of butchers' shops	C. L. Colvin
25.9.17	Hobart	Inspection of butchers' shops	D. S. Clark
25.7.17	Hobart	Inspection of butchers' shops	D. S. Clark
18.7.17	Hobart	Inspections of small-goods factories	D. S. Clark
14.5.18	Hobart	Inspection of Palace Theatre, Hobart	D. S. Clark
15.5.18	Hobart	Inspection of auction-marts, Hobart	D. S. Clark
17.5.18	Hobart	Inspection of auction-marts	D. S. Clark
18.9.17	Huon	Sanitary survey, Huonville and Ranelagh	C. L. Colvin
19.9.17	Huon	Sanitary survey, Franklin and Glen Huon	C. L. Colvin
21.11.17	Huon	Disposal of fruit-waste, Huonville	C. L. Colvin
25.1.18	Huon	Inspection of pulping factory, Huonville	D. S. Clark
14.1.18	Huon	Food and drugs survey, Huonville	D. S. Clark
15.1.18	Huon	Food and drugs survey, Franklin	D. S. Clark
10.9.17	Kentish	Nightsoil disposal, Round Hill Mine	D. S. Clark
1.11.17	Kentish	Sanitary conditions, cookery school, Sheffield	D. S. Clark
24.10.17	Kentish	Food and drugs, prosecution, Sheffield	D. S. Clark
13-14.6.17	Kentish	Sanitary survey, Sheffield	D. S. Clark
14.6.17	Kentish	Report <i>re</i> sanitary disposal, Railton	D. S. Clark
13.8.17	Kingborough	Inspection of butchers' shops and slaughterhouses	C. L. Colvin
14.8.17	Kingborough	Inspection of butchers' shops and slaughterhouses	C. L. Colvin
19.7.17	Kingborough	Inspection of butchers' shops and slaughterhouses	C. L. Colvin
9.1.18	Kingborough	Food and drugs sampling, Kingston	D. S. Clark
10.1.18	Kingborough	Food and drugs survey, Kingston	D. S. Clark
15-16.2.18	King Island	Sanitary survey of Currie	J. Riley
17.2.18	King Island	Water-supply, Scheelite Mine, Grassy	J. Riley
18.2.18	King Island	Inspection of Boobyalla cheese factory and dairy	J. Riley
13-14.2.18	King Island	Inspection of mining township, Grassy	J. Riley
19.7.17	Latrobe	Sanitary survey, Latrobe	J. Riley
24.10.17	Latrobe	Food-sampling, Latrobe	D. S. Clark
25.10.17	Latrobe	Inspection of premises	D. S. Clark
8.9.17	Launceston	Inspection of Sacred Heart high school	J. Riley
8.2.18	Launceston	Inspection of Majestic Theatre	J. Riley
29.4.18	Launceston	Y.M.C.A. gymnasium	J. Riley
13.9.17	Launceston	Food-sampling, Launceston	D. S. Clark
12.9.17	Launceston	Inspection of premises where food prepared and sold	D. S. Clark
29.5.18	Launceston	Inspection of Homœopathic Hospital	D. S. Clark
14-17.7.17	Leven	Sanitary survey, Ulverstone and Forth	J. Riley
20.8.17	Leven	Food and drugs sampling	D. S. Clark
13.7.17	Lilydale	Alleged pollution of water-supply	D. S. Clark
14.7.17	Lilydale	Inspection of sawmill, Lilydale	D. S. Clark
31.5.18	Lilydale	Inspection of offensive trades, Rocherlea	J. Riley
20.11.17	Lilydale	Food-sampling and food and drugs survey	D. S. Clark
16.10.17	Longford	Sanitary survey, Longford	C. L. Colvin
17.10.17	Longford	Sanitary survey, Perth and Cressy	C. L. Colvin
3.8.17	Longford	Food and drugs survey	D. S. Clark
4.8.17	Longford	Sanitary survey, Longford	D. S. Clark
10-15.5.18	Longford	Diphtheria epidemic, Longford	J. Riley
7.5.18	Longford	Domestic inspections, Longford and Perth	J. Riley
1-2.5.18	Longford	Inspections, Longford	J. Riley
17.9.17	Longford	Food and drugs, prosecutions	D. S. Clark
3.8.17	Longford	Food-sampling, Longford	D. S. Clark
13.8.17	New Norfolk	Inspections of slaughterhouses and butchers' shops	J. Riley
21.5.18	New Norfolk	Inspections of hop-pickers' dwellings	D. S. Clark
4.3.18	New Norfolk	Inspections of hop-pickers' dwellings	D. S. Clark
30.1.18	New Norfolk	Food and drugs survey, New Norfolk	D. S. Clark
31.1.18	New Norfolk	Food and drugs survey, Tyenna	D. S. Clark
1.2.18	New Norfolk	Food and drugs survey, Russell	D. S. Clark
2.2.18	New Norfolk	Food and drugs survey, Macquarie Plains and Glenora	D. S. Clark
2.11.17	New Norfolk	Food-sampling, New Norfolk	D. S. Clark
21.5.18	New Norfolk	Improved housing accommodation, Glen Leith	D. S. Clark
8.4.18	New Norfolk	Food and drugs, prosecution, New Norfolk	D. S. Clark
9.11.17	New Town	New drainage-outlet, Cornelian Bay	J. Riley
29.10.17	New Town	Drainage, septic tank, Cornelian Bay	C. L. Colvin
13.10.17	New Town	Cornelian Bay, drainage	C. L. Colvin
1.10.17	New Town	Disposal of household drainage	D. S. Clark
10.9.17	New Town	Defective drainage, Pedder-street	C. L. Colvin
27.8.17	New Town	Complaint <i>re</i> nuisance, Fraser-street	D. S. Clark
3.10.17	New Town	Complaint <i>re</i> water-tables	C. L. Colvin
15.11.17	New Town	Defective drainage, Seymour-street	J. Riley
24.1.18	New Town	Enquiry <i>re</i> conduct of sanitary service	D. S. Clark
28.2.18	New Town	Cornelian Bay foreshore	C. L. Colvin
10.1.18	New Town	Cornelian Bay drainage	J. Riley
15.12.17	New Town	Drainage, Commercial-road	C. L. Colvin
18.2.18	New Town	Nuisance by keeping animals, Claude-street	D. S. Clark
13.3.18	New Town	Inspection of poultry farm, Claude-street	D. S. Clark
6.6.18	New Town	Sanitary survey, New Town	D. S. Clark
26.4.18	New Town	Sanitary survey, New Town	D. S. Clark
17.1.18	New Town	Inspection of New Town Infirmary and Training School	J. Riley

Inspections by Inspectorial Staff—continued.

Date.	Local Authority District.	Purpose and Place of Inspection.	Inspector.
31.1.18	New Town	Enquiry <i>re</i> diphtheria, dairy premises	C. L. Colvin
6-10.7.17	New Town	Inspection of dairies, New Town	C. L. Colvin
11.1.18	New Town	Sampling food and drugs	D. S. Clark
18.4.18	Oatlands	Sanitary survey, Oatlands	J. Riley
30.7.17	Oatlands	Sanitary survey, Oatlands	D. S. Clark
31.7.17	Oatlands	Sanitary survey, Tunnaek	D. S. Clark
6.9.17	Penguin	Inspection of drainage, Riana Butter Factory	J. Riley
26.9.17	Portland	Sanitary survey, St. Helens	J. Riley
20-21.9.17	Port Cygnet	Sanitary survey, Port Cygnet	C. L. Colvin
27.3.18	Port Cygnet	Disposal of refuse, evaporating factory	D. S. Clark
28.3.18	Port Cygnet	Inspections of stables, Cygnet	D. S. Clark
18.1.18	Port Cygnet	Food and drugs survey	D. S. Clark
9.3.18	Queenstown	Sanitary survey, Queenstown	J. Riley
20.6.18	Queenstown	Inspection of infectious disease wards, Queenstown Hospital	C. L. Colvin
29.9.17	Ringarooma	Sanitary survey, Ringarooma	J. Riley
1.10.17	Ringarooma	Sanitary survey, Derby	J. Riley
2.10.17	Ringarooma	Sanitary survey, Branxholm	J. Riley
28.9.17	Ringarooma	Inspection of dairies, Ringarooma	J. Riley
13-14.6.18	Ringarooma	Enquiry <i>re</i> typhoid fever cases, Derby	J. Riley
13-17.11.17	Ringarooma	Food and drugs survey, Derby, Ringarooma, and Branxholm	D. S. Clark
13-17.11.17	Ringarooma	Food-sampling, Ringarooma	D. S. Clark
15.4.18	Richmond	Food and drugs survey, Richmond	D. S. Clark
16.4.18	Richmond	Inspection of public buildings	D. S. Clark
31.7.17	Ross	Sanitary survey, Ross	D. S. Clark
1.8.17	Ross	Food and drugs survey, Ross	D. S. Clark
16.4.18	Ross	Food-sampling, Ross	D. S. Clark
7.7.17	St. Leonards	Inspection of Newstead sale-yards	D. S. Clark
29.5.18	St. Leonards	Inspection of boiling-down works, King's Meadows	J. Riley
27.11.17	Scottsdale	Inspection of drainage, Scottsdale	D. S. Clark
11-12.6.17	Scottsdale	Enquiry <i>re</i> cases of typhoid fever	J. Riley
5-6.4.17	Scottsdale	Enquiry <i>re</i> cases of typhoid fever	J. Riley
18.11.17	Scottsdale	Food and drugs samples, Scottsdale	D. S. Clark
19.11.17	Scottsdale	Food and drugs survey	D. S. Clark
2.9.17	Sorell	Sanitary survey, Sorell	J. Riley
2.9.17	Sorell	Inspection of State school conveniences	J. Riley
24.4.18	Sorell	Food and drugs survey	D. S. Clark
7.7.17	Spring Bay	Inspection of Wild Anchor sawmill and dwellings	D. S. Clark
6.7.17	Spring Bay	Sanitary inspections, Spring Bay	D. S. Clark
21.5.17	Strahan	Conveniences, Mt. Lyell Railway Company, Regatta Point	C. L. Colvin
11.6.18	Table Cape	Sanitary survey, Wynyard and Somerset	D. S. Clark
12.6.18	Table Cape	Food and drugs survey, Wynyard and Somerset	D. S. Clark
12.6.18	Table Cape	Inspection of nightsoil disposal area	D. S. Clark
23.4.18	Tasman	Sanitary survey, Taranna	C. L. Colvin
24.4.18	Tasman	Sanitary survey, Koonya	C. L. Colvin
25.4.18	Tasman	Sanitary survey, Nubeena	C. L. Colvin
6.3.18	Waratah	Sanitary survey, Waratah	J. Riley
5.3.18	Waratah	Inspection of public buildings and dairies	J. Riley
21.6.18	Waratah	Conveniences, Guildford Junction railway-station	C. L. Colvin
18.10.17	Westbury	Sanitary survey, Westbury	C. L. Colvin
19.10.17	Westbury	Sanitary survey, Carrick and Hagley	C. L. Colvin
7.3.18	Zeehan	Sanitary survey, Zeehan	J. Riley

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST.

Samples of Food and Drugs received in the Government Laboratory during the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

	No. of Samples.
Milk, fresh	160
Milk, condensed	8
Cream	14
Butter	18
Cheese	2
Alcoholic liquors	106
Temperance drinks	
Lemon-squash	1
Raspberry syrup	1
Vinegar	1
Water	16
Tea	1
Coffee	34
Cocoa	1
Tomato sauce	1
Jams	97
Honey	3
Confectionery	1
Essences	5
Dried fruits	15
Tapioca	1
Oatmeal	2
Cream of tartar	5
Bicarbonate of soda	1
Baking, egg, and curry powders	10
Sausages	6
Opium preparations	5
Medicinal tinctures, &c.	13
Actyl. salicylic acid (aspirin)	7
Sulphur	3
Disinfectants	2
Pepper	3
Dripping and cocoanut oil	2
Total	545

Notes on Results of Analysis.

Milk.

The following were the greatest percentages of deficiency found:—

Milk fat	26.7
Solids not fat	28.6
Total solids	24.2

These are calculated, not on the average composition of genuine milk, but on the lowest figures compatible with genuineness, and do not therefore fully represent the extent of adulteration.

Cream.

Several samples were deficient in fat, the maximum deficiency being 40 per cent.

Condensed Milk.

Samples labelled as forming milk of standard quality when mixed with one and three-quarter times as much water were not sufficiently condensed, and would only admit of the addition of one and a half times as much water.

One sample was unfit for human consumption.

Butter.

Water in all samples was below the maximum, but varied from 5 to 15 per cent.

One sample contained an excess of salt to the extent of 23 per cent. of the maximum allowed.

Alcoholic Liquors.

The greatest deficiencies in strength found were:—

Brandy	13
Whisky	23
Rum	19

Lemon-squash.

Sample showed a deficiency of 70 per cent. of the citric acid naturally present in lemon-juice.

Water.

A well-water was found to be absolutely unfit for human consumption, and contamination had evidently taken place in another sample.

Coffee.

A sample sold as coffee was deficient to the extent of 65 per cent.

Many samples sold as "coffee and chicory," required to contain not less than half coffee, contained far too much chicory, the coffee in one sample being 38 per cent. deficient.

Lemon Essence.

One sample was 80 per cent. deficient in oil of lemon.

Cream of Tartar.

All samples contained lead in excess of the minimum allowable, the highest being nine times the limit.

Baking and Egg Powders.

Baking-powers in several cases yielded insufficient proportions of carbon dioxide gas, the deficiency ranging up to 25 per cent.

An "egg-powder," which was not an egg-powder, endeavoured to mislead with the label "Heg Powder," and further evaded the regulation forbidding the use of the word "egg" by a label mentioning "yolks."

An acid phosphate for use as a substitute for cream of tartar was 7 per cent. deficient in acidity.

Acetyl. Salicylic Acid (Aspirin).

Tablets were deficient in acid, in one case only 4·2 instead of 5 grains being found, or a deficiency of 16 per cent.

Eleven per cent. of mineral matter was present in one sample.

Sulphur.

Samples were examined as to fitness for use in preparing dried fruits, and only minute traces of arsenic were found.

W. F. WARD, Government Analyst.

24th August, 1918.

APPENDIX V.

CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, HOBART.

Report for Half-year ending 30th June, 1918.

SIR,

Five hundred and sixty visits have been paid by the nurse during the half-year; 47 of these were return visits.

Four hundred and thirty-three mothers came to the Clinic for advice *re* feeding, weaning, &c., and to have their babies weighed. Practical demonstrations of preparing and cooking infants' and young children's foods, poultices (making and applying), improvised steam-tent for croup and bronchitis, fireless cooking, &c., have been given once a month by the nurse in charge.

During the months of February and March a good deal of summer diarrhoea and gastro-enteritis was treated at the Clinic. Several cases were sent to the hospital for treatment. There is a very urgent need for a supply of pure milk for artificially-fed infants in Hobart. There is a great deal of ignorance *re* feeding, prevention of thrush, diarrhoea, &c., amongst many of the untrained midwives and mothers. There is room for many reforms amongst the first named. Several of the more ignorant type are kept too busy to give proper care to the lying-in mother.

In a nurse's home two deaths of illegitimate infants in one week were recorded. In both instances no doctor attended the confinement.

Cases of overcrowding in nurses' homes which are only registered for one bed have also been noted. The work is now becoming so heavy and constant that one nurse is unable to do it alone. Much good could be accomplished by regular visiting in cases of delicate infants, where the mother is tied at home through having other children and in the case of poor people; also a number of expectant mothers who are unable to come to town to the Clinic. The duties on Clinic days are just as much as can be got through by one nurse.

Letters are being received by the nurse asking her to visit expectant mothers and those who do not breast-feed their babies. There is also need for visiting at New Town, Moonah, &c. Mothers are now coming in from both the abovenamed places, as well as from Bridgewater, New Norfolk, and other centres. A number of cases have come under the nurse's notice of infants who are badly fed by their mothers.

Much good work could be accomplished by having a supply of pure fresh milk, such as the "Lady Talbot" supply in Victoria. The nurse sees the need for such, especially in poor homes.

Several cases have been provided with milk by the Child Welfare Association, both for the infants and, in one case, for the mother, who is delicate and breast-feeding her infant.

LAURA RICHARDSON, Nurse, C.W.A.

The Chief Health Officer.

APPENDIX VI.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC, LAUNCESTON.

14th July, 1918.

Half-yearly Report from 1st January, 1918, to 30th June, 1918.

SIR,

HAVING taken up duties as Child Welfare Nurse for Launceston during the first week of February, it was necessary to establish a Clinic in conjunction with this work. For this purpose the Department of Public Health rented temporarily two rooms upstairs at the Commercial Bank Chambers, St. John-street. Dr. Clarke Webster was appointed Honorary Medical Adviser, and has attended the Clinic each Wednesday afternoon since the first week in March to advise mothers. Owing to the objects of the Clinic being unknown to many people, the work being carried on practically single-handed, and the rooms being so out-of-the-way, and so totally unsuitable for the work for which they were being utilised, the Launceston Clinic was at a considerable disadvantage. However, during this period visiting newly-born and sick infants, and encouraging mothers to come along to the Clinic, gradually had the desired result. On the 8th March members of the C.W.A. called a meeting to discuss the matter of arranging a child welfare exhibition, with the idea of giving prominence to, and promoting interest in, the work. I was introduced to this committee on the same day. On the 25th March Dr. Webster gave a lecture at the rooms on "Care of the Baby," twenty mothers being present. I found that midwives in some cases were not in sympathy with the work. Many of these women practising midwifery are antiquated in their methods. Ophthalmia and umbilical ulceration and protrudence being very frequently found amongst the babies. Many of the mothers are left for hours at a time without attention. The amendment of "The Midwives Act" would only mean justice to the mothers and babies of Tasmania.

Many of the houses should, in my opinion, be condemned. During the winter months the walls of these places are almost saturated with dampness, whilst in many instances the drainage and sanitary arrangements are very poor.

On the 16th May the Clinic was removed to much more suitable premises at 164 Brisbane-street, the rooms being central, spacious, and on the ground-floor. Wood is provided for the waiting-room fire by the C.W.A. A cup of tea is given to each mother, who can donate one penny for same if she cares to do so. These donations have financed all expenses for tea, milk, sugar, biscuits, &c.

Many gifts of clothing have been received, thus benefiting 38 mothers and babies in distressed circumstances. A lady has provided one quart of milk daily for four months to an expectant mother suffering from tuberculosis.

The Child Welfare Exhibition was opened on the 28th May. Although the weather was wet, over 100 mothers consulted the Clinic, which removed temporarily to the exhibition. In addition, numerous babies were weighed. Two hundred and seven mothers have visited the Clinic. Sixty of these mothers regularly attend for advice; 13 expectant mothers have also been advised. When these regular visits are added together, I find that 490 visits have been recorded at the Clinic. Dr. Webster has advised 90 mothers *re* treatment of infants. Thirty-one infants have suffered with diarrhoea. Eight of these children had been fed on arrowroot biscuits; one of the eight died. Many naturally-fed babies are given two or three biscuits each day. Three hundred and one visits to homes are recorded. Thirty-six of these infants were artificially fed on food, as follows:—

Cows' milk and water or barley-water	12
Nestle's food	7
Arrowroot biscuits	10
Lactogen	4
Bread and milk	2
Maizena	1
	—
	36

Fifty-five return visits have been paid to sick and uncared-for children.

During the past half-year there have been 422 births—males 222, females 200; total, 422 (including stillborn: males, 9; females, 2). Of this number there were five multiple (twins) births. I ascertained that in three of these cases it was hereditary on the mother's side. Thirty-three infants were illegitimate—males 17, females 16; total, 33. One illegitimate child was adopted into a good home. There have been 14 deaths of infants—males 5, females 9; total, 14. Causes:—

Gastro-enteritis	3
Premature (1 twin child)	3
Convulsions	1
Inanition, syphilitic	1
Bronchitis inanition	1
Extra-dural hæmorrhage	1
Atelectasis neonatorum	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage	1
Traumatic at birth	1
Dystocia (maternal)	1
Asthénia	1

14

Two mothers died. Causes :

Puerperal fever	1
Puerperal septicæmia	1
	—
	2
	—

Both infants of these mothers are brought to the Clinic regularly and are perfectly healthy.

MYRTLE SEARLE, Child Welfare Nurse.

The Chief Health Officer, Hobart.

APPENDIX VII.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statistical and General.

Population—

Estimated on the 31st December, 1917—

Males	101,520
Females	101,657
Total	203,177

Mean population, 1917 (for whole year)—

Males	99,395
Females	99,529
Total	198,924

Mean population, 1916 (for whole year)

Increase for the year 1917

The population of the State, as shown by the figures, reveals an increase of 760.

Commonwealth Birth-rate for the Year 1917, per 1000 Persons Living.

(As compared with the previous year, and a year in the previous decade.)

	1906.	1916.	1917.
Tasmania	28·94	28·47	27·03
Queensland	26·15	27·91	29·09
South Australia	24·57	27·69	26·21
New South Wales	27·21	27·89	28·06
West Australia... ..	30·86	27·21	25·54
Victoria	25·41	24·29	23·50
Federal Territory	—	24·11	17·65
Northern Territory	6·29	15·26	13·92
Commonwealth	26·57	26·78	26·51

Death-rates for 1916 per 1000 Persons Living.

(As compared with the previous year, and a year in the previous decade.)

	1906.	1916.	1917.
West Australia	12·12	9·80	8·97
Tasmania	10·91	10·38	8·89
Queensland	9·50	11·09	9·64
New South Wales... ..	9·95	10·63	9·60
South Australia	10·66	11·73	10·10
Victoria... ..	12·55	11·70	10·36
Northern Territory	14·84	25·16	12·71
Federal Territory... ..	—	3·06	5·21
Commonwealth	10·92	11·04	9·80

Deaths in Relation to Disease.

The following return, from data supplied by the Government Statistician, shows the number and causes of death during the year 1917, also death-rate per 10,000 persons living (mean population, 198,924) as contrasted with the previous year 1916 (mean population estimated at 198,164).

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths, 1916.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons.	Number of Deaths, 1917.	Death Rate per 10,000 persons.
General Diseases—				
Typhoid Fever	14	·71	17	·85
Malaria .....	...	...	...	...
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...
Measles	5	·25	1	·05
Scarlet Fever	3	·15	...	...
Whooping Cough	22	1·11	5	·25
Diphtheria and Croup	39	1·97	37	1·86
Influenza	13	·66	6	·30
Dysentery	3	·15	4	·20
Syphilis	4	·20	7	·35
Tubercular Diseases	163	8·22	122	6·13
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism and Gout	8	·40	16	·81
Cancer, all forms	152	7·67	155	7·79
Dietic Diseases and Industrial Poisoning	2	·10	2	·10
Other General Diseases	57	2·88	70	3·53
Total General	485	24·47	442	22·22
Local Diseases—				
Diseases of Nervous System...	227	11·46	186	9·35
Diseases of Circulatory System	244	12·31	238	11·96
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	229	11·56	172	8·65
Diseases of Digestive Organs	240	12·11	164	8·24
Diseases of Genito Urinary System	77	3·89	69	3·47
Diseases of Puerperal Origin..	16	·81	24	1·21
Diseases of the Skin	12	·60	8	·40
Diseases of Bones and Malformations	21	1·06	27	1·36
Diseases of Early Infancy.....	167	8·42	128	6·44
Total Local Diseases	1233	62·22	1016	51·08
Deaths produced by External Causes—				
Accident or Negligence	85	4·29	71	3·57
Homicide	1	·05	3	·15
Suicide	13	·66	9	·45
Total External Causes ...	99	5·00	83	4·17
Ill-defined —Not Specific Diseases—				
Old Age	199	10·04	186	9·35
Ill-defined Diseases.....	40	2·02	41	2·06
Total Ill-defined Diseases	239	12·06	227	11·41
Total Deaths, All Causes	2056	103·75	1768	88·88

Typhoid.

1917-18.

No. of cases notified	163
No. of deaths—	
Males	8
Females	10
	18

Diphtheria.

1917-18.

No. of cases notified	759
No. of deaths	32

Return Showing the Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis during the last Ten Years; also Death Rates per 100,000 Persons Living.

	1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Phthisis	111	59	93	49	74	38	44	23	38	26	108	55	93	47	101	51	113	57	91	46
Other forms Tuberculosis	69	37	68	36	94	49	116	61	107	56	37	19	27	13	29	14	50	25	31	15
Total	180	96	161	85	168	87	160	84	145	76	145	74	120	60	130	65	168	82	122	61

Return Showing Number of Deaths from Typhoid during the last Ten Years under Age Groups.

Year.	Under 5.		5-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20-25.		25-30.		30-35.		35-40.		40-45.		45-50.		50-55.		55-60.		60-65.		65 and over.		Total.	Persons.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
1908.....
9.....
10.....
11.....
12.....
13.....
14.....
15.....
16.....
17.....
Total ...	1	3	10	5	7	7	16	19	26	16	19	9	10	3	14	10	2	10	8	6	4	2	3	1	4	4	1	2	133	89	222

*Scarlet Fever.**Diphtheria.*

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate per 10,000.	Year	Cases.	Deaths.	Death rate per 10,000
1902-3	—	22	1·3	1907-8	151	8	·4
1903-4	—	26	1·5	1908-9	205	11	·6
1904-5	—	4	·2	1909-10	252	11	·6
1905-6	50	1	·1	1910-11	404	16	·8
1906-7	—	—	—	1911-12	941	17	·9
1907-8	18	—	—	1912-13	1156	35	1·82
1908-9	11	2	·1	1913-14	937	38	1·93
1909-10	91	3	·2	1914-15	931	25	1·26
1910-11	177	—	—	1915-16	988	36	1·81
1911-12	83	2	·1	1916-17	850	30	1·51
1912-13	159	—	—	1917-18	759	32	1·61
1913-14	225	1	·1				
1914-15	223	2	·1				
1915-16	138	2	·1				
1916-17	63	—	—				
1917-18	60	—	—				



JAN 31 1919



1918.

 PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, HOBART:

REPORT FOR YEAR 1ST JULY, 1917, TO 30TH JUNE, 1918.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£13 17s]

 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR
 1ST JULY, 1917, TO 30TH JUNE, 1918.

SIR,

IN accordance with rules of the Hobart General Hospital, I have the honor to lay before you such tabulated and other information as will, I trust, fully exhibit the working of the institution during the financial year, 1917-18.

Seventeen Board and 81 Committee meetings were held during the year, at all of which the attendance of members was good.

The only alteration in the personnel of the Board was caused through the resignation of Mr. G. Brettingham-Moore, in August, 1917. To fill this vacancy Mr. P. S. Seager, I.S.O., was unanimously nominated to the Governor in Council, and duly appointed a member in September.

Notwithstanding the very marked increase in the number of in and out-door patients treated, the working of the Hospital has gone on most smoothly and satisfactorily.

The Surgeon Superintendent's report attached, discloses a striking increase in Hospital work, with a greatly diminished death rate, and the popularity of the Hospital and its usefulness to the public is there fully demonstrated.

Owing to the exigencies of the War, many changes have taken place on the nursing staff, through the large majority of nurses volunteering for military duty, but the applications to fill the vacancies are in excess of requirements.

The daily average number of occupied beds was 131, as compared with 125 in the previous year, and the average stay of patients was 17 days, and of those who died, 11½ days.

The total expenditure for the year was £19,439 8s. 1d., an increase on the previous year of £3,985 4s. 6d.

The fees received amounts to £3,209 6s. 9d., being a decrease on the previous year of £1,312 16s. 1d.

The gross average daily cost of each in-patient was 8s. 0½d. per diem, but if the total of patients in and out are considered, the cost was the lowest on record. This comparison is quite fair, as the cost of medicines has so materially increased as to affect the gross Hospital expenditure.

The net average cost of each in-patient was £5 0s. 1d., as compared with £3 12s. 0¾d. last year.

Notwithstanding the higher average which, as it is well known, is due to War conditions which are universal, the expenditure has been kept well within bounds, and stocks have been laid in to avoid still further increased cost of supply which is inevitable. The closest scrutiny of expenditure is made by the Board.

The Honourable the Chief Secretary having authorised a reasonable scale of charges for operations and for medicines supplied to out-patients, it is fully anticipated that the revenue of the Hospital will at once derive marked benefit.

The annual complaint of the Board of the deplorable condition of the Hospital is now at an end, as the Honourable the Chief Secretary, who has taken such a deep interest in the Hospital administration, authorised the expenditure of a sum of £923 in repairs, and the result has been a transformation of the Hospital in general. Much, however, remains to be done still, and a promise

to submit to Parliament a proposed further vote, will doubtless meet with the sympathy and approval of the Legislature.

The number of gifts to the Hospital have been very numerous, and it is highly satisfactory to record the fact that the Chinese community have this year made their largest contribution.

When the recent improvements were completed, the necessity for further brightening the wards was realised, and the trustees of the Botanical Gardens most generously supplied a large number of valuable pot plants, which are a striking feature to visitors to the wards, and have an excellent effect on the patients.

The thanks of the Board are due to the whole of the Staff for their very close attention to the duties imposed upon them, which have had such a marked effect on the administration of the institution.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. WILLIAMS.
Chairman Board of Management.

The Honourable the Chief Secretary.

REPORT OF SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT.

General Hospital,
Hobart, 1st July, 1918.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of 1917-18. The total expenditure this year must necessarily be greater owing to the increased advance in living, drugs, dressings, which in some instances have advanced 500 per cent., and to the large increase in both in and out patients. During the year there has been 373 more admissions, and 7475 more out-patient attendances.

It is most gratifying to report the marked reduction in the death rate of both surgical and medical cases, as the following figures will show:—Deaths, 1915-16, 175; 1916-17, 170; 1917-18, 129.

During 1917-18 there was a great increase in operations, with a decreased death rate, as below:—

Year.	Total Operations.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1915-16	679	19	about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %
1916-17	850	17	about 2 %
1917-18	2341	14	about $\frac{1}{2}$ %

NOTE.—In a case where more than one operation is done on the one patient, such as an operation for appendicitis and gall-stones; this is counted as two operations.

The death rate of medical cases also shows a decrease over previous years, as there were medical deaths as follows:—1915-16, 156; 1916-17, 153; 1917-18, 115. This is made better still, as there were more medical cases treated in 1917-18, and out of the 115 deaths, 40 occurred within 72 hours after admission. Of these 40 cases, practically all were moribund on admission.

The X-rays have been extensively used, not only in diagnosis of fractures and dislocations, but also as a curative measure.

Lectures and instruction have been given to the nursing staff by the Surgeon Superintendent, House-Surgeon, Drs. McGowan, Crowther, and the Matron.

I have to thank the House Surgeon, Visiting Surgeon, and Anæsthetist for their ready and skilful assistance in the work of the Hospital, and whose co-operation has been invaluable.

The work in the Dental Department is on the increase, and has been most efficiently carried out by the Honorary Dental Surgeons, L. Rodway, Esq., C.M.G., and H. B. McChristie, Esq.

I cannot speak too highly of the loyalty and efficiency of the nursing staff, whose devotion to duty made it possible to carry on in spite of the increased work of the Hospital, and the loss of the services of so many of the senior nurses who are engaged in military duty.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

V. R. RATTEN,
Surgeon Superintendent.

The Chairman, Board of Management, General
Hospital, Hobart.

The following is a comparative statement of certain statistics of 1916-17 and 1917-18:—

	1916-17.	1917-18	
Number of diets issued to In-patients	45,364	47,659	
Average stay in Hospital of each Patient	16½ days	18½ days	
Average daily number or In-patients	125	131	
Number of diets issued to Staff (Males)	3681	3166	
Ditto (Nurses and Female Servants)	21,574	20,075	
1.—No. of Wards or Rooms for Patients	35	35	
2.—(a) Aggregate capacity in cubic feet of ditto	303,800	303,800	
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(b) Medical Staff	4	...	4
(c) Nursing	2	52	54
3. No. of Beds .....	...	...	175
(a) No. of Beds on Verandahs or out of doors ...	As required		
4. No. of In-patients at beginning of year	62	38	100
5. No. admitted during the year	1554	1389	2943
6. No. discharged—			
(a) Cured or relieved			
(b) Incurable	1457	1310	2767
(c) At their own request or on other grounds			
(d) Average length of residence of persons discharged	17¼ dys.	16¾ dys.	
7. No. died	83	46	129
Average length of residence of persons who died...	11½ dys.	12½ dys.	
8. Remaining at end of year	76	71	147
9. Average daily No. resident during year	73	58	131
10. Total No. Diets of In-patients chargeable to State Government .....	...	...	47,649
11. Cases treated during the year—			
(a) In-patients	1616	1427	3043
(b) Out-patients (new cases) .....	...	...	4168
12. Ages of In-patients treated during year (Nos. 4 and 5)—			
(a) Under 10 years	321	291	612
10 to 15 ditto	116	119	235
15 to 25 ditto	375	359	734
25 to 35 ditto	311	300	611
35 to 45 ditto	186	219	405
45 to 55 ditto	139	71	210
55 to 65 ditto	109	41	150
65 and upwards	59	27	86
TOTAL	1616	1427	3043
(b) Average age of each In-patient treated during year—			
Adults, both sexes .....	...	...	33
Children, ditto .....	...	...	2
13. Birthplaces of In-patients treated during year—			
Australian States and Tasmania	1491	1363	2854
England and Wales	61	31	92
Ireland	17	14	31
Scotland	14	13	27
Other British Possessions	7	5	12
Foreign Countries	21	1	22
Birthplace unknown	5	...	5
TOTAL	1616	1427	3043
14. Receipts and Expenditure—			
Receipts—	£	s.	d.
(a) Government Aid	16,104	19	3
(b) Private Contributions	56	1	6
(c) Fees of Patients	3209	6	9
(d) Other Sources	69	0	7
TOTAL RECEIPTS	19,439	8	1
Expenditure—			
(a) Salaries and Allowances	See detailed Statement.		
(b) Provisions and Medical Comforts			
(c) Erection and Repairs of Buildings			
(d) Out-door Relief			
(e) Miscellaneous			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
	19,439	8	1
NET EXPENDITURE	15,233	1	3
	Average Cost of Occupied Beds.	Average Cost per Patient.	
(e) Cost of each In-patient for year—	£	s.	d.
On gross Expenditure	148	7	10
On net Expenditure	116	5	7½
		£	s.
		6	7
		5	0

3. The following synopsis, embracing the total cost of every branch of the Hospital service, will fully elucidate the entire working of the institution :—

A.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Yearly Salary.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	£ s. d.	
Surgeon Superintendent	750 0 0	Also quarters (unfurnished), fuel, light, and water
Visiting Surgeon	400 0 0	
House Surgeon.....	360 13 7	Also quarters (unfurnished), fuel, light, and water
Anaesthetist	200 0 0	
Secretary, &c.....	350 0 0	Also quarters (unfurnished), fuel, light, and water
Collector and Storekeeper	250 0 0	
Clerk and Typiste	85 13 4	
Temporary Clerk.....	...	
Dispenser	260 0 0	
Head Attendant	105 5 0	Also rations and uniform
Wardsman.....	95 5 0	Ditto
Assistant Attendants (2)	150 10 0	Ditto
Gardener	101 6 8	Ditto
Cooks (2)	242 8 5	
Day and Night Porters (3)	180 15 0	Ditto
Lady Superintendent.....	175 0 0	Also furnished quarters, ration, fuel, light, &c.
Nurses (52).....	1572 11 2	{ Also furnished quarters, personal ration, &c.
Servants and Cleaners (16).....	664 6 8	
Laundress	52 0 0	Also personal ration and uniform
Cook (Nurses' Home).....	65 0 0	Also furnished quarters, ration, uniform, &c.
Seamstress.....	39 0 0	Also personal ration
Messenger.....	36 0 0	
	£6135 14 10	

B.

	1916-17. 1 July to 30 June.	TOTAL.	1917-18. 1 July to 30 June.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries.....	4877 15 3		6135 14 10	
Provisions	4899 4 3		4896 10 9	
Medical Comforts (Alcoholic Foods)	42 13 0		45 13 9	
Aërated Water and Ice	33 15 11		33 19 0	
Fuel and Light	1258 1 9		1521 17 3	
Medicines and Surgical Appliances	1280 6 3		2471 5 8	
Clothing, Bedding, Stores	1143 1 0		1773 13 4	
Advertising, Printing, and Stationery	132 9 1		161 16 6	
Funeral Expenses	1 0 0		8 10 0	
Washing	715 3 6		707 18 9	
Repairs to Buildings, Utensils, &c.	625 1 10		1120 16 3	
Petty Expenses	118 10 7		184 13 9	
Removal of Rubbish	19 6 6		28 17 6	
Furniture	135 0 3		97 9 10	
Uniforms for Nurses and Attendants	90 11 4		89 18 3	
Rental of Telephone, &c.....	21 16 6		41 15 10	
Postage and Telegrams	34 5 9		25 18 10	
Ambulance Hire .....	..		9 11 6	
Metropolitan Drainage Rates.....	26 0 10		83 6 6	
Gross Expenditure	15,454 3 7		19,439 8 1	
<i>Credit.</i>				
For Medicines, &c., supplied to H.M. Gaol, £100 ; estimated cost of treating 4168 Out- patients at 2s. 6d. ; and credit taken for treat- ment of In-patients sent in from Dépôt, H.M. Gaol, and other Government Institutions.....	625 5 0		871 18 0	
Sums received from self-supporting Patients and other sources	4569 1 8		3334 8 10	
Net Expenditure .....	...	10,259 16 11	...	15,233 1 3

TOTAL Cost of all Articles of Diet, including Stimulants and Extras, supplied to the General Hospital, Hobart, during the Year 1917-18. (The Diets of the Male Attendants and Nursing Staff are included in this Return.)

The items for 1916-17 are given for comparison.

Article.	Amount, 1916-17.	Amount, 1917-18.	Article.	Amount, 1916-17.		Amount, 1917-18.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrowroot	6 13 4	3 1 3	Rice	13 16 2		13 11 6	
Barley	2 6 8	3 14 8	Sago	14 3 1		22 8 10	
Bread	242 8 10	264 5 2	Salt	5 15 7		7 17 6	
Bacon	35 7 8	17 18 10	Sugar	160 10 11		164 16 10	
Butter	549 13 4	519 4 8	Tea	109 1 4		120 0 10	
Cocoa	7 14 2	6 5 8	Vegetables	146 15 11		98 9 1	
Coffee	27 17 4	19 6 8	Sundries	102 5 7		89 18 8	
Eggs	237 13 1	270 12 0	Ham	22 2 9		8 6 6	
Currants	7 7 0	1 9 10	Tapioca	16 5 6		15 16 6	
Fish	226 1 4	200 10 2		4899 4 3		4896 10 9	
Flour	9 11 7	20 14 3	Wine	6 2 0		...	
Fruit	91 16 1	146 6 2	Brandy	33 3 0		44 12 9	
Jam	53 0 0	69 2 0	Ale and Stout	3 18 0		1 1 0	
Jelly	35 12 0	26 12 6	Aërated Waters	25 9 0		29 1 11	
Meat	1890 7 11	2035 3 8	Ice	7 16 0		4 17 1	
Milk	689 11 11	576 9 7		76 8 11		79 12 9	
Maizena	20 13 0	9 6 0		£4975 13 2		£4976 3 6	
Oatmeal	16 1 8	15 0 4					
Pepper	2 16 0	3 4 2					
Potatoes	135 18 0	143 11 8					

IN-PATIENTS.

RETURN showing the Monthly Numbers during the past Year, with the figures for 1915-16 and 1916-17 given for comparison.

	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
July	265	233	238	249	217	206	12	22	11
August	237	232	241	219	195	217	14	17	9
September	243	241	222	246	258	224	11	18	10
October	201	178	252	202	190	239	18	16	11
November	219	205	264	187	196	236	9	12	5
December	167	196	196	192	192	257	13	5	10
January	173	241	264	142	214	212	13	10	11
February	258	213	250	212	194	218	26	13	16
March	211	209	263	190	212	254	13	16	16
April	152	228	260	149	216	222	14	15	10
May	243	195	265	211	195	280	13	9	9
June	251	199	228	226	179	202	19	17	11
TOTAL	2620	2570	2943	2425	2438	2767	175	170	129

Number remaining in Hospital on 1st July, 1917	100	Number discharged in 1917-18	2767
Admitted during the year	2943	Number remaining on 1st July, 1918	147
		Number died in 1917-18	129
Total number treated	3043		

IN-PATIENTS.

RETURN of In-door Patients treated during the Year from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES				
	Cases.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Typhoid Fever	22	17	3	2
Relapsing Fever (Recurrent Fever)...	1	—	—	—
Measles	2	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever (including Scarlatina)	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	1	—	1
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—
Influenza	25	23	—	—
Dysentery	4	2	—	—
Erysipelas	14	1	—	—
Other Epidemic Diseases (Mumps, Rubeola, &c.)	16	4	—	—
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia (not including Puerperal Septicæmia)	3	2	—	—
Tetanus	1	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of the Lungs	16	2	2	—
Acute Miliary Tuberculosis	—	1	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	—	1	—
Pott's Disease (Tuberculosis of Spine)	5	3	1	—
White Swelling	—	2	—	—
Tuberculosis of other Organs	2	2	—	—
Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	2	—	—
Rickets	—	1	—	—
Syphilis—				
(a) Primary	8	3	—	—
(b) Secondary	17	5	—	—
(c) Tertiary	18	1	—	—
Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity (Jaw, Mouth, Palate)	13	3	1	—
Cancer and Malignant Tumours of the Stomach and Liver	8	6	3	2
Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum, Intestines, Rectum	—	1	—	—
Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ...	—	2	—	—
Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	7	—	—
Cancer and other Malignant Tumours of other Organs (or not specified)	1	—	—	—
Other Tumours (Tumours of Female Genital Organs excepted)	22	2	—	—
Acute Articular Rheumatism	26	15	—	—
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	14	4	—	—
Diabetes	5	6	—	1
Exophthalmic Goitre	1	—	—	—
Addison's Disease	1	—	1	—
Leucæmia	1	—	—	—
Anæmia, Chlorosis	7	17	—	—
Other General Diseases (Ptomaine Poisoning, Visceral Steatosis, Acromegaly, Hæmophilia, &c.)...	4	—	1	—
Alcoholism (Acute and Chronic)	30	15	2	—
Total Class I.	294	152	15	7

CLASS II.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Encephalitis, Abscess of Brain	4	1	2	—
Simple Meningitis	1	1	1	—
(a) Including Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	2	1	—
Locomotor Ataxia	6	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord (Paralysis Agitans, Myelitis, Infantile Paralysis, &c.)	6	3	—	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Apoplexy	10	1	6	1
Softening of the Brain	1	—	—	—
Paralysis without Specified Cause, Hemiplegia	2	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane	2	—	—	—
Other Forms of Mental Alienation (Dementia, Hypochondria, &c.)	34	35	—	—
Epilepsy	12	8	—	—
Convulsions (Non-puerperal)	2	1	—	—
Convulsions of Infants (under 5 years)	4	2	—	—
Chorea (St. Vitus's Dance, &c.)	2	2	—	—
Neuralgia and Neuritis	18	17	—	—
Other Diseases of the Nervous System (Idiocy, Cerebral Tumour, Neurasthenia, Lesions, &c.), Acromegaly	12	10	—	—
Follicular Conjunctivitis	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	7	6	—	—
Diseases of the Ears	3	—	—	—
Total Class II.	128	90	10	1

CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.				
	Cases.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pericarditis	11	—	—	—
Acute Endocarditis, Acute Myocarditis	1	1	1	—
Organic Disease of the Heart	20	12	5	1
Angina Pectoris	1	—	—	—
Diseases of the Arteries, Atheroma, Aneurysm, &c.	2	1	—	—
Embolism and Thrombosis	1	1	—	1
Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, &c.) ...	26	22	—	—
Diseases of the Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, &c.)	—	1	—	—
Hæmorrhage; other Diseases of the Circulatory System	2	2	—	—
Total Class III.	64	40	6	2

CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.				
Diseases of the Nasal Fossal	185	160	—	—
Diseases of the Thyroid Body (Goitre, &c.)	6	101	1	2
Acute Bronchitis	10	11	—	—
Chronic Bronchitis	13	—	—	—
Broncho-pneumonia (Cattarrhal, Lobular)	5	2	—	2
Pneumonia (Croupous P., Pleuro-P., Peri-pneumonia, &c., Lobar P.)	48	17	5	2
Pleurisy	21	19	—	—
Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	1	—	—	—
Gangrene of the Lungs	2	1	1	1
Hydatid of Lung	2	—	—	—
Asthma	19	7	—	—
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tracheostenosis, Chronic Pneumonia, Hay Fever, &c.) ...	6	3	—	—
Total Class IV.	318	321	7	7

CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.				
Diseases of the Teeth and Gums	6	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	1	2	—	—
Diseases of the Pharynx (Quinsy, &c.)	12	16	—	—
Diseases of the Oesophagus	44	13	1	—
Ulcer of the Stomach	5	2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	10	2	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	58	27	14	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (over 2 years)	29	7	—	—
Intestinal Parasites	1	—	—	—
Appendicitis Typhlitis	67	91	1	—
Hernia	51	6	2	—
Intestinal Obstruction	10	2	2	—
Diseases of the Anus and Fæcal Fistulas	—	2	—	—
Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	5	1	—	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	—	—	—
Biliary Calculi	11	10	—	2
Other Diseases of the Liver (Hepatitis Icterus, Jaundice, Abscess of Liver, &c.)	7	6	—	1
Diseases of the Spleen	2	—	—	—
Simple Peritonitis (Non-puerperal)	6	13	2	3
Other Diseases of the Digestive System (Cancer and Tuberculosis excepted)	20	20	—	—
Total Class V.	346	223	22	13

CLASS VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.				
Acute Nephritis	10	3	—	1
Bright's Disease, Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia	14	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa (Renal Cyst, Anuria, Pyelitis, &c.)	14	2	2	1
Calculi of the Urinary Passage	2	—	—	—
Diseases of the Bladder (Cystitis, &c.)	25	12	2	—
Diseases of the Urethra (Urinary Abscess, &c.)	13	—	—	—
Diseases of the Prostate	5	—	1	—

	Cases.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Non-Venereal Diseases of the Male				
Genital Organs	67	—	—	—
Uterine Hæmorrhage (Non-puerperal)	—	4	—	—
Uterine Tumour (Non-cancerous) ...	—	23	—	—
Metritis	—	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Uterus	—	88	—	—
Cysts and Tumours of the Ovary	—	43	—	—
Salpingitis and other Diseases of the				
Female Genital Organs	—	90	—	—
Total Class VI.	150	269	5	2
CLASS VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.				
Accidents of Pregnancy	—	45	—	—
Caesarean Section	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Septicæmia, Puerperal				
Fever	—	3	—	1
Following Childbirth (not otherwise				
defined)	—	2	—	—
Total Class VII.	—	52	—	1
CLASS VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND				
CELLULAR TISSUE.				
Furuncle (Carbuncle, Malignant Car-				
buncle, &c.)	3	1	—	—
Acute Abscess	94	12	1	1
Other Diseases of the Skin and				
Annexa	52	9	—	—
Total Class VIII.	149	28	1	1
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF				
THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION				
Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis				
excepted)	62	13	—	—
Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis				
and Rheumatism excepted)	28	11	—	—
Amputations	27	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Organs of Loco-				
motion	3	—	—	—
Total Class IX.	120	25	—	—

CLASS X.—MALFORMATIONS.				
	Cases.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Congenital Malformations	5	2	—	2
Total Class X.	5	2	—	2
CLASS XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.				
Nurslings discharged from Hospital				
without disease	2	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Icterus,				
Sclerema, Prematurity, Maras-				
mus of Infants, &c.)	3	6	3	4
Other Diseases peculiar to early				
Infancy	4	—	—	—
Total Class XI.	9	6	3	4
CLASS XII.—OLD AGE				
Senility	16	16	10	3
Total Class XII.	16	16	10	3
CLASS XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY				
EXTERNAL CAUSES.				
Venomous Bites and Stings	1	—	—	—
Other Acute Poisonings	3	1	—	—
Burns (Conflagrations excepted)	17	11	2	2
Traumatism by Firearms	7	—	—	—
Traumatism by Cutting or Piercing				
Instruments	30	4	—	—
Traumatism by Fall	30	10	1	—
Traumatism by other Crushing				
(Vehicles, &c.)	1	—	—	—
Injuries by Animals	4	—	—	—
Dislocations	15	2	—	—
Sprains	18	—	—	—
Fractures (cause not specified)	58	5	1	1
Total Class XIII.	184	33	4	3
CLASS XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.				
Ill-defined Organic Disease (Dropsy,				
&c.)	1	—	—	—
Undefined Cases	—	2	—	—
Total Class XIV.	1	2	—	—
Grand Total (All Classes) ...	1784	1259	83	46

OUT-PATIENTS.

RETURN showing the Monthly Numbers for the Year 1917-18, with the figures for 1915-16 and 1916-17 for comparison.

	NEW OUT-PATIENTS.			CASUALTIES.			TOTAL ATTENDANCES.		
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
July	137	72	253	39	37	20	601	476	959
August	150	89	236	40	34	33	725	588	1025
September	87	104	257	35	35	20	635	675	1047
October	125	81	326	40	23	53	614	506	1234
November	118	93	297	30	31	64	534	449	1104
December	106	100	200	30	35	59	475	517	851
January	121	80	348	30	25	47	417	422	1040
February	120	68	292	40	19	46	501	356	1042
March	140	58	333	40	14	47	441	403	1198
April	100	60	391	35	20	54	385	449	1373
May	151	173	353	40	49	50	548	559	1240
June	111	199	353	40	31	36	484	476	1238
	1466	1177	3639	439	353	529	6360	5876	13,351

OUT-PATIENTS.

RETURN of Out-Door Patients treated from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES.			
Whooping Cough	201	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	88
Diphtheria	6	Hernia	50
Influenza	809	Hydatid Tumour of the Liver	8
Syphilis—			1080
Primary	52		
Secondary	40	CLASS VI.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE	
Tertiary	48	GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.	
Gonococcus Infection	51	Acute Nephritis	86
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	143	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Annexa (Renal	
Alcoholism (Acute and Chronic)	49	Cyst, Anuria, Pyelitis, &c.)	92
	1399	Diseases of the Prostate	41
		Other Diseases of the Uterus	198
		Salpingitis and other Diseases of the Female Genital	
		Organs	243
		Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast (Cancer	
		excepted)	47
			707
CLASS II.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.		CLASS VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.	
Epilepsy	57	Accidents of Pregnancy	47
Convulsions of Infants (under 5 years)	47		47
Chorea (St. Vitus's Dance, &c.)	7		
Neuralgia and Neuritis	61	CLASS VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND	
Other Diseases of the Nervous System (Idiocy,		CELLULAR TISSUE.	
Cerebral Tumour, Neurasthenia, Lesions, &c.)	219	Acute Abscess	81
Other Diseases of the Eyes and their Annexa	173	Other Diseases of the Skin and Annexa	108
Diseases of the Ears	344		189
	908		
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY		CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF	
SYSTEM.		THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	
Acute Endocarditis, Acute Myocarditis	94	Diseases of the Bones (Tuberculosis excepted)	47
Organic Diseases of the Heart	35	Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism	
Angina Pectoris	7	excepted)	10
Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Hæmorrhoids, Phle-		Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	43
bitis, &c.)	93		100
Hæmorrhage; Other Diseases of the Circulatory			
System	49	CLASS XI.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.	
	278	Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy	141
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY			141
SYSTEM.		CLASS XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY	
Diseases of the Nasal Fossal	108	EXTERNAL CAUSES.	
Diseases of the Thyroid Body (Goitre, &c.)	331	Dislocations	40
Chronic Bronchitis	94	Sprains	94
Broncho-pneumonia (Catarrhal, Lobular)	21	Fractures (cause not specified)	89
Pneumonia (Croupous P., Pleuro-P., Peri-pneumonia,		Other External Causes, &c.	306
&c., Lobar P.)	22		529
Pleurisy	60		
Pulmonary Congestion, Pulmonary Apoplexy	12	Grand Total (All Classes)	6453
Asthma	38		
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tracheo-			
stenosis, Chronic Pneumonia, Hay Fever, &c.)	389		
	1075		
CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE			
SYSTEM.			
Diseases of the Teeth and Gums	667		
Other Diseases of the Mouth and Annexa	81		
Diseases of the Pharynx (Quinsy, &c.)	105		
Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	81		

OPERATIONS Performed from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

Operations.	No.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
Removal of Tumours :—					
Lip (Epithelioma) ...	9	9	...	...	...
Cheek ...	8	8	...	...	...
Axilla ...	2	2	...	...	...
Breast ...	2	2	...	...	...
Nose ...	9	9	...	...	...
Neck ...	2	2	...	...	...
Neck (Carcinoma) ...	1	...	...	...	1
Arm ...	3	3	...	...	...
Shoulder ...	2	2	...	...	...
Mesentery ...	2	2	...	...	...
Maxilla (Lower) ...	5	5	...	...	...
Lipomata ...	2	2	...	...	...
Wrist ...	2	2	...	...	...
Leg ...	5	5	...	...	...
Intestines ...	2	2	...	...	...
Uterus ...	3	3	...	...	...
Bladder ...	1	1	...	...	...
Tongue ...	2	2	...	...	...
	62	61	...	...	1
Amputations :—					
Hip Joint ...	1	1	...	...	...
Leg ...	3	3	...	...	...
Breast and Glands ...	7	7	...	...	...
Phalanges ...	31	31	...	...	...
Hand ...	1	1	...	...	...
Cervix Uteri ...	3	3	...	...	...
	46	46	...	...	...
Circulatory System :—					
Varicose Veins Op. ...	24	23	1	...	...
Saturing Jugular Veins ...	3	3	...	...	...
Ligating Subclavian Artery ...	1	...	1	...	...
„ Mesentery Artery ...	1	1	...	...	...
„ Brachial Artery ...	1	1	...	...	...
	30	28	2	...	...
Bones and Joints, &c. :—					
Fracture (compound) arm plating ...	1	1	...	...	...
„ „ leg „ ...	5	4	1	...	...
Resection Knee ...	1	1	...	...	...
Excision Knee (bone graft) ...	1	1	...	...	...
Wrist Fracture (wiring) ...	1	1	...	...	...
Radius and Ulna (wiring) ...	1	1	...	...	...
Laminectomy (spine fracture plating) ...	1	1	...	...	...
Laminectomy ...	2	...	1	1	...
Maxilla (Antrum Abscess) ...	1	1	...	...	...
Tenotomy (Achilles) ...	1	1	...	...	...
Fracture (Ununited) Bone (Inlay) ...	3	3	...	...	...
Talipes ...	5	3	2	...	...
Necroses (Bone) ...	10	6	4	...	...
Osteo Myelitis ...	8	7	1	...	...
Arthroplasty (Hip) ...	6	5	1	...	...
„ (Elbow) ...	1	1	...	...	...
„ (Knee) ...	2	1	1	...	...
Tendon Suturing ...	2	2	...	...	...
Exostoses (Toe) ...	1	1	...	...	...
Coccyxectomy ...	1	1	...	...	...
Jaw Fracture (wiring) ...	4	4	...	...	...
Jaw Excision ...	2	1	1	...	...
Fractures Reduction ...	53	53	...	...	...
Dislocations ...	13	13	...	...	...
Bone Curetting ...	14	14	...	...	...
Adhesion Breaking Down ...	17	13	3	...	...
Knock Knee ...	1	1	...	...	...
Lanes Plates Removed ...	5	5	...	...	...
Hammer Toe ...	1	1	...	...	...
Teeth Extractions ...	5	5	...	...	...
Tubercular Femur ...	1	...	1	...	...
Jaw Ankylosis ...	1	...	...	...	...

Operations.	No.	Cured.	Relieved.	Un-relieved.	Died.
Bones and Joints, &c. :—(continued)					
Jaw Upper Partial Removal	1	1	...	...	...
Drilling of Bone	4	3	1	...	...
	176	157	17	2	...
Eye and Ear :—					
Excision of Eyeball	6	6	...	...	...
Strabismus	4	3	1	...	...
Foreign Bodies	12	12	...	...	...
Granulation Tissue	1	1	...	...	...
Iridectomy	1	...	1	...	...
Mastoid Operation (Radical)	7	7	...	...	...
	31	29	2	...	...
Gynæcological :—					
Ovariectomy	7	7	...	...	...
Cæsarean Section (Living Children)	2	2	...	...	...
Oophorectomy	40	40	...	...	...
Curettement	185	184	1	...	...
Ectopic Gestation, Op. for	7	7	...	...	...
Gilliam Operation	96	94	2	...	...
Ventro Fixation	7	6	1	...	...
Perineorrhaphy	30	30	...	...	...
Salpingectomy	33	32	1	...	...
Laparotomy	12	10	2	...	...
Ventro Suspension	18	16	2	...	...
Myomectomy	4	4	...	...	...
Hystorectomy	25	25	...	...	...
Fixation Uteri (Murphy)	1	1	...	...	...
Pyosalpinx (Vaginal Op.)	2	2	...	...	...
Sterilization (Op. for)	3	3	...	...	...
Ovarian Cysts (Removal)	10	10	...	...	...
Ovary Resection, Partial	19	19	...	...	...
Tubes (Plastic Operation)	2	2	...	...	...
Alexander Adam's Op.	1	1	...	...	...
Colporrhaphy (Anterior)	5	5	...	...	...
Ovarian Adhesions Removed	7	7	...	...	...
Emmett's Operation (Cervix)	4	4	...	...	...
Colpotomy (Posterior)	2	2	...	...	...
Shortening Round Ligaments (Murphy)	2	2	...	...	...
Colpotomy (Anterior)	6	6	...	...	...
Ovary (Replantation)	1	1	...	...	...
Baldy Webster (Op.)	14	13	1	...	...
Cysts (Tubal)	2	2	...	...	...
Polypus (Uterine)	1	1	...	...	...
Utero Rectal Fistula	1	1	...	...	...
	549	539	10	...	...
Digestive System :—					
Appendicectomy	275	275	...	...	...
Appendical Abscess (Drainage)	12	11	...	...	1
Peritonitis (General)	5	4	...	...	1
Hernia (Inguinal) Radical Cure	58	57	1	...	...
Hernia (Ventral)	6	6	...	...	...
Hernia (Strangulated)	4	3	...	...	1
Tongue (Excision)	1	1	...	...	...
Stomach (Repair of Rupture)	1	1	...	...	...
Cholecystostomy	26	24	1	...	1
Ileo Sigmoidostomy	3	3	...	...	...
Fistula in Ano	2	2	...	...	...
Intestinal Obstruction	3	3	...	...	...
Intussu-ception and Gangrene	2	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhoids	16	16	...	...	...
Colostomy	3	3	...	...	...
Meckel's Diverticulum (Op. for)	1	1	...	...	...
Pylorectomy	1	1	...	...	...
Gastrectomy (Cancer)	2	1	...	...	1
Bowel Suturing	1	1	...	...	...
Hare Lip (Op. for)	2	2	...	...	...
Cleft Palate	5	3	2	...	...
Cholecystotomy	1	...	1	...	...
Explorating Incisions	5	5	...	...	...
	435	423	5	...	7

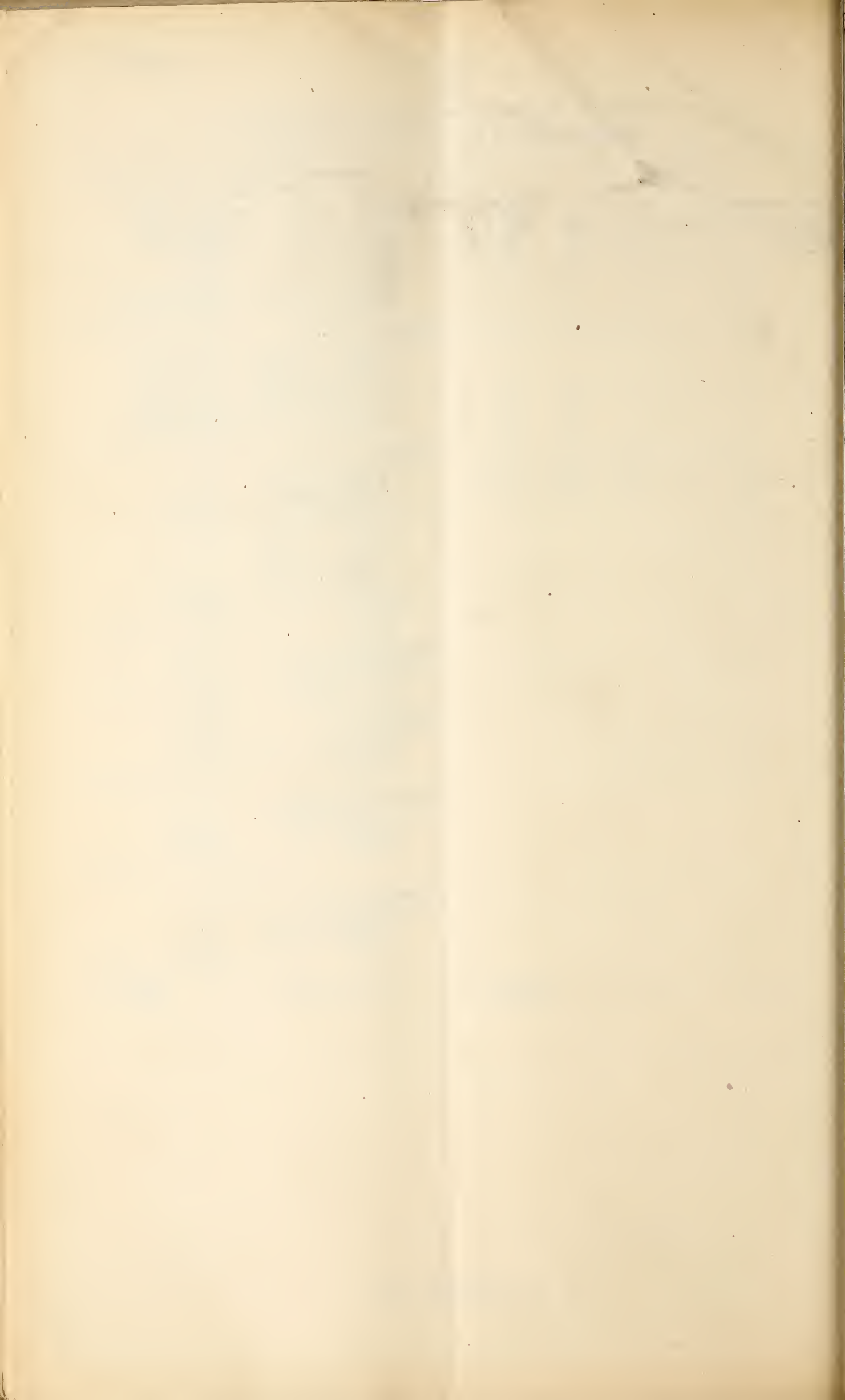
Operations.	No.	Cured.	Relieved.	Un- relieved.	Died.
Genito-Urinary System :—					
Hydrocele (Radical Cure)	3	3	...	...	...
Urethrotomy (Internal)	1	1	...	...	...
" (External)	1	1	...	...	...
Circumcision	55	55	...	...	...
Examination (Bladder)	2	2	...	...	...
Dilatation	45	35	10	...	...
Cystotomy (Suprapubic)	8	6	2	...	...
Orchectomy	3	3	...	...	1
Prostatectomy (Suprapubic)	3	2	...	...	...
Scrotum (Resection)	1	1	...	...	...
Testicle (Transplantation)	2	2	...	...	...
Bladder (Resection)	1	1	...	...	...
Peri-Nephritic Abscess (Drainage)	1	1	...	...	...
Prolapsus Urethri	1	1	...	...	...
Lithotomy (Urethral)	1	1	...	...	...
Nephrectomy	4	3	...	...	1
Nephrectomy (Partial)	1	1	...	...	...
Caruncle (Urethral) Removed	1	1	...	...	...
Penis (Removed)	1	1	...	...	...
Abscess (Scrotal) Drainage	1	1	...	...	...
Varicocele	5	5	...	...	...
Pyo Nephritis	1	1	...	...	...
Nephrocolopexy	1	1	...	...	...
Nephrorraphy	5	5	...	...	...
Scrotum Suture	1	1	...	...	...
	149	135	12	...	2
Respiratory System :—					
Pneumectomy	2	1	1	...	...
Pneumonotomy	1	1	...	...	...
Tonsilectomy	281	281	...	...	...
Adenoidectomy	324	323	...	...	1
Tracheotomy	4	4	...	...	...
Resection of Rib (Empyema)	10	10	...	...	...
Nasal Polypi (Removal)	5	5	...	...	...
Nasal Septum (Resection)	6	6	...	...	...
Nasal Septum (Straightening)	4	4	...	...	...
Turbinectomy (Partial)	10	10	...	...	...
	647	645	1	...	1
Lymphatic System :—					
Excision of Glands (T.B.)	4	4	...	...	...
" " (Malignant)	1	...	1	...	...
Nervous System :—					
Craniotomy	6	5	1	...	...
" (Drainage)	3	1	...	1	1
Lumbar Puncture	2	2	...	...	...
	16	12	2	1	1
Bullets Removed :—					
Spinal Column	1	...	1	...	...
Hip Joint	1	...	1	...	...
Lung	1	1	...	...	...
Knee	1	1	...	...	...
Hand	1	1	...	...	...
Foot	1	1	...	...	...
Hip	1	1	...	...	...
	7	5	2	...	...
Integumentary System :—					
Ingrowing Toenail	9	9	...	...	...
Skin Graft	13	12	1	...	...
	22	21	1	..	...

Operations							No.	Cured	Relieved.	Un-relieved.	Died.
Hydatid :—											
Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11			
Neck	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
Round Ligament	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2			
							14	14			
Thyroid Gland :—											
Thyroidectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	99	4		2
Others :—											
Hand (Removal of Needle)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2			
Foot (" Corn)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
Wounds sutured	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12			
Incision and Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36			
Plastic on Hand...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1			
							52	52			
Grand Total							2341	2237	85	5	14

INCOME and Expenditure Account for Year ending 30th June, 1918.

(Classified according to Burdett's Uniform System of Accounts.)

INCOME.		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A.—Ordinary Incomes—					A.—Maintenance.							
Government grant	14,504	19	3		1. Provisions—							
Fees from patients	3209	6	9		By Meat	2035	3	8				
Government subscription on £ for £ principle	1600	0	0		Fish and poultry... ..	200	10	2				
Donations	56	1	6		Butter	519	4	8				
Miscellaneous	69	0	7		Eggs	270	12	0				
					Milk	576	9	7				
					Bread	264	5	2				
					Potatoes	143	11	8				
					Fruit and vegetables	244	15	3				
					Groceries	641	18	7				
										4896	10	9
					2. Surgery and Dispensary—							
					By Drugs	899	15	2				
					Dressings and band-							
					ages	916	18	0				
					Surgical instruments							
					and appliances ...	654	12	6				
					Ice and aerated							
					waters	33	19	0				
					Wines and spirits ...	45	13	9				
										2550	18	5
					3. Domestic—							
					By Bedding and linen ...	1110	3	4				
					Hardware and crock-							
					ery	663	10	0				
					Washing (nursing staff							
					and Home)... ..	239	10	10				
					Washing (Hospital)...	468	7	11				
					Cleaning and chand-							
					lery	113	1	6				
					Uniforms (nursing							
					staff and female							
					servants)... ..	52	2	9				
					Uniforms (attendants)							
					Fuel	1101	3	0				
					Light	420	14	3				
					Sundries	91	3	1				
										4297	12	2
					4. Establishment Expenses—							
					By Telephones... ..	41	15	10				
					Annual cleaning	91	17	0				
					Repairs (ordinary) ...	1120	16	3				
										1254	9	1
					5. Salaries and Wages—							
					By Medical	1710	13	7				
					Dispensing... ..	260	0	0				
					Nursing... ..	1572	11	2				
					Other salaries and							
					wages	1906	16	9				
										5450	1	6
					6. Miscellaneous Expenses—							
					By Printing, stationery,							
					and advertising ...	161	16	6				
					Funeral expenses ...	8	10	0				
					Cartage... ..	28	17	6				
					Sundries	79	0	0				
										278	4	0
					B.—Administration.							
					1. Management—							
					By Official salaries	350	0	0				
					Collector and clerical							
					assistants	335	13	4				
					Postages, telegrams,							
					&c.	25	18	10				
										711	12	2
Total	£19,439	8	1		Total Expenditure ...					£19,439	8	1



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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:

BRANXHOLM-MOORINA RAILWAY COMPLETION PROPOSAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£1 15s. 6d.]

INTERIM REPORT.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE
NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its
Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The proposal to make further provision for the completion of the Branxholm-Moorina Railway having been referred by Your Excellency for investigation and report, the Committee in view of the urgency for immediate provision being made has the honour to present the following Interim Report, as provided by Subsection (4) of Section 16 of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914."

The sum appropriated by Parliament for the completion of this work, viz., £82,580, has practically already been expended, and further work to complete the construction of the line yet remains to be done.

To prevent an interruption of the work, and consequent delay and loss, the Committee has the honour to recommend the immediate provision of the sum of £3000.

As the Committee desires to secure further information as to the sufficiency of the amount asked for (£7000), to bring the construction of the line to completion, it is proposed to inspect the railway workings, and take further evidence before preparing a final report on the subject.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

Ministerial Room,
Public Buildings,
Launceston, 23rd July, 1918.

FINAL REPORT.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE
NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its
Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Following the Interim Report on this matter, forwarded to Your Excellency, and dated the 23rd inst., the Committee has the honour to submit the following further particulars with its recommendation.

The amount asked for by the Public Works Department on June 5th of this year as the estimated cost of the completion of this railway was £7000. The detailed estimate of cost of the line which was furnished to the Committee just two years ago was £82,580. The reasons given by the Department for this estimate being exceeded may be given under the following chief headings:—

EARTHWORKS—£2178.

This increase of about 16 per cent. was stated to be due to the scarcity of labour, and the inefficiency of most of that obtainable. Works could not be economically carried out with small gangs, and higher costs for the work done were inevitable.

BRIDGES—£529.

The bridge over David's Creek, near the terminus of the line, had to be made somewhat higher than originally proposed, and stronger in construction, necessitating a larger number of spans.

RAILS—£1500.

This excess was unavoidable, and was due mostly to increased freights from England, and higher charges for insurance.

SUPERVISION AND CONTINGENCIES—£1414.

The small amount of labour obtainable caused the line to take twice its proper time in construction, and a corresponding excess in "overhead" charges.

FENCING—£490.

Caused by inefficiency of labour, expert fencers being unobtainable, and higher costs of galvanised wire.

REMOVAL OF DANGEROUS TREES—£388.

The country passed through being both heavily timbered, and in places very steep, necessitated the falling of a large number of big trees on adjacent private land to ensure the safety of the permanent way. The demands of some landholders were also above what was deemed fair, but the alternative of clearing away the fallen timber would have been more costly still.

GENERAL.

Other increases could not have been foreseen. One was caused by a sudden stoppage of all work beyond the Winnaleah Station in July, 1917, due to financial exigencies. The men had to be brought back from the far end of the line, and work was concentrated for the time being on the sections between Branhholm and Winnaleah. This threw the construction work out of gear for a time, and necessitated ballasting being done in winter which could have been much more cheaply done in the summer. Small landslips occurred prior to the report being prepared and caused an extra expenditure of some hundreds of pounds. The station accommodation required by the Railway Department demanded the construction of one new cottage at a cost of £300, and the removal of two other cottages from one station to another, £400. An engine-shed had also to be transferred, £100.

After careful inquiry into the above matters, and making due allowance for the abnormal conditions existing, the Committee does not consider the excess of £7000 very serious, as the total cost of constructing the 14 miles of new line will be still within £6500 per mile. The line is through difficult country, and three new stations and two sidings are required. The explanation of the increased cost is therefore deemed to be quite satisfactory.

During the past few weeks, however, and since the report of 5th June was prepared for the Minister, the excessive rainfall experienced has shown that the hillside ground on the last three miles of the line is of an unstable character. Further and more serious landslips have occurred, and it has been found necessary to alter the slopes in some of the cuttings to a safer angle. This will probably require the acquisition of some further narrow strips of land along portions of the railway, and the strengthening of some of the embankments. After a careful inspection of the landslips and subsidences by the engineers, in which they were accompanied by the Committee, it has been decided that a further sum of £1000 should be provided over and above the amount put before the Committee as being considered sufficient at the time. The engineers are of opinion that with some credits accruing from sales of surplus stores, &c., the railway should be completed and made thoroughly stable in the weak portion of the line for this extra amount.

The Committee has the honour, therefore, to recommend to Your Excellency that, in addition to the £3000 already recommended, a further sum of £5000, or £8000 in all, should be appropriated by Parliament for the completion of this work.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

Ministerial Room,
Public Buildings,
Launceston, 25th July, 1918.



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TASMANIA

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REPORT

ON THE WORKING OF THE

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£25 10s.]



Tasmania:

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

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Commissioner's Office,
Hobart, 21st October, 1918.

SIR,

IN accordance with the provisions of "The Railway Management Act, 1910," I have the honour to submit my report of the working of these railways for the year ended 30th June, 1918.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The gross earnings for the year amounted to £356,735, as compared with £340,505 for the previous year, the increase being £16,230.

The working expenses were £277,952, as compared with £289,186, a decrease of £11,234. The net revenue for the year was £78,783, being an increase of £27,464 over 1916-17.

The revenue from passenger traffic amounted to £151,874, an increase of £5933. The livestock traffic amounted to £13,158, an increase of £1952.

The goods traffic was £154,937, an increase of £7981.

TRAIN MILEAGE.

During the year further economy in working has been carefully considered, including the train services on all lines. It has been found possible to make a slight reduction in the train mileage on certain lines and still meet the reasonable requirements of passenger and goods traffic. As a result, the train miles run during the year were 1,056,373, or 24,086 miles less than for the previous year. The gross earnings for train miles were 6s. 9'04d., an increase of 5'41d. on the previous year.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

This now stands at £4,979,399, and the interest on same for the year is £183,977. As the net earnings for the year amounted to £78,783, there is a deficiency of £105,194.

NEW LINES.

The only additional line completed during the year was the extension from National Park to Fitzgerald, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles. This was taken over from the Public Works Department on the 1st March last. Owing to the boom in timber there is considerable activity in the district. Sawmill plants have been erected at several places, and a considerable amount of timber traffic is expected. The timber represents practically the whole of the traffic of the line, passengers and goods being in negligible proportions.

WAGES.

In April last the minimum rate of pay for all branches of 8s. a day was increased to 9s. by a grant of 1s. a day war bonus. This will absorb £8000 per annum, making a total increase of £69,277 per annum compared with the salaries and wages paid in 1910-11.

FARES AND RATES.

In view of the necessity of increasing the revenue, the rates on wool and livestock were increased in November, 1917, and the passenger fares in March, 1918. This was followed in May, 1918, by a general increase in the Goods Rates, an entirely new tariff being brought into operation. These increased rates have had a good effect on the revenue, and I believe have been accepted by the majority of the users of the railways as fair and reasonable under the existing circumstances of the State.

RAILWAY TOURIST BUREAUX.

The business done during the year at the various bureaux and offices has been good. It is evident that the usual channels for the tourist being closed, visitors are coming to Tasmania in increasing numbers. The gross receipts of £10,725 for 1916-17 were increased last year to £19,521, and it is anticipated that during the forthcoming summer season traffic from the mainland to Tasmania will be better than in any previous year.

The Tourist Office at Hobart also serves as an information bureau, and forwards particulars of the attractions of the State to enquirers from all parts of the world. It also does the work of a labour bureau.

STAFF.

I have pleasure in stating that the conduct and discipline of the staff during the year has been uniformly excellent.

GEO. W. SMITH, Commissioner.
The Honourable the Minister for Railways.

Chief Engineer for Existing Lines Office,
Hobart, 13th September, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that the various lines in the system have been well maintained, and the structures generally in good condition for the year from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

Heavy rainfall in the early portion of the year caused many slips in various parts. Some were difficult to deal with, and caused some unforeseen expenditure, notably near the 10 miles, $98\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and $99\frac{1}{4}$ miles, Western Line. The last mentioned was the most serious, and necessitated some of the piling that had been put in some years ago being renewed. Three tunnels were also driven for drainage under most difficult conditions. A continuation of this work will probably be necessary during the summer.

Extensive renewals to timber bridges and culverts were carried out, the largest of these being the bridge over the Mersey at Kimberley, where 72 piles were driven.

An examination of the piles in the bridges over the Leven at Ulverstone, Bridgewater, Pittwater, and the railway pier at Bellerive, was made by a diver, with the result that the piles did not appear to be seriously affected by the teredo.

The following new works were carried out during the year :—

MAIN LINE AND BRANCHES.

CLAREMONT.—Station building set back, verandah erected, platform extended, signal cabin erected, and interlocking system installed.

BRIGHTON JUNCTION.—Cottage from Crooked Billet re-erected.

CAMPANIA.—Cattle-guards put in at level crossing.

PARATTAH.—Additional room and shed erected to cottage.

CONARA.—New cottage erected for S.M.

WESTERN JUNCTION.—Water-supply from Evandale completed. Three water-cranes erected.

WESTERN LINE AND BRANCHES.

LAUNCESTON.—Line to wharf complete, and loop siding put in. New siding for cattle-trucks put in.

10 MILES AND 10 MILES 25 CHAINS, WESTERN LINE.—Slips in bank. Trenches put in and filled with stone.

$37\frac{3}{4}$ MILES, WESTERN LINE.—Cattle-guards put in at Main Road crossing.

HAGLEY.—Verandah erected to S.M.'s cottage.

DEVONPORT.—New siding put in. Enginemen's quarter's erected. Coal-stage extended.

$98\frac{3}{4}$ MILES, WESTERN LINE.—Slip in bank replaced with pile bridge.

ALLEN.—Goods shed from Blythe re-erected.

ROCHERLEA.—Stock-yards erected.

DOOLEY'S.—Shelter-shed erected.

WEST COAST LINES.

The lines generally are in good condition, and the buildings and structures have been well maintained.

ZEEHAN-DUNDAS LINE (PRIVATE).

In fair running-condition. Very light traffic.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

C. C. NAIRN,

Chief Engineer for Existing Lines.

The Commissioner, Tasmanian Government Railways.

Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office,
Launceston, 10th September, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to furnish the following report upon the working of the Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Branch for the year ended 30th June, 1918 :—

The engines, rolling-stock, and machinery in use have been efficiently maintained during the past 12 months.

During the year the 12-ton crane on Launceston Wharf was fitted with a new boiler and sold.

LOCOMOTIVES.

Thirty-six locomotives received thorough overhaul (wheels turned up, &c.); 17 had boilers internally examined, and 1 "E" engine was fitted with superheater during the year.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND VANS.

Eight hundred and eighty-four carriages, 2731 wagons, and 189 vans received light and heavy repairs. Three cattle, 3 sheep, 2 covered goods, and 2 "K" trucks were rebuilt. Twenty covered goods wagons, Class "E," were also built during the past year.

In addition to the usual orders for other branches, 11 sets of points and crossings, and a large number of recoup, stock, and construction orders were completed during the year.

The mileage upon all lines, including the North-East Dundas and Comstock Tramways, and shunting, was 1,351,938 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

	s.	d.
Cost per train mile	2	4.44
Cost per engine mile	1	10.22

Owing to the increased cost now being paid for stores generally, the cost per train mile of my branch exceeds the amount for 1916-17 by '48d.

Owing to the age of many of our locomotives, repairs are much heavier per unit than previously, and the fact that equal to 10 engines are required from our previously none too numerous stock to work new lines, makes it extremely difficult to meet traffic requirements. Provision for additional locomotives should be made as soon as circumstances permit, and the same remarks apply to rolling-stock generally.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. R. DEEBLE, M.I. Mech. E.,
Chief Mechanical Engineer.

The Commissioner, Tasmanian Government Railways.

Electrical Engineer's Office,
Hobart, 1st August, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report on the working of the Telegraph Branch for the financial year ended 30th June, 1918.

All lines were satisfactorily maintained, and the various electrical traffic and train-signalling service worked smoothly during the year.

The usual annual return of the mileage of poles and wire, and the description and number of instruments in operation, is forwarded herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN J. McDONALD.
Electrical Engineer.

The Commissioner, Tasmanian Government Railways.



ROLL OF HONOUR.

Names of members of Permanent Staff who have joined the Expeditionary Forces :—

(*) Denotes the killed or missing in each branch—Traffic, Permanent Way, or Locomotive
(†) Denotes those who have been to the Front and have returned.

TRAFFIC BRANCH.

Name.	Date Joined.	Name.	Date Joined.
	1914.		1916.
*C. J. Lee	17th August	M. Martin	1st January
J. R. C. Parsons	6th August	H. J. Richards	10th January
*A. Campbell	6th August	J. A. Burns	29th January
*G. C. Wright	18th August	A. King	29th January
†E. A. Keppeler	17th August	W. Davidson	31st January
H. Batten	19th August	E. A. Stringer	29th February
W. P. Taylor	19th August	B. Marshall	4th March
C. A. Blakney	21st August	C. G. Wadley	18th March
*L. R. Jones	17th August	J. Derrick	14th March
L. Powell	3rd December	P. M. Welch	16th March
*T. L. Webster	11th September	M. Stephens	3rd April
*J. Chapman	21st September	R. M. Hill	8th April
*E. C. Terry	2nd December	*M. J. Coombe	15th April
C. P. Tyler	26th December	J. W. Monaghan	13th September
	1915.	*R. N. Lewis	15th September
*A. H. Lewis	13th January	W. M. Batchelor	23rd September
†D. R. Marshall	6th February	G. Hill	23rd September
W. J. O'Leary	13th April	T. A. Morton	23rd September
†E. H. Salter	15th May	R. G. Bantoft	28th September
J. C. Forster	15th May	J. T. Tuttle	29th September
R. I. Robinson	15th May	*H. C. Briggs	17th October
*G. H. Thomas	21st May	*J. McDougall	31st October
†A. J. Parsons	21st May	T. V. Barnes	4th November
G. S. Roberts	5th June	E. J. Sheen	8th November
†J. Rankin	5th July	E. E. Lay	24th November
W. Morley	26th June		1917.
*J. E. Carter	20th July	A. J. Parsons	1st February
†H. J. Smith	26th July	S. R. Broadby	5th May
A. A. Roberts	29th July	C. R. Witton	8th May
†T. L. Allender	9th August	P. H. Baker	22nd May
J. J. Hickey	4th August	A. T. Heron	14th July
J. Miller	26th August	E. J. Matthews	8th August
*N. J. Sweeney	26th August	J. G. Fleming	15th October
†A. E. Clark	25th September	W. Drewett	15th October
*G. F. Eley	25th September	F. W. Jones	15th October
A. W. Frieboth	30th September	O. R. McVilly	15th October
W. G. Taylor	30th September	J. H. Hills	15th October
G. Harris	23rd October	S. J. Bellette	5th November
C. P. Russell	20th October	J. V. A. Cashion	22nd November
E. S. Speers	20th November		1918.
		L. N. Tribolet	5th January
		F. J. Williams	26th January
		H. E. Green	7th February

MAINTENANCE BRANCH.

Name.	Date Joined.	Name.	Date Joined.
	1914.		1916.
A. Evans	8th August	S. Scott	6th January
E. Shearing	14th August	E. Downs	29th February
M. McDonald	15th August	S. Dawes	3rd March
	1915.	J. Hosking	11th March
E. Lee	12th May	*A. R. Goss	7th April
H. McPhillips	12th May	E. W. Smith	14th April
G. Baker	20th May	G. Garrard	14th August
*J. Button	5th June	V. J. Smith	21st August
*A. Washington	24th July	B. Delaney	2nd September
A. Goss	7th August	E. Bowley	20th September
T. J. Carn	14th August	R. Cairns	21st September
W. Betts	18th August	J. Hamer	22nd September
*J. Briggs	28th August	C. Brown	30th September
G. D. White	9th November	G. Johnson	15th October
J. Ashwood	2nd November		1917.
E. A. Grace	8th December	C. Thompson	13th October
*J. Cannon	27th December		

LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH.

Name.	Date Joined. 1914.	Name.	Date Joined. 1916.
†A. A. Almond	6th August	*W. C. Marvell	10th May
†W. Meikle.....	20th August	*E. G. Barnard	26th May
†W. J. Smith.....	28th August	W. James	29th May
*L. C. Gordon	9th September	L. Marshall	5th June
†H. L. Bowden	29th September	J. H. Boyd	8th June
C. Gordon.....	29th September	W. T. Jones	19th June
*H. Lynch	5th October	A. H. Jones	19th June
C. S. Goss.....	22nd October	G. C. Smith	1st August
*P. Morrisby.....	16th November	†P. J. Ryan	10th August
	1915.	J. W. Gardiner	25th August
*A. McRae.....	14th January	W. F. Mennitz	16th September
*R. K. Pybus	25th January	E. J. Hicks	23rd September
J. Teesdale	10th April	R. K. Joyce	23rd September
*H. S. Stephens.....	26th April	*S. J. Carn.....	24th September
*J. Davern.....	19th May	A. J. Eales	30th September
*B. W. Addison.....	23rd June	*J. T. Wise	12th October
†D. Butterworth	23rd June	*C. L. Jones	17th October
L. A. Gill	24th July	R. McCambridge	2nd December
L. F. McLagan	29th July		1917.
*J. M. Finlayson	31st July	J. W. Bennett	8th January
A. H. Murray	4th August	J. H. Hirst	9th January
*J. P. Woolnough.....	7th August	H. Blackburn	9th January
W. Graham	16th August	L. W. Davis.....	9th January
†J. W. Kearney.....	15th August	F. E. Johnson	15th January
P. Morling	25th August	C. C. Mitchell	15th January
*J. F. Stephens	28th August	J. R. Nutting	15th January
T. Albury	28th August	D. T. Bidelph	19th January
A. Brooks	30th August	N. L. Thomas	20th January
F. Burge	3rd September	J. E. Waters.....	26th January
†J. Purcell	3rd September	C. D. Chilcott	27th January
T. M. Hancock	3rd September	A. Chilcott	27th January
A. H. Smith	7th September	F. G. Laird	6th February
†A. B. Wade	9th September	D. J. Jones	21st April
C. Travers.....	11th September	J. E. Radin	24th April
*H. Rock	11th September	J. Nolan	24th April
C. R. Smith	13th September	H. Brewer	27th April
W. Gillett.....	13th September	H. V. Edwards	28th April
G. Parkin	13th October	C. Martin	28th April
C. McCallum	8th November	*E. A. Jeffs	17th August
*W. E. O. Hales	22nd November	R. H. Nicholls.....	17th September
	1916.	A. J. Scott	19th October
†S. J. L. Mitchell	21st January	H. P. Jones	3rd November
L. Wilkins	22nd January	V. J. Watson	6th November
L. F. Gatty	4th March	N. W. Simmons	17th November
P. Cosgrove	4th March	P. Vaughan	11th December
*D. J. Petrie	9th March		1918.
R. J. Stephens	5th April	A. H. Hunt	24th May
C. S. Dart.....	11th April	G. J. Warren	11th June
F. A. Colbeck	15th April	T. J. Ford	27th June
G. Wallace	15th April		

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S BRANCH.

Name.	Date Joined. 1915.	Name.	Date Joined. 1916.
C. C. E. Moore	19th July	T. J. Cate	2nd October
C. R. Thompson	19th July		1917.
		R. S. Standaloft	12th July

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

SCHEDULE OF RETURNS.

No.

1. Heads of Branches. *
2. Working Expenses and Revenue compared with 1917.
3. General Balance-sheet.
4. Working Expenses, Interest and Earnings since inception of Railways.
5. Results of Working compared with 1910-11 and 1916-17.
6. Summary of Railway Statistics, 1912-13 to 1917-18.
7. Detailed Statement of Working Expenses.
8. Comparative Analysis all States of the Commonwealth.
9. Analysis of Statistics since 1883.
10. Expenditure on Works of Construction.
11. Native Coal Traffic.
12. Classified Goods.
13. Number of Passengers and Goods Tonnages from and to all Stations.
14. Return of Rolling Stock.
15. Statement of State Loans allotted to the Railway.
16. Statement of Renewals Account.
17. Analysis of Accounts on basis of Population.
18. Statement showing Mileages of Telegraph Poles, &c.
19. Accidents.
20. Salaried Staff.
21. Wages Staff.

No. 1.

HEADS OF BRANCHES.

Secretary	MR. A. J. WINTERSON
Chief Engineer of Existing Lines	MR. C. C. NAIRN.
Chief Mechanical Engineer	MR. W. R. DEEBLE
Chief Accountant and Auditor.....	MR. W. H. LOVETT.
Electrical Engineer	MR. J. J. McDONALD
Chief Storekeeper	MR. S. R. FISHER.
Traffic Manager	MR. S. MANN.
Director Tourist Branch	MR. E. T. EMMETT.
District Traffic Manager	MR. C. H. HARRISON.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT of Working Expenditure and Revenue for the Year ended 30th June, 1918, as Compared with the Year ended 30th June, 1917.

Cr.

Dr.

Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June—			Revenue.		
	1917.		1918.	1917.		1918.
	£	s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
To Maintenance and renewals of permanent-way, works, and buildings	82,316	0 0	71,266 2 10	145,940	13 10	151,873 19 6
Locomotive power, carriage and wagon repairs, and renewals	125,661	7 10	124,764 7 8	7505 17 1		7862 15 11
				6763 2 2		7107 4 0
				11,010 0 0		11,010 5 0
Traffic expenses.....	63,866	9 1	63,012 9 7	25,278 19 3		25,980 4 11
Compensation and other charges in connection with accident near Campania.....	5000	0 0	5000 0 0	171,219 13 1		177,854 4 5
Compensation, personal.....	33 11 6		75 0 0	119,536 3 5		127,310 11 2
Ditto, goods and other property	53 8 3		109 14 7	27,419 13 6		27,626 7 4
General charges.....	11,414 1 5		11,385 19 0	11,205 13 11		13,157 15 3
Gratuities to widows and children of employees, and payments to staff retired	840 19 3		2338 17 9	158,161 10 10		168,094 13 9
Balance—Net revenue after paying working expenses.....	289,185 17 4		277,952 11 5	7279 13 4		6886 15 2
	51,318 14 10		78,782 7 10	3843 14 11		3899 5 11
GRAND TOTAL	£340,504 12 2		£356,734 19 3	£340,504 12 2		£356,734 19 3

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Miles worked	576·56	591·08
Traffic train miles—		
Passenger—Country	194,571	178,061
Suburban	57,858	50,298
Mixed	655,664	658,345
Goods (including livestock)	172,366	169,669
TOTAL	1,080,459	1,056,373

W H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.

No. 5.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

RESULTS OF WORKING FOR THE YEAR 1917-18 COMPARED WITH THOSE
FOR THE YEARS 1910-11 AND 1916-17.

	1910-11.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1917-18 compared with	
				1910-11.	1916-17.
Average mileage of railways worked	477·50	576·56	591·08	+ 113·58	+ 14·52
TRAFFIC TRAIN MILEAGE.					
Passengers—Country	107,495	194,571	178,061	+ 70,566	— 16,510
Suburban	41,588	57,858	50,298	+ 8710	— 7560
Mixed	696,653	655,664	658,345	— 38,308	+ 2681
Goods (including live stock)	195,315	172,366	169,669	— 25,646	— 2697
Total traffic train miles	1,041,051	1,080,459	1,056,373	+ 15,322	— 24,086
No. of passenger journeys	1,682,386	1,971,888	1,874,029	+ 191,643	— 97,859
Tons of goods carried	346,186	380,243	388,630	+ 42,444	+ 8387
Tons of live stock carried	17,492	20,833	18,775	+ 1283	— 2058
GROSS REVENUE.					
Passengers	£ 119,454	£ 145,941	£ 151,874	+ 32,420	+ 5933
Parcels	7196	7506	7863	+ 667	+ 357
Horses, carriages, dogs, &c.	6437	6763	7107	+ 670	+ 344
Mails	11,045	11,010	11,010	— 35	—
Goods	115,008	146,956	154,937	+ 39,929	+ 7981
Live stock	9346	11,206	13,158	+ 3812	+ 1952
Rents	1913	7279	6887	+ 4974	— 392
Miscellaneous	7517	3844	3899	— 3618	+ 55
Total Gross Revenue	277,916	340,505	356,735	+ 78,819	+ 16,230
Per mile of railway worked	£582·02	£590·58	£603·53	+ £21·51	+ £12·95
Per traffic train mile run	5s. 4·06d.	6s. 3·63d.	6s. 9·04d.	+ 1s. 4·98d.	+ 5·41d.
WORKING EXPENSES.					
Maintenance of way and works	£ 65,774	£ 82,571	£ 72,515	+ 6741	— 10,056.
Locomotive power, carriage and wagon repairs and renewals	84,787	125,889	125,190	+ 40,403	— 699
Traffic expenses	54,254	64,247	63,728	+ 9474	— 519
General expenses	10,715	11,479	11,519	+ 804	+ 40
Compensation and other charges in connec- tion with accident near Campania .....	...	5000	5000	+ 5000	—
Total Working Expenses	215,530	289,186	277,952	+ 62,422	— 11,234
Per mile of railway worked	£451·37	£501·57	£470·24	+ £18·87	— £31·33
Per traffic train mile run	4s. 1·68d.	5s. 4·23d.	5s. 3·14d.	+ 1s. 1·46d.	— 1·09d.
Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Revenue	77·55	84·92	77·91	+ 0·36	— 7·01
Net Revenue after payment of working expenses	£62,386	£51,319	£78,783	+ £16,397	+ £27,464
Per mile of railway worked	£130·63	£89·00	£133·28	+ £2·65	+ £44·28
Per traffic train mile run	1s. 2·38d.	11·39d.	1s. 5·89d.	+ 3·51d.	+ 6·50d.
Interest charges	£155,819	£181,617	£183,977	+ £28,158	+ £2360
DEFICIENCY DEBITED TO CON- SOLIDATED REVENUE	£93,433	£130,298	£105,194	+ £11,761	— £25,104

+ Increase.

— Decrease.

W H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.

13

No. 6.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

SUMMARY of Railway Statistics 1912-13 to 1917-18.

		1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915 16	1916-17.	1917-18.
Miles open on 30th June	No.	507½	519	533	562½	581½	587½
Total cost of construction and equipment of Lines open	£	4,400,292	4,496,634	4,628,911	4,798,646	4,913,395	4,979,399
Ditto ditto per mile	£	8674	8664	8684	8534	8449	8471
Gross earnings	£	327,113	330,168	323,265	348,028	340,505	356,735
Working expenses	£	217,357	222,713	225,995	248,651	289,186	277,952
Net Revenue	£	109,756	107,455	97,270	99,377	51,319	78,783
Proportion of working ex- penses to gross earnings ...	Per cent.	66·44	67·45	69·90	71·44	84·92	77·91
Net Revenue per train mile ...	s. d.	2 2·17	2 1·77	1 11·22	1 10·68	0 11·39	1 5·89
Net Revenue per £100 capital expenditure	Per cent.	2·49	2·38	2·10	2·07	1·04	1·58
Passenger journeys ...	No.	1,649,539	1,708,334	1,750,905	2,078,228	1,971,888	1,874,029
Average distance travelled per pas- senger.....	Miles.	21·58	21·09	20·59	22·48	20·36	21·54
Average rate per passenger.....	s. d.	1 7·72	1 7·69	1 6·18	1 5·81	1 5·76	1 7·44
Ditto per passenger per mile ...	Pence.	0·91	0·93	0·88	0·79	0·87	0·90
Goods tonnage	No.	447,373	389,251	387,724	366,789	380,243	388,630
Average distance carried per ton ...	Miles.	39·67	48·06	51·09	54·81	55·98	55·42
Average rate per ton	s. d.	6 5·29	7 3·94	7 3·30	7 10·93	7 8·30	7 10·84
Ditto per ton per mile	Pence.	1·94	1·82	1·70	1·73	1·64	1·71
Train mileage	No.	1,006,508	1,000,740	1,005,145	1,051,511	1,080,459	1,056,373
Average ditto per mile worked	No.	1982	1907	1875	1903	1873	1787
Engine mileage	No.	1,245,885	1,256,277	1,310,412	1,339,116	1,381,079	1,351,938
Gross earnings per train mile ...	s. d.	6 5·99	6 7·18	6 5·18	6 7·43	6 3·63	6 9·04
Ditto per mile worked ...	£	644·24	629·25	603·29	629·97	590·58	603·53
Working expenses per train mile... ..	s. d.	4 3·82	4 5·41	4 5·96	4 8·75	5 4·23	5 3·14
Ditto per mile worked	£	428·07	424·45	421·76	450·08	501·57	470·24
Locomotives	No.	83	82	80	80	80	80
Rail Motors	No.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other vehicles	No.	1705	1714	1708	1758	1769	1788

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.

No. 7.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Detailed Statement of Working Expenses for the Year 1916-17, compared with 1917-18

TRAFFIC BRANCH.		1916-17.	1917-18.
	£		£
General Superintendence and Staff	2033	...	2316
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising	2504	...	2270
Stores Expenses	188	...	266
	<u>£4725</u>	...	<u>£4852</u>
STATION, YARD, AND SIGNAL SERVICE.			
	£		£
Salaries, Wages, and Expenses of Staff	43,706	...	42,814
Fuel, Light, and Supplies	2842	...	2749
Uniforms	1052	...	1011
Total Cost of Station, Yard, and Signal Service	<u>£47,600</u>	...	<u>£46,574</u>
Guards' Wages and Expenses	8434	...	8328
Ditto Uniforms and Supplies	272	...	262
Gatekeeping	221	...	236
Loss and Damage to Property and Goods	53	...	110
Injuries to Persons	34	...	75
Gratuities to Staff Retired	294	...	530
Other Expenses	2614	...	2761
Total Cost of Traffic Branch	<u>£64,247</u>	...	<u>£63,728</u>
Percentage of Gross Revenue	18·86	...	17·86
Per Traffic Train Mile	1/2·27	...	1/2·47
MAINTENANCE BRANCH.			
	£		£
General Superintendence and Staff	3870	...	3925
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising	42	...	43
Stores Expenses	606	...	511
General Labour	43,954	...	39,583
Track Materials	9136	...	6475
Fences, Gates, Cattle-guards, &c.	2959	...	2550
Flood and Fire Claims	175	...	—
Tools and Supplies	1645	...	1666
Bridges, Wharves, Culverts, and Drains	7306	...	6767
Buildings, Platforms, and Fixtures (including Weighbridges, Cranes, and Turntables, &c.)	6700	...	5127
Stock Yards	250	...	353
Water-supply	1393	...	446
Signals and Interlocking	750	...	765
Telegraph Lines	3117	...	2588
Gratuities to Staff Retired	255	...	1249
Other Expenses	413	...	467
Total Cost of Maintenance Branch	<u>£82,571</u>	...	<u>£72,515</u>
Percentage of Gross Revenue	24·24	...	20·32
Per Mile of Railway Worked	143·21	...	122·68
Per Traffic Train Mile	1/6·34	...	1/4·47
LOCOMOTIVE BRANCH.			
	£		£
<i>Locomotive Working—</i>			
Superintendence of Locomotive Working	1627	...	1533
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising	119	...	144
Stores' Expenses	1738	...	2173
Running-shed, Labour, and Supplies	5280	...	5758
Drivers and Fireman	27,893	...	27,784
Coal, Wood, and Kindlers for Locomotives	35,836	...	35,493
Water for Locomotives and Running-sheds	1422	...	1463
Oil, Tallow, Waste, &c., for Locomotives	2697	...	2675
Total Cost of Locomotive Working	<u>£76,612</u>	...	<u>£77,023</u>

No. 7—continued.

	1916-17		1917-18
	£		£
Inspection, Cleaning, Lubrication of, and Supplies for Cars	5697	...	5515
Gratuities to Staff Retired	228	...	426
Fire Claims	46	...	—
<hr/>			
<i>Repairs and Renewals of Rolling-stock—</i>			
Superintendence of Shop Working	2999	..	3242
Repairs and Renewals of Locomotives	20,281	...	19,249
Ditto Passenger Cars and Vans	7989	...	7540
Ditto Trucks	5874	...	5486
Ditto Covers	789	...	670
Ditto Machinery and Tools	1492	...	1998
Power, Heat, Light, &c., for Shop	3425	..	3819
Other Expenses	457	...	222
<hr/>			
Total Cost of Repairs and Renewals of Rolling-stock	£43,306	...	£42,226
<hr/>			
Total Working Expenses of Locomotive Branch	£125,889	...	£125,190
<hr/>			
Percentage of Gross Revenue	36·97	...	35·09
Per Traffic Train Mile	2/3·96	...	2/4·44

GENERAL EXPENSES.

	£		£
Salaries and Expenses of Commissioner's and Secretary's Office	4070	...	3937
Salaries and Expenses, Chief Accountant and Traffic Audit Office	6251	...	5828
General Office Expenses	328	...	395
Legal and Medical Expenses	152	...	243
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising (General)	398	...	488
Other Expenses	215	...	495
Gratuities to Staff retired	65	...	133
<hr/>			
Total General Expenses	£11,479	...	£11,519
<hr/>			
Percentage of Gross Revenue	3·37	...	3·22
Per Traffic Train Mile	0/2·53	...	0/2·61
<hr/>			
Compensation and Other Charges in connection with Accident near Campania	5000	...	£5000
<hr/>			
Total Working Expenses	£289,186	...	£277,952

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

COMPARATIVE Analysis of Railway Accounts in the States of Tasmania, Queensland, West Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, for the Year 1917-18.

Particulars.	Tasmania.	Queensland.	West Aus- tralia.	South Aus- tralia.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
Miles open	587½	5295			4139	4550½
Gauge	3 ft. 6 in. & 2 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.			5 ft. 3 in. & 2 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital expended on open lines ..	4,979,399	39,471,799			56,814,896	73,674,450
Average cost per mile open	8471	7454			13,726	16,190
Gross earnings	356,735	4,023,921			6,562,259	8,954,880
Working expenses	277,952	3,410,157			4,451,092	5,940,447
Profit on working (after paying working expenses)	78,783	613,764			2,111,167	3,014,433
Percentage of net earnings to capital expended on open lines	£1 11s. 7d.	£1 11s. 1d.			£3 14s. 3½d.	£4 1s. 9½d.
Percentage of working expenses to earnings—						
Maintenance	20·33	21·16			—	11·13
Locomotive	35·09	37·65			—	30·77
Traffic	17·86	24·22			—	19·38
General	3·23	1·72			—	5·06
Compensation and other charges in con- nection with accident near Campania ..	1·40	—			—	—
Total	77·91	84·75			67·83	66·34
Earnings per train mile after paying working expenses	1s. 5·89d.	1s. 2·27d.	NOT	NOT	3s. 1·18d.	3s. 3·87d.
Earnings per average mile open	£470	£762			£1585	£1968
Working expenses per average mile open—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Maintenance	122·69	161·25			—	218·99
Locomotive	211·79	286·91			—	605·47
Traffic	107·81	184·54			—	381·45
General	19·49	13·07			—	99·55
Compensation and other charges in con- nection with accident near Campania ..	8·46	—			—	—
Total	470·24	645·77			1075	1305·46
Earnings per train mile ..	6s. 9·04d.	7s. 9·58d.			9s. 7·58d.	9s. 10·46d.
Working expenses per train mile ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Maintenance	1 4·47	1 7·80			—	1 1·18
Locomotive	2 4·44	2 11·24			—	3 0·45
Traffic	1 2·48	1 10·66			—	1 10·96
General	0 2·62	0 1·61			—	0 5·99
Compensation and other charges in con- nection with accident near Campania ..	0 1·13	—			—	—
Total ..	5 3·14	6 7·31			6 6·40	6 6·58
Number of passenger journeys	1,874,029	25,682,368			105,753,073	94,804,516
Goods tonnage	388,630	3,715,245			5,779,389	10,769,377
Live Stock tonnage	18,775	439,196			451,704	523,683
Average number of passengers per mile of railway	3188	4863			25,550	20,724
Train mileage	1,056,373	10,319,694			13,626,371	18,143,267
Average train miles per mile of railway.	1797	1954			3292	3987

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

RETURN showing Number of Passengers, Tonnage of Goods, Earnings, Working Expenses, Train Mileage, Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings, Net Earnings Capital spent on Lines open, and Interest on Capital Invested, from 1883 to 1917-18, inclusive.

Year.	Miles of Line.	Number of Passengers.	Tonnage of Goods.	Earnings from Coaching, Rents, &c.	Earnings from Goods and Live Stock Traffic.	Total Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Train Mileage.	Earnings per Train Mile.	Working Expenses per Train Mile.	Percentage of Working Expenses to Gross Earnings.	Earnings after Paying Working Expenses.	Total Capital Expended on Lines open.	Percentage of Profit to Total Capital Invested.
				£	£	£	£		s. d.	s. d.		£	£	
1883.....	45	123,441	25,528	19,839	9683	29,522	22,568	107,466	5 5.9	4 2.4	76.44	6954	445,322	1.56
1884.....	45	132,482	22,862	20,500	8575	29,075	20,553	108,175	5 4.5	3 9.6	70.68	8522	465,494	1.83
1885.....	86½	158,723	29,329	25,523	10,896	36,419	31,064	164,575	4 5.1	3 9.3	85.29	5355	668,263	.80
1886.....	133	193,829	42,661	30,872	15,052	45,924	37,917	224,143	4 1.1	3 4.6	82.56	8007	872,332	.91
1887.....	148	246,265	68,113	35,928	18,026	53,954	49,608	295,432	3 7.8	3 4.3	91.94	4346	976,957	.44
1888.....	157½	282,436	84,080	40,216	19,674	59,890	57,299	353,515	3 4.6	3 2.9	95.67	2591	1,165,269	.22
1889.....	204½	316,498	110,949	48,222	27,703	75,925	57,831	397,854	3 9.85	2 10.90	76.16	18,094	1,549,848	1.16
1890.....	350½	464,064	141,327	67,333	38,899	106,232	86,220	552,689	3 10.13	3 1.44	81.16	20,012	2,900,362	.68
1891.....	376½	725,724	161,141	109,889	59,161	169,050	147,944	908,694	3 8.64	3 3.07	87.51	21,106	3,093,037	.68
1892.....	419½	704,531	178,224	107,091	69,835	176,926	161,586	908,501	3 10.73	3 6.68	91.32	15,340	3,499,920	.43
1893.....	419½	546,671	164,982	84,551	67,532	152,083	136,468	799,823	3 9.63	3 4.94	89.73	15,615	3,510,196	.44
1894.....	419½	514,461	174,457	75,856	68,631	144,487	122,850	765,594	3 9.83	3 2.96	85.02	21,637	3,518,595	.61
1895.....	419½	526,814	204,480	75,905	73,787	149,642	120,851	727,577	4 1.36	3 3.69	80.42	29,291	3,521,956	.83
1896.....	419½	542,825	229,707	82,825	80,107	162,932	122,171	739,828	4 4.85	3 3.63	74.98	40,761	3,524,051	1.15
1897.....	424½	603,530	229,620	86,149	80,684	166,833	128,544	764,938	4 4.34	3 4.33	77.04	38,289	3,526,322	1.07
1898.....	437½	617,643	235,096	91,516	86,664	178,180	141,179	761,309	4 8.17	3 8.50	79.23	37,001	3,585,039	1.03
1899.....	437½	640,587	312,446	93,310	99,848	193,158	152,798	806,089	4 9.50	3 9.49	79.10	40,360	3,604,222	1.11
1900.....	438½	683,015	308,453	99,615	103,344	202,959	160,487	815,903	4 11.70	3 11.20	79.07	42,472	3,659,069	1.16
1901.....	457½	777,445	314,628	107,077	98,713	205,790	173,399	895,682	4 7.14	3 10.46	84.26	32,391	3,799,098	.85
1902.....	461½	761,345	407,505	117,149	116,061	233,210	173,292	902,918	5 1.98	3 10.06	74.30	59,918	3,840,747	1.56
1903.....	461½	814,483	418,701	126,554	121,129	247,683	166,355	931,716	5 3.80	3 6.85	67.16	81,328	3,883,729	2.09
1904-5.....	462½	823,911 ^a	393,838	126,618	116,938	243,556	171,630	945,852	5 1.79	3 7.54	70.46	71,926	3,920,508	1.83
1905-6.....	462½	860,519	399,487	130,146	111,042	241,188	172,001	945,918	5 1.19	3 7.79	71.56	68,587	3,926,713	1.74
1906-7.....	462½	951,823	428,387	138,522	119,701	258,223	185,500	981,379	5 3.04	3 9.36	71.83	73,723	3,943,359	1.84
1907-8.....	463	1,019,668 ^b	465,186	145,673	131,933	277,606	201,817	1,028,030	5 4.80	3 11.11	72.69	75,789	3,977,611	1.90
1908-9.....	463	1,547,016	467,417	146,147	133,889	280,036	204,127	1,029,119	5 5.30	3 11.60	72.89	75,909	4,003,839	1.89
1909-10.....	469	1,650,455	422,793	149,768	134,295	284,063	211,677	1,059,790	5 4.32	3 11.93	74.51	72,386	4,048,416	1.78
1910-11.....	470½	1,682,386	346,186	133,562	124,354	277,916	215,530	1,041,051	5 4.06	4 1.68	77.55	62,386	4,079,831	1.52
1911-12.....	495½	1,715,461	452,098	164,586	148,199	312,785	221,172	1,046,479	5 11.73	4 2.72	70.71	91,613	4,233,013	2.15
1912-13.....	507½	1,649,539	447,373	172,591	154,522	327,113	217,357	1,006,508	6 5.99	4 3.82	66.44	109,756	4,400,292	2.49
1913-14.....	519	1,708,334	389,251	175,604	154,564	330,168	222,713	1,000,740	6 7.18	4 5.41	67.45	107,455	4,496,634	2.38
1914-15.....	533	1,750,905	387,724	189,420	153,845	323,265	225,995	1,005,145	6 5.18	4 5.96	69.90	97,270	4,628,911	2.10
1915-16.....	562½	2,078,228	366,789	191,168	156,860	348,028	248,651	1,051,511	6 7.43	4 8.75	71.44	99,377	4,798,646	2.07
1916-17.....	581½	1,971,888	380,243	182,343	158,162	340,505	289,186	1,080,459	6 3.63	5 4.23	84.92	51,310	4,913,395	1.04
1917-18.....	587½	1,874,029	388,630	188,640	168,065	356,745	277,952	1,056,373	6 9.04	5 3.14	77.91	78,783	4,979,399	1.58

^a Includes Members of Defence Force and State School Children not previously shown.

^b The basis upon which the number of passenger journeys made by holders of periodical tickets is arrived at, was altered in 1907-8 to that agreed upon by Railway Commissioners and General Managers in conference.

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.

No. 10.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Works of Construction during Year ended
30th June, 1918.

Particulars.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MAIN LINE—		
Hobart, New Locomotive and Goods Yard ...	66 9 1	
Hobart, Transfer of Land for Goods Yard, &c	21,869 11 10	
Hobart, Electric Light for Station and Offices	296 4 9	
Glenorchy, Purchase of Land.....	153 14 0	
Claremont, Interlocking	114 5 9	
Campania, Cattle Guards	80 0 0	
Conara Junction, S.M.'s Residence, &c.	431 7 10	
Extension Line for 'Telephones	332 7 0	
Additions to Buildings, Sidings, &c.....	303 1 10	
		23,647 2 1
WESTERN LINE—		
Launceston, Railway to Wharf	48 6 0	
Launceston, Transfer of Land for Goods Yards, &c.	5000 0 0	
Western Junction, Water Supply	970 19 7	
Westbury, Cattle Guards	40 0 0	
Devonport, Metalling Yard	165 0 0	
Wynyard, Extension of Sidings.....	32 19 3	
Additions to Buildings.....	11 11 8	
Burnie-Flowerdale Railway Construction	Cr. 25 11 0	
		6243 5 6
NORTH-EASTERN LINE—		
Additions to Buildings.....	...	18 14 7
DERWENT VALLEY LINE—		
Construction of Extension Russell to Fitzgerald .	...	33,933 19 2
APSLEY LINE—		
Additions to Buildings.....	20 16 3	
Conversion Telegraph Line to Telephone Line ...	23 0 0	
		43 16 3
FINGAL LINE—		
Additions to Buildings .....	...	19 11 6
RAILTON-WILMOT LINE—		
Staverton Water Supply	35 8 0	
Railton-Wilmot Railway Construction.....	177 15 0	
		213 3 0
DON-MELROSE LINE—		
Cart Weighbridge for Paloona	40 11 2	
Don-Melrose Railway Construction	1623 16 5	
		1664 7 7
ULVERSTONE-NIETTA LINE—		
Ulverstone-Nietta Railway Construction .....	...	310 1 8
FLOWERDALE-PREOLENNA LINE—		
Flowerdale-Preolenna Railway Construction .....	...	Cr. 1894 4 7
RAILWAYS GENERALLY—		
Additional Rolling-stock	2556 9 4	
Workshops, Machinery, &c.	Cr. 752 4 9	
		1804 4 7
TOTAL.....	...	66,004 1 4

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant

No. 11.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Native Coal carried during the Years 1916-17 and 1917-18.

STATION.	TONS.			
	1916-17.	1917-18.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Lord's.....	457	321	...	136
Mt. Nicholas	30,712	30,482	...	230
Cullenswood.....	25,829	29,053	3224	...
St. Marys .....	...	14	14	...
Tarleton	586	413	...	173
Spreyton	774	1278	504	...
Preolenna .....	...	14	14	...
TOTALS.....	58,358	61,575	3217	...

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Classified Goods Traffic—Sorell and West Coast Lines not included till 1913-14.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Hay, Straw, Chaff and Horse Feed.	Manures.	Native Coal.	Minerals other than Native Coal.	Bark.	Firewood.	Timber.	Wool.	Miscellaneous Goods.	Total.
Tonnage—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1893	42,481	*	1828	32,783	*	*	5286	8279	2997	*	141,194
1894	48,845	16,539	2915	30,985	2631	2639	5001	8728	3488	20,839	142,610
1895	58,168	26,851	2394	32,446	2750	4491	6546	8837	3319	21,128	166,930
1896	61,589	30,015	4286	42,139	2937	5402	4599	10,426	4038	23,667	189,098
1897	55,728	29,392	4504	47,053	2883	2451	6515	12,492	3384	23,690	188,092
1898	50,617	27,427	4060	46,260	2512	1435	5691	13,888	2887	27,218	181,995
1899	86,921	32,901	3407	42,806	3287	2654	11,719	18,310	3856	29,838	235,699
1900	70,772	28,679	2882	49,459	4404	2569	13,674	21,071	3857	35,818	233,185
1901	72,342	37,583	3904	43,026	6229	3535	16,795	18,642	4657	37,076	243,789
1902	95,412	67,374	5608	44,845	8019	5217	12,919	19,915	4176	44,425	307,910
1903	101,383	48,703	6167	51,171	7475	4111	13,594	24,288	3963	46,755	307,610
1904-5	86,017	34,787	8943	54,341	9183†	1445	18,170	25,257	4109	45,530	287,782
1905-6	64,807	33,361	9329	48,285	12,783	643	16,578	21,909	4587	41,216	253,498
1906-7	76,328	32,966	9791	50,545	13,368	726	12,361	22,132	4694	45,414	268,325
1907-8	94,240	48,857	9650	58,938	12,154	650	14,169	26,258	5404	37,627	307,947
1908-9	96,003	40,895	11,732	56,158	15,298	2051	15,203	30,231	5231	46,040	318,842
1909-10	84,390	37,259	9979	73,746	15,461	1167	15,486	32,712	5066	48,400	323,666
1910-11	69,514	40,918	9105	59,790	12,965	1064	14,440	33,495	5392	48,174	294,857
1911-12	67,433	46,177	8835	54,015	14,234	1591	15,220	41,449	5613	50,825	305,392
1912-13	61,269	42,890	9134	55,176	15,074	1712	13,791	42,949	5215	52,354	299,564
†1913-14	75,964	42,565	12,779	54,244	63,790	840	24,718	45,231	5073	64,047	389,251
‡1913-14	74,586	38,761	11,992	54,244	30,349	808	17,845	39,606	5000	60,132	333,323
†1914-15	78,507	61,733	14,240	66,279	35,913	894	25,208	39,090	4512	61,347	387,723
†1915-16	90,102	31,149	11,987	63,271	28,956	1457	28,203	38,316	4508	68,840	366,789
†1916-17	80,615	31,532	11,284	58,711	45,820	921	42,972	38,279	5957	64,152	380,243
†1917-18	63,810	34,627	11,210	61,807	47,929	2142	42,403	61,052	4981	58,669	388,630

* Not included in first returns compiled. † Increase in minerals owing to alteration in tariff. ‡ Sorell and West Coast now included. § Without Sorell and West Coast Lines.

Tonnage per cent. to Total—											
1893	30.09	*	1.30	23.22	*	*	3.74	5.86	2.12	*	...
1894	34.26	11.60	2.05	21.73	1.82	1.85	3.51	6.12	2.45	14.61	100
1895	34.84	16.09	1.44	19.44	1.65	2.69	3.92	5.29	1.99	12.65	100
1896	32.57	15.87	2.27	22.29	1.55	2.86	2.43	5.51	2.14	12.51	100
1897	29.63	15.63	2.39	25.02	1.53	1.30	3.46	6.65	1.80	12.59	100
1898	27.82	15.07	2.23	25.42	1.38	0.79	3.12	7.63	1.58	14.96	100
1899	36.88	13.96	1.44	18.16	1.40	1.13	4.97	7.77	1.63	12.66	100
1900	30.35	12.30	1.24	21.21	1.89	1.10	5.86	9.04	1.65	15.36	100
1901	29.67	15.41	1.60	17.65	2.56	1.45	6.89	7.65	1.91	15.21	100
1902	30.99	21.88	1.82	14.57	2.60	1.69	4.20	6.47	1.35	14.43	100
1903	32.96	15.83	2.00	16.63	2.43	1.34	4.42	7.90	1.29	15.20	100
1904-5	29.89	12.09	3.11	18.88	3.19	0.50	6.32	8.78	1.42	15.82	100
1905-6	25.55	13.12	3.68	19.03	5.04	0.25	6.54	8.73	1.80	16.26	100
1906-7	28.44	12.28	3.65	18.83	4.98	0.27	4.60	8.25	1.74	16.96	100
1907-8	30.60	15.87	3.13	19.14	3.94	0.21	4.60	8.53	1.76	12.22	100
1908-9	30.11	12.83	3.68	17.61	4.80	0.64	4.76	9.48	1.64	14.45	100
1909-10	26.07	11.51	3.08	22.79	4.78	0.36	4.78	10.11	1.57	14.95	100
1910-11	23.58	13.88	3.09	20.28	4.39	0.36	4.89	11.36	1.83	16.34	100
1911-12	22.08	15.12	2.89	17.69	4.67	0.52	4.98	13.57	1.83	16.65	100
1912-13	20.45	14.32	3.05	18.42	5.03	0.57	4.60	14.34	1.74	17.48	100
†1913-14	19.52	10.94	3.28	13.93	16.39	0.21	6.35	11.62	1.31	16.45	100
†1913-14	22.37	11.63	3.61	16.28	9.10	0.24	5.35	11.88	1.50	18.04	100
†1914-15	20.25	15.92	3.67	17.10	9.26	0.23	6.50	10.08	1.16	15.83	100
†1915-16	24.57	8.49	3.27	17.25	7.89	0.39	7.69	10.45	1.23	18.77	100
†1916-17	21.20	8.29	2.97	15.44	12.05	0.24	11.30	10.07	1.57	16.87	100
†1917-18	16.42	8.91	2.89	15.90	12.33	0.55	10.91	15.71	1.28	15.10	100

* Not included in first returns compiled. † Sorell and West Coast now included. ‡ Sorell and West Coast not included.

No. 12 (continued).—Comparative Statement of Classified Goods Traffic—Sorell and West Coast Lines not included till 1913-14.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Hay, Straw, Chaff and Horse Feed.	Manures.	Native Coal.	Minerals other than Native Coal.	Bark.	Firewood.	Timber.	Wool.	Miscellaneous Goods.	Total.
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1893	10,192	*	405	8612	*	*	625	1358	1726	*	48,836
1894	11,275	2923	577	8442	1061	603	531	1526	1929	18,316	47,183
1895	13,199	4122	503	9170	846	941	635	1705	1753	17,956	50,830
1896	12,974	4258	849	11,248	922	1141	429	1962	2261	20,376	56,420
1897	12,321	4388	945	13,264	604	580	632	2165	2005	20,024	56,928
1898	13,146	4542	915	12,834	775	358	504	2382	1674	22,107	59,237
1899	18,911	4702	758	11,390	1083	597	989	3734	2245	25,235	69,444
1900	15,972	4797	659	13,332	1062	562	1133	4148	2259	28,282	72,206
1901	15,671	6020	895	11,852	1662	797	1435	3284	2793	29,901	74,310
1902	19,667	11,001	1137	13,455	2140	1224	1140	3786	2503	34,917	90,970
1903	21,484	8464	1233	15,963	2145	959	1269	4852	2417	38,975	97,711
1904-5	17,594	7091	1483	17,966	2962	303	1805	4938	2371	38,843	94,756
1905-6	14,934	5602	1573	15,034	3782	146	1591	4439	2749	38,371	88,221
1906-7	16,909	5755	1665	15,187	3621	179	1244	4391	2906	40,507	92,364
1907-8	20,234	7929	2019	17,977	4126	131	1439	5541	3228	43,918	106,542
1908-9	20,752	7318	1986	17,491	4430	474	1559	5975	3312	43,262	106,559
1909-10	20,613	6854	1573	23,259	2942	297	1600	6669	3187	44,633	111,627
1910-11	17,228	7118	1585	18,377	3274	225	1560	6654	3439	46,809	106,269
1911-12	18,797	8759	1705	17,008	4757	440	1726	9547	3960	52,979	119,678
1912-13	17,185	9099	1629	17,310	5780	493	1658	10,473	4255	57,756	125,638
1913-14†	21,009	12,160	1530	17,203	11,862	250	2754	9326	4143	62,404	142,641
1913-14†	20,479	11,050	1415	17,203	6467	239	2158	8449	4106	59,740	131,306
1914-15†	22,952	16,383	1704	20,673	5976	332	2843	7914	3602	58,670	141,049
1915-16†	29,154	8866	1478	19,684	6911	477	3184	7926	3369	64,045	145,094
1916-17†	26,360	10,337	1378	19,488	7938	295	5157	9451	4457	61,387	146,248
1917-18†	22,883	12,632	1522	20,796	7240	703	5546	14,770	5712	61,773	153,577

* Not included in first returns compiled. † Without Sorell and West Coast lines. ‡ Sorell and West Coast now included.

Amount Per Cent. to Total											
1893	20.87	*	0.83	17.63	*	*	1.28	2.78	3.54	*	—
1894	23.90	6.19	1.22	17.89	2.25	1.28	1.13	3.23	4.09	38.82	100
1895	25.96	8.11	1.00	18.04	1.66	1.85	1.25	3.35	3.45	35.33	100
1896	23.00	7.55	1.51	19.93	1.63	2.02	0.76	3.48	4.01	36.11	100
1897	21.65	7.71	1.66	23.30	1.06	1.02	1.11	3.80	3.52	35.17	100
1898	22.19	7.67	1.54	21.67	1.31	.60	.85	4.02	2.83	37.32	100
1899	27.16	6.75	1.09	16.36	1.56	.85	1.42	5.36	3.22	36.23	100
1900	22.12	6.64	0.91	18.46	1.47	.78	1.57	5.75	3.13	39.17	100
1901	21.09	8.10	1.20	15.95	2.24	1.07	1.93	4.42	3.76	40.24	100
1902	21.62	12.10	1.25	14.79	2.35	1.35	1.25	4.16	2.75	38.38	100
1903	21.94	8.66	1.26	16.34	2.19	.98	1.30	4.97	2.47	39.89	100
1904-5	18.57	7.48	1.57	18.33	3.13	.32	1.90	5.21	2.50	40.99	100
1905-6	16.93	6.35	1.78	17.05	4.29	.16	1.80	5.04	3.11	43.49	100
1906-7	18.31	6.23	1.80	16.44	3.92	.20	1.35	4.75	3.14	43.86	100
1907-8	18.99	7.45	1.90	16.87	3.87	.12	1.35	5.20	3.03	41.22	100
1908-9	19.47	6.86	1.86	16.42	4.16	.45	1.46	5.61	3.11	40.60	100
1909-10	18.47	6.14	1.41	20.84	2.63	.26	1.43	5.98	2.85	39.99	100
1910-11	16.22	6.70	1.49	17.29	3.08	.22	1.46	6.26	3.24	44.04	100
1911-12	15.70	7.32	1.42	14.20	3.98	.37	1.44	7.98	3.31	44.28	100
1912-13	13.68	7.24	1.30	13.78	4.60	.39	1.32	8.33	3.38	45.98	100
†1913-14	14.73	8.52	1.07	12.06	8.32	.18	1.93	6.54	2.90	43.75	100
†1913-14	15.59	8.42	1.07	13.10	4.93	.19	1.64	6.43	3.13	45.50	100
†1914-15	16.28	11.61	1.21	14.66	4.23	.23	2.01	5.61	2.55	41.61	100
†1915-16	20.10	6.11	1.02	13.57	4.76	.33	2.19	5.46	2.32	44.14	100
†1916-17	18.02	7.07	0.94	13.33	5.43	.20	3.53	6.46	3.04	41.98	100
†1917-18	14.90	8.23	0.99	13.54	4.71	.46	3.61	9.62	3.72	40.22	100

* Not included in first returns compiled. † Sorell and West Coast now included. ‡ Sorell and West Coast lines not included.

No. 12 (continued).—Comparative Statement of Classified Goods Traffic—Sorell and West Coast Lines not included till 1913-14.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Hay, Straw, Chaff, and Horse Feed.	Manures.	Native Coal.	Minerals other than Native Coal.	Bark.	Firewood.	Timber.	Wool.	Miscellaneous Goods.	Total.
<i>Average Rate per Ton—</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1893	4 9-58	3 *	4 5-17	5 3-04	8 *	4 6-83	2 4-37	3 3-36	11 6-22	17 6-94	6 7-40
1894	4 7-39	3 6-41	3 11-50	5 5-38	6 1-84	4 2-29	1 11-29	3 9-18	10 11-27	16 11-97	6 1-08
1895	4 6-46	3 0-84	4 2-43	5 7-83	6 3-34	4 2-69	1 10-39	3 9-16	11 2-38	17 2-63	5 11-61
1896	4 2-56	2 10-07	3 11-54	5 4-06	6 2-28	4 8-79	1 11-28	3 5-59	11 10-20	16 10-86	6 0-64
1897	4 5-06	2 11-83	4 2-35	5 7-65	4 2-28	4 11-87	1 9-25	3 5-17	11 7-16	16 2-93	6 6-12
1898	5 2-33	3 3-74	4 6-09	5 6-58	6 2-04	4 5-99	1 8-26	4 0-94	11 7-73	16 10-98	5 10-91
1899	4 4-22	2 10-30	4 5-40	5 3-86	6 7-08	4 4-50	1 7-88	3 11-24	11 8-56	15 9-50	6 2-32
1900	4 6-16	3 4-14	4 6-88	5 4-69	4 9-87	4 6-11	1 8-51	3 6-27	11 11-93	16 1-55	6 1-15
1901	4 3-98	3 2-44	4 7-02	5 6-11	5 4-05	4 8-31	1 9-18	3 9-62	11 11-85	15 8-63	5 10-90
1902	4 1-47	3 3-18	4 0-66	6 1-01	5 8-86	4 7-98	1 10-40	3 11-94	12 2-37	16 8-06	6 4-23
1903	4 2-74	3 5-70	3 11-98	6 2-86	6 5-41	4 2-32	1 11-84	3 10-92	11 6-48	17 0-75	6 7-02
1904-5	4 1-09	4 0-92	3 3-79	6 4-70	5 11-00	4 6-49	1 11-03	4 0-62	11 11-83	18 7-42	6 11-52
1905-6	4 7-31	3 4-30	3 4-46	6 2-72	5 5-00	4 11-17	2 0-15	3 11-61	12 4-58	17 10-06	6 10-61
1906-7	4 5-16	3 5-87	3 4-81	6 0-11	5 9-49	4 7-46	2 0-61	3 11-43	12 7-95	18 9-51	6 8-21
1907-8	4 3-53	3 2-95	4 2-21	6 1-20	6 9-47	4 0-37	2 0-37	4 2-64	11 11-36	23 4-12	6 11-03
1908-9	4 3-88	3 6-94	3 4-62	6 2-75	5 9-49	4 7-46	2 0-61	3 11-43	12 7-95	18 9-51	6 8-21
1909-10	4 10-62	3 8-15	3 1-83	6 3-69	3 9-67	5 1-08	2 0-79	4 0-93	12 6-98	18 5-32	6 10-77
1910-11	4 11-48	3 5-75	3 5-77	6 1-76	5 0-60	4 2-75	2 1-92	3 11-67	12 9-07	19 5-19	7 2-49
1911-12	5 6-90	3 9-52	3 10-31	6 3-57	6 8-21	5 6-37	2 3-21	4 7-27	14 1-32	20 10-17	7 10-05
1912-13	5 7-31	4 2-91	3 6-80	6 3-29	7 8-02	5 9-11	2 4-85	4 10-52	16 3-82	22 0-76	8 4-65
1913-14†	5 6-37	5 8-56	2 4-73	6 4-11	3 8-62	5 11-42	2 2-73	4 1-48	16 4-00	19 5-48	7 3-94
1913-14†	5 5-89	5 8-41	2 4-31	6 4-11	4 3-14	5 10-99	2 5-02	4 3-19	16 5-08	19 10-43	7 10-54
1914-15†	5 10-16	5 3-69	2 4-71	6 2-85	3 3-92	7 5-12	2 3-06	4 0-58	15 11-59	19 1-52	7 3-30
1915-16†	6 5-65	5 8-31	2 5-59	6 2-66	4 9-28	6 6-57	2 3-09	4 1-64	14 11-13	18 7-28	7 10-93
1916-17†	6 6-47	6 6-67	2 5-30	6 7-66	3 5-57	6 4-87	2 4-80	4 11-25	14 11-56	19 1-65	7 8-30
1917-18†	7 2-06	7 3-55	2 8-58	6 8-75	3 0-25	6 6-76	2 7-39	4 10-06	22 11-22	21 0-69	7 10-84

* Not included in first Returns compiled.

† Sorell and West Coast not included.

‡ Sorell and West Coast now included.

<i>Average Rate per Ton per Mile—</i>	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1893	1-23	*	1-82	0-76	*	1-11	1-30	3-22	*	1-64	
1894	1-40	1-00	1-40	0-77	2-67	1-46	1-26	1-31	3-03	3-82	1-57
1895	1-39	1-04	1-97	0-76	2-39	1-30	1-06	1-19	2-98	3-79	1-49
1896	1-55	1-12	1-66	0-70	2-06	1-28	1-21	1-21	3-09	3-90	1-49
1897	1-39	1-13	1-78	0-74	1-43	1-17	1-19	1-20	3-15	3-74	1-41
1898	1-39	1-13	2-08	0-73	2-05	1-22	1-05	1-21	3-10	3-75	1-44
1899	1-57	1-14	2-22	0-72	2-19	1-33	1-07	1-13	3-26	3-46	1-53
1900	1-35	1-18	1-97	0-71	1-91	1-35	1-06	1-14	3-16	3-56	1-46
1901	1-29	1-11	1-93	0-71	1-87	1-34	1-07	1-21	3-10	3-73	1-52
1902	1-70	1-25	1-89	0-76	1-98	1-36	1-13	1-30	3-19	3-99	1-68
1903	1-83	1-31	1-86	0-77	2-20	1-38	1-13	1-38	3-01	3-90	1-73
1904-5	1-71	1-08	1-49	0-80	1-70	1-49	1-10	1-36	3-02	3-91	1-65
1905-6	1-83	1-27	1-58	0-87	1-59	1-73	1-12	1-32	2-70	4-05	1-81
1906-7	1-77	1-10	1-41	0-71	1-73	1-29	1-11	1-32	2-57	3-89	1-67
1907-8	1-80	1-29	1-43	0-71	1-72	1-91	1-12	1-28	2-14	3-78	1-63
1908-9	1-78	1-06	1-50	0-73	1-41	1-52	1-11	1-28	2-38	3-87	1-62
1909-10	1-60	1-03	1-74	0-75	1-05	1-48	1-08	1-28	2-48	3-80	1-50
1910-11	1-73	1-05	1-49	0-73	1-29	1-49	1-02	1-34	2-24	4-73	1-67
1911-12	1-91	1-63	1-51	0-72	2-01	1-50	1-00	1-47	2-79	4-30	1-86
1912-13	2-01	1-83	1-34	0-72	1-95	2-15	1-00	1-48	2-94	4-27	1-92
†1913-14	1-80	1-42	0-99	0-71	1-91	2-02	1-14	1-53	2-82	3-88	1-82
†1913-14	2-16	1-33	0-94	0-71	1-76	1-97	0-98	1-45	2-80	3-78	1-76
†1914-15	1-61	1-52	1-06	0-72	1-80	1-77	1-17	1-40	2-85	3-98	1-70
†1915-16	1-59	1-61	1-10	0-72	1-90	1-99	1-17	1-41	2-92	3-48	1-73
†1916-17	1-49	1-31	1-02	0-76	1-52	1-96	1-11	1-29	2-86	3-49	1-64
†1917-18	1-47	1-37	1-03	0-79	1-51	2-04	1-04	1-47	3-52	4-04	1-71

* Not included in first returns compiled.

† Not including Sorell and West Coast Lines.

‡ Sorell and West Coast Lines now included.

No. 12 (continued).—Comparative Statement of Classified Goods Traffic—Sorell and West Coast Lines not included till 1913-14.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Hay, Straw, Chaff, and Horse Feed.	Manures.	Native Coal.	Minerals other than Native Coal.	Bark.	Firewood.	Timber.	Wool.	Miscellaneous Goods.	Total.
Ton Miles—											
1893	1,988,025	*	53,480	2,711,144	*	*	134,616	249,299	128,612	*	7,129,442
1894	1,922,545	701,417	98,444	2,610,400	95,339	98,660	100,567	277,777	152,627	1,148,336	7,206,112
1895	2,281,507	952,088	61,177	2,880,865	84,991	173,674	143,631	343,770	141,306	1,137,395	8,200,404
1896	2,013,152	914,416	122,570	3,839,956	107,167	214,264	84,762	390,375	175,461	1,252,590	9,114,713
1897	2,125,189	933,179	127,188	4,312,715	101,035	118,892	127,561	431,046	152,593	1,284,420	9,713,819
1898	2,256,338	965,655	105,693	4,239,235	90,813	70,536	115,460	474,679	129,466	1,413,075	9,860,950
1899	2,898,896	985,955	81,860	3,800,159	118,685	108,174	222,539	791,403	165,352	1,748,397	10,921,420
1900	2,836,499	969,216	80,167	4,475,059	133,163	99,886	254,829	870,154	171,441	1,907,446	11,797,860
1901	2,897,450	1,299,004	111,233	3,960,681	212,537	141,983	321,487	647,640	215,922	1,919,670	11,727,610
1902	2,772,485	2,110,937	144,166	4,294,938	258,420	215,174	241,998	695,931	187,818	2,097,433	12,959,300
1903	2,808,253	1,546,760	158,865	4,937,679	233,132	165,705	267,406	841,047	192,485	2,393,731	13,545,063
1904-5	2,463,009	1,569,451	238,079	5,200,900	416,687	48,582	391,302	869,819	188,043	2,378,953	13,764,826
1905-6	1,959,866	1,057,598	237,325	4,152,096	569,218	20,190	339,140	806,252	244,212	2,268,836	11,654,733
1906-7	2,287,283	1,246,330	282,284	5,094,605	500,880	33,055	267,356	793,701	271,147	2,493,346	13,269,987
1907-8	2,695,862	1,469,240	337,550	6,075,376	573,959	16,380	306,347	1,036,677	361,621	2,783,078	15,656,090
1908-9	2,795,328	1,650,626	315,933	5,730,124	751,229	74,782	335,332	1,112,605	333,016	2,682,684	15,781,659
1909-10	3,089,769	1,589,876	217,298	7,447,239	667,756	48,235	354,304	1,251,366	307,525	2,817,138	17,790,506
1910-11	2,384,369	1,615,395	254,519	6,021,069	605,919	36,026	366,485	1,188,751	368,676	2,376,133	15,217,342
1911-12	2,357,277	1,282,647	269,797	5,625,779	567,405	70,222	414,153	1,558,597	340,554	2,953,946	15,440,377
1912-13	2,047,812	1,193,373	290,235	5,727,946	711,071	54,805	397,194	1,698,759	347,243	3,245,467	15,713,905
†1913-14	2,792,516	2,044,168	370,029	5,740,533	1,486,756	29,569	576,926	1,460,960	352,105	3,855,916	18,709,478
†1913-14	2,270,409	1,992,227	359,009	5,740,533	880,880	29,077	528,454	1,391,863	351,079	3,785,039	17,828,570
†1914-15	3,413,878	2,580,045	385,014	6,817,580	794,783	44,984	580,192	1,355,171	303,065	3,534,783	19,809,498
†1915-16	4,385,004	1,317,486	321,770	6,473,997	872,155	57,291	648,819	1,340,864	276,017	4,411,308	20,104,711
†1916-17	4,230,655	1,889,933	321,568	6,107,748	1,248,080	35,957	1,112,879	1,754,754	374,389	4,211,677	21,287,650
†1917-18	3,730,642	2,197,534	353,570	6,285,719	1,149,811	82,518	1,273,755	2,407,290	389,372	3,668,360	21,538,571

* Not included in first returns compiled. † Sorell and West Coast now included. ‡ Not including Sorell and West Coast Lines.

Average Distance each Ton was carried—	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1893	46.79	*	29.26	82.69	*	*	25.46	30.11	42.91	*	50.49
1894	39.36	42.41	33.77	84.24	36.23	37.38	20.10	31.82	43.75	55.10	50.53
1895	39.22	35.46	25.55	88.79	30.90	38.68	21.94	38.90	42.57	53.83	49.13
1896	32.69	30.46	28.60	91.13	36.49	39.66	18.43	37.44	43.45	52.93	48.20
1897	38.13	31.75	28.24	91.65	35.04	48.50	19.58	34.50	45.09	54.22	51.64
1898	44.58	35.21	26.03	91.64	36.16	49.15	20.29	34.17	44.84	51.92	54.18
1899	33.35	29.97	24.03	88.78	36.11	40.76	18.99	43.22	42.88	58.60	46.34
1900	40.08	33.79	27.81	90.48	30.23	38.88	18.63	41.29	44.45	53.25	50.59
1901	40.05	34.56	28.49	92.05	34.12	40.16	19.14	34.74	46.36	51.77	48.10
1902	29.06	31.33	25.70	94.43	32.22	41.25	18.73	34.94	44.97	47.21	42.08
1903	27.69	31.75	25.76	96.49	31.18	40.30	19.67	34.62	48.57	51.19	44.03
1904-5	28.63	45.11	26.62	95.70	45.37	33.62	21.53	34.43	45.78	52.25	47.88
1905-6	30.24	31.70	25.44	85.99	44.53	31.24	20.45	36.80	53.24	55.04	45.98
1906-7	29.96	37.80	28.83	100.79	37.54	45.53	21.62	35.86	57.76	54.90	49.45
1907-8	28.60	30.07	34.98	103.08	47.22	25.24	21.62	39.48	66.91	73.96	50.84
1908-9	29.12	40.36	26.92	102.03	49.10	36.46	22.06	36.80	63.66	58.27	49.49
1909-10	36.61	42.67	21.77	100.98	43.19	41.33	22.88	38.25	60.70	58.20	54.96
1910-11	34.30	39.47	27.95	100.70	46.73	33.85	25.38	35.49	68.37	49.32	51.60
1911-12	34.95	27.77	30.53	104.15	39.86	44.13	27.21	37.60	60.67	58.11	50.55
1912-13	33.42	27.82	31.77	103.81	47.17	32.01	28.80	39.55	66.58	61.99	52.46
†1913-14	36.76	48.02	28.95	105.82	23.30	35.20	23.34	32.30	69.40	60.20	48.06
†1913-14	30.44	51.39	29.93	105.82	29.02	35.98	29.61	35.14	70.21	62.94	53.48
†1914-15	43.48	41.79	27.03	102.87	22.13	50.31	23.01	34.66	67.16	57.61	51.09
†1915-16	48.66	42.29	26.84	102.32	30.12	39.32	23.00	34.99	61.22	64.08	54.81
†1916-17	52.47	59.93	28.49	104.03	27.23	39.04	25.81	45.84	61.84	65.65	55.98
†1917-18	58.46	63.46	31.54	101.69	23.98	38.52	30.03	39.43	78.17	62.52	55.42

* Not included in first returns compiled. † Not including Sorell and West Coast. ‡ Sorell and West Coast included.

No. 13.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

RETURN showing Number of Passengers and Goods Tonnage from and to each Station for the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

STATIONS.	No. OF PASSENGERS.		GOODS TONNAGE.		STATIONS.	No. OF PASSENGERS.		GOODS TONNAGE.	
	Out-wards.	Inwards.	Out-wards.	Inwards.		Out-wards.	Inwards.	Out-wards.	Inwards.
					Brought forward..	485,505	390,361	95,732	112,479
Abattoirs	3	3	15	302	Elwick Show Ground..	779	13,166	10	19
Arcadian Home.....	8	1	...	1	Epping	1599	6137	1538	428
Allen's.....	1370	1224	701	253	Evandale	5583	1244	1449	705
Andover	298	313	221	95	Exton	4158	1878	1584	211
Antill Ponds	595	580	281	868	Fahl Ore	81	55	8	...
Apsley.....	3515	1897	1715	1953	Fingal	3855	3410	925	1088
Austin's Ferry	19,892	13,938	38	60	Fitzgerald	679	533	1695	74
Austral	2720	354	50	20	Flexmore	81	67	4	1
Avoca	2670	2641	728	1152	Flowerdale	2426	2101	678	274
Bacon's Crossing	6	1	...	...	Fraser's	270	22	244	5
Bacala	2650	1449	2865	56	Freezers .....	...	...	269	181
Bagdad	3481	3234	1938	461	Frodsley	419	405	97	18
Barwick's .....	...	4	...	...	Gatenby Siding.....	...	...	778	...
Beach Road	6	90	...	...	Glenora	2438	2759	551	1211
Belchers	95	121	228	19	Glenorchy	142,951	51,621	106	1669
Bellinger	18	16	888	13	Golconda.....	1738	2319	418	176
Bellerive	12,389	14,429	235	396	Great Northern	2	13	...	...
Bengeo.....	4	42	...	...	Granton	20,783	5428	1986	194
Bentley Gate.....	1	...	...	...	Greea	333	207	2606	134
Berriedale	12,122	14,125	887	204	Grieve's	14	10	6	...
Bishopsbourne	3603	2759	1470	397	Griffith .....	...	...	1934	85
Breona	2340	251	140	38	Hagley	3965	1403	2529	396
Blumont.....	1099	987	67	37	Hanleth	111	115	13	11
Blythe	733	823	1096	92	Hardy's	90	87	1249	29
Botanical Gardens.....	2832	2112	...	...	Hayes	1652	1577	330	203
Brewery Junction.....	10	29	73	21	Henty	218	118	243	31
Brighton Junction ..	12,123	12,364	1681	1183	Henty Bridge	956	528	2	11
Bridgewater Junction	13,779	20,850	138	343	Hobart	307,148	594,268	28,865	95,466
Burnie	30,061	35,973	5477	16,071	Hobart Wharf .....	...	...	1198	2920
Burnie South.....	448	155	...	...	Hogg's Lane	627	359	1330	415
Bransholm	6997	5276	6645	4959	Horseshoe	750	980	2	1
Calder	41	75	1860	70	Howth	1955	1273	529	79
Cambridge	2079	3548	185	241	Johnson's Crossing ..	1773	95	19	17
Campania	4005	2862	3085	473	Kapi	65	59	95	12
Campbell Town.....	5977	4551	505	957	Kamona	219	191	380	42
Cateena	224	84	19	31	Karoola	3455	4088	840	329
Chigwell	1201	23	...	...	Kemp's Siding	10	3	445	969
Chudleigh	1629	1291	1140	431	Kempton	3482	2093	872	879
Claremont	124,407	48,233	577	1627	Kentish	1465	256	17	25
Clarendon	3452	3538	981	385	Kerrison's	135	98	348	27
Cleveland	1195	993	1483	56	Kimberley	3906	11,929	2007	429
Coal Mine Creek	3	...	...	...	Kindred	451	318	85	47
Colebrook	3975	3394	3782	550	King's	1	13	972	19
Comstock Tramway (various mileages)	...	...	1525	14	Lalla	1856	1592	689	177
Conara Junction	2369	3815	212	140	Lane's	173	162	4	5
Confidence	8	21	275	1	Lapoinya	65	70	809	66
Coose	1978	1812	354	70	Latrobe	20,163	21,711	7303	2485
Cooper's	379	302	1	...	Launceston	114,831	180,443	27,707	86,982
Cornelian Bay	37,986	18,973	...	1	Launceston Wharf ..	6461	3374	...	...
Corrigan's Tank	15	...	...	...	Lebrina	3587	4001	1105	302
Crook's	9	4	384	1	Leith	6634	2242	446	213
Cullenswood	907	546	29,105	195	Lemana Junction	4387	1226	882	147
Deloraine	20,291	31,742	5798	3397	Leslie	1	18	...	...
Denison Gorge	1596	1206	...	2	Lietinna	2619	1813	2400	172
Derwent Park Jctn. ...	86,102	23,616	84	2199	Lillico	2000	971	315	90
Devonport	31,961	57,629	10,712	71,620	Lilydale	6701	5951	4026	927
Don Junction	55	33	...	...	Little Hampton.....	5243	839	1063	372
Don Township	101	79	...	...	Lawitta	938	588	2	5
Downie's .....	...	...	3	...	Loarra	312	247	832	121
Dromedary.....	3700	2506	670	173	Longford	33,172	21,327	3945	2267
Dulverton	1022	844	3203	57	Lord's Mine	44	17	635	115
Dooleys	391	313	7	3	Lowdina	305	688	1611	98
Dundas	511	360	409	22	Llewellyn	2158	189	19	45
Dunorlan	6318	1213	833	584	Macquarie Plains	13,719	22,198	2785	4982
Dysart	1969	1071	871	173	MacCallum	6	...	...	...
Eastbourne.....	99	82	60	12	Main Road.....	1012	220	1	...
Eden	69	55	32	...	Mangalore	2794	2449	1960	266
Elwick	3613	33,506	...	...	Mayfair	504	316	95	125
					Melba	10	25	183	2
Carried forward...	485,505	390,361	95,732	112,479	Carried forward...	1,235,793	1,374,264	213,805	321,273

No. 13 (continued).—*RETURN showing Number of Passengers and Goods Tonnage.*

STATIONS.	No. of PASSENGERS.		GOODS TONNAGE.		STATIONS.	No. of PASSENGERS.		GOODS TONNAGE.	
	Out-wards.	Inwards.	Out-wards.	Inwards.		Out-wards.	Inwards.	Out-wards.	Inwards.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	1,235,793	1,374,264	213,805	321,273	<i>Brought forward</i>	1,586,779	1,601,950	323,685	346,602
Melton.....	736	1076	535	495	Ross	3817	4410	837	981
Melrose	139	141	30,166	30	Rumley	690	149	40	24
Merseylea	10,815	905	307	75	Russell	5014	4236	2456	942
Mersey Bluff.....	...	3766	...	...	Scottsdale	13,415	11,957	3877	3333
Mole Creek... ..	1931	1587	1885	485	Seabrook	1446	840	242	132
Moltema	2765	1400	588	18	Shark Point	26	96	3	...
Montrose	24,122	10,956	1	2	Sheffield	11,912	9373	4978	1603
Mona Vale	363	304	8	16	Silver Bell	42	51	48	13
Montezuma .....	...	10	12	4	Smelters .....	...	...	38	...
Moonah	81,988	36,088	161	2362	Smelters, Oonah ..	...	...	61	...
Moorleah	113	96	257	46	Somerset	3283	2766	79	159
Mowbray Junction ..	231	239	273	2807	Sorell	10,606	14,377	2317	1132
Mowbray Racecourse	1457	8699	...	...	Spreyton	3518	3897	1550	331
Mount Nicholas.....	1106	502	30,526	135	Spreyton Race-	...	...	...	...
Munnings'	77	108	...	...	course	285	266	...	...
Myalla	6203	4382	1872	961	Stancombe .....	...	...	84	...
Nabowla	2332	2433	1650	417	Staverton	2163	1441	3954	865
Nala	171	213	328	22	Stoodley	1766	1026	57	97
National Park	3007	12,456	2862	160	State Mine .....	...	...	142	99
Needles	793	457	381	77	State Farm	1089	568	42	27
Nelson's Creek	200	321	102	...	Stella	2	4	...	...
New Norfolk	18,502	16,949	2593	2731	Stevens' Bridge.....	481	489	2983	141
Newstead	688	774	21	647	St. Leonards	15,884	6783	236	595
New Town	75,036	54,975	776	988	St. Marys	2988	4449	644	2686
Nickel Show	163	93	87	...	Stonor	2085	1509	2150	657
Nietta	1430	831	2217	372	Strahan Wharf	7010	25,853	1701	5237
Nobby's	25	12	445	...	Sulphur Creek	1665	1216	122	57
North Dundas Road...	70	36	254	21	Tarleton	1363	716	419	12
North Motton	1502	809	2114	366	Talba	14	6	500	28
N.E. Dundas Tramway	...	...	...	...	Tea Tree.....	2426	3702	1567	171
(various mileages)	2	...	37	6	Tiberias	253	206	1015	46
Oaks	6073	2102	1251	273	Timber Siding .....	...	...	795	306
Oatlands	1542	112	759	915	Tonganah	416	412	920	97
Oatlands Racecourse...	18	6	...	...	Trewalla	324	671	941	56
Oceana	1032	113	596	46	Tugrah	12	18	216	7
Ormley	325	305	73	58	Tullochgorum	677	283	108	51
Palooona	13	20	318	60	Tulendeena	1261	210	758	103
Parattah Junction.....	4783	5941	1015	1449	Tunbridge	1158	940	300	197
Penguin	12,643	7711	7109	1746	Tunnel	1586	1600	2237	139
Perth	11,307	5162	1148	665	Turner's Marsh.....	1714	1327	1475	103
Plenty	5297	3600	883	952	Tyeona	432	551	6626	208
Pontville	512	432	85	123	Ulverstone	28,299	28,762	7148	5940
Prestor	1728	3321	1204	265	Valleyfield	152	67	149	135
Preolenna	171	268	849	72	Wesleydale	18	28	...	...
Powranna	3607	683	1010	133	Westbury	8997	6234	1714	912
Penna	6467	915	873	108	Western Junction ...	18,536	7103	329	325
Quioba	13	33	2	11	West Strahan	1078	2801	12	251
Railton	13,839	9477	2478	984	West Ulverstone	2186	1227	...	...
Ravenswood	145	114	155	30	Whitemore	2872	664	983	165
Rayna Junction	12	337	...	...	Williamsford	249	246	56	137
Red Gate	186	730	...	...	Wilmore's Lane.....	3036	1162	322	57
Relbia	5912	1824	329	234	Wiltonia	639	399	445	63
Regatta Point	25,150	7451	513	2210	Wivenhoe	1744	1690	73	73
Rekuna	1107	1002	1025	95	Woodbury	338	201	4	18
Rhyndaston	1962	1774	1352	98	Woodlands	111	72	5	5
Ritchie's Gate	24	12	...	...	Wyena	618	523	553	67
Risdon Park	57	4588	...	...	Wynyard	15,361	12,004	2597	5616
Ringarooma Road.....	3241	3425	5728	1333	Yates	678	170	23	631
Riverton	1108	373	625	14	York Plains	1147	958	936	294
Robinson's Crossing...	...	...	...	...	Zeehan	11,824	12,826	3078	6614
Rocherlea	558	759	31	126	Sectional and all lines	...	...	...	...
Rocks	482	199	3	...	- Season Tickets...	88,544	88,544	...	...
Rosetta	5705	4279	8	6					
<i>Carried forward...</i>	1,586,779	1,601,950	323,685	346,602	TOTAL	1,874,029	1,874,029	388,630	388,630

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.



	LOCOMOTIVES.					SUNDRIES.												EXTRA SUNDRIES.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Passenger.	Goods.	Small Tank.	Misc.	Mileage.	Grover's Bogie.	4 Wheels.	Ballast.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Meat.	Steel High-sided.	Horse Boxes.	Carriage Trucks.	Break-down Vans.	Travelling Cranes.	TOTAL NO. OF VEHICLES.	Wharf Cranes.	Coal Hoppers.	
Gauge 3ft. 6in.	A	B	C	D	E	FG	K	G	H	I	J	L								
Standard stock on Railways generally.	9	15	25	5	...	8	44	35	72	49	12	45	26	...	2	5	1663	1	200	1864
Ditto on Zeehan Line	2	2	3	...	1	1	
Stock taken over from Main Line on Railways generally	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	38	117	...	117
Ditto on Zeehan Line	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	15	...		...
Ditto on Sorell Line	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	6	1	...	1	64	...	...
TOTAL 3' 6" GAUGE...	10	18	31	7	1	10	47	35	80	56	12	45	35	3	2	6		1	200	
	7													46		1780	201	1981		
Tramways, 2ft. Gauge.																90		90		
GRAND TOTAL...	8													46		1870	201	2071		

M.I.Mech.E., Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Chief Mechanical Engineer's
Launceston, 30th Aug



TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

26

RETURN of Rolling Stock, &c., on all Lines on the 30th June, 1918.

ROLLING STOCK.																											
LOCOMOTIVES.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
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RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.
RAIL MOTORS.													CARRIAGES.				CARS AND VANS COMBINED.				BRAKE VANS.	WAGONS.				SUN-DRIES.	EX-TRA SUN-DRIES.</

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

No. 15.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT of State Loans and Rates of Interest thereon allocated to the Railways at 30th June, 1918.

	Principal.			Rate of Interest.
	£	s.	d.	Per cent.
44 Vic. No. 34	5409	8	5	4
47 Vic. No. 47	617,061	10	1	4
52 Vic. No. 68	313,076	18	1	3½
54 Vic. No. 1	1,106,500	0	0	3½
55 Vic. No. 82	307,525	0	0	3½
55 Vic. No. 82)	502,501	9	5	4
56 Vic. No. 56)	239,553	14	0	3½
58 Vic. No. 40	182,793	11	0	3
64 Vic. No. 14	86,410	11	2	3½
64 Vic. No. 75	1752	14	2	3½
1 Edw. VII. No. 52	16,736	7	10	3½ and 4
3 Edw. VII. No. 26)	11,844	5	2	3½
4 Edw. VII. No. 29)	21,183	17	10	3½
5 Edw. VII. No. 43	91,088	17	0	3½
6 Edw. VII. No. 39	86,600	10	2	3½
7 Edw. VII. No. 16	38,937	12	1	3½
8 Edw. VII. No. 29	529,032	13	10	4
9 Edw. VII. No. 60	218,291	13	1	3½
9 Edw. VII. No. 61	67,986	2	6	4
1 Geo. V. No. 43	185,867	15	8	3½ and 4
2 Geo. V. No. 49	66,527	15	6	4
3 Geo. V. No. 48	98,314	17	7	4½ and 4½
3 Geo. V. No. 49	114,346	11	11	4½
4 Geo. V. No. 22	4082	2	5	5½
5 Geo. V. No. 46	20,267	17	3	5 & 5½
5 Geo. V. No. 46	22,371	9	11	5½
5 Geo. V. No. 10	8705	18	1	5
6 Geo. V. No. 69				
6 Geo. V. No. 69	4,964,771	4	2	
	2378	11	3	
Less Discount and Expenses.....	£4,962,392	12	11	

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.

No. 16.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT of Renewals Account at 30th June, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Undistributed at 30th June, 1917	14,851	17	0
Issues during 1917-18	6364	7	8
	£21,216	4	8
	£	s.	d.
Amount charged to working, 1917-18.....	6776	13	1
Amount to be charged to working, 1918-19.....	5370	13	6
" " 1919-20	4594	15	1
" " 1920-21.....	3201	5	6
" " 1921-22.....	1272	17	6
	£21,216	4	8

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant

No. 17.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

COMPARATIVE Analysis of Railway Accounts on the Basis of Population in the States of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Particulars.	Tasmania. Year ended 30th June, 1918.	Queensland. Year ended 30th June, 1918.	West Australia. Year ended 30th June, 1918.	South Australia. Year ended 30th June, 1918.	Victoria. Year ended 30th June, 1918.	New South Wales. Year ended 30th June, 1918.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Capital Expenditure per head of population	24 8 5	57 0 0	Not available.	Not available.	40 3 10	38 18 7
Earnings per head of population...	1 14 11	5 16 2			4 12 10	4 14 7
Working Expenses per head of Population.....	1 8 4	4 18 5			3 2 11	3 2 9
Population..... No.	203,874	692,476			1,413,573	1,892,327

N.B.—The population figures are up to and including 31st March, 1918. They are the latest official figures, and are supplied by the Government Statistician.

W. H. LOVETT, Chief Accountant.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

STATEMENT showing the Mileage of Telegraph Poles and Wire on Railway Routes, and the Mileage of Railway Department's Wire on Postal Department's Poles, also the Number of Instruments in operation, on 30th June, 1918.

Route.	Railway Routes.										Mileage of Railway Wires on Postal Department's Poles.	Train Signalling Service.									
	Mileage of—											Number of Sections.	Block.	Electric Staff.	Mileage of Wire.	Under Construction.					
	Poles.		Wire.																		
	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Total Mileage.	Number of Poles.	Telegraph.		Telephone.		Total Mileage.												
	122½	11	122½	3437	124½	131½	234½	64½	555½	22	30	22	36	1	13	11	10	14	56½	Nil	
Main Line	112	..	123	3444	235½	343	134	217	929½	22	9	40	58	2	27	..	..	..	..	..
Western Line.....	..	12½	12½	350	..	..	12½	12½	25	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chudleigh Line	3	3	90	..	..	3	..	3	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apsley Line	46½	46½	1288	..	46½	46½	116½	210	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fingal Line	71½	71½	2145	..	94	73½	71	175	..	18	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North-Eastern Line	40½	40½	1160	..	22	42½	21½	86	..	11	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derwent Valley Line	28	28	784	..	56	29½	67	152½	..	7	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Strahan-Zeehan Line	18	18	540	..	18	18	..	36	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.E. Dundas Line.....	..	8½	8½	210	..	..	8½	1½	10½	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sorell Line.....	..	14	14	420	..	..	28	..	28	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Staverton Line	21½	21½	750	..	..	21	..	21	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niietta Line	8½	8½	225	..	..	17	..	17	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melrose Lne	15½	15½	465	..	..	15½	..	15½	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preolenna Line	
Total	234½	299½	534½	15,308	360½	711½	684½	508½	2264½	44	112	62	251	3	40	61½	11	10	14	56½	Nil

No. 19.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

ACCIDENTS directly connected with the Movement of Railway Vehicles for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

Passengers.						Employees.														Persons at Crossings.		Trespassers.		Miscellaneous (persons).		TOTAL.
Through causes beyond their own control.		Through contributory negligence.		Solely through their own action or negligence.		In the execution of their duty.						Whilst proceeding to or from duty within the railway boundary.														
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Through causes beyond their own control.		Through contributory negligence.		Solely through their own action or negligence.				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			
..	..				2	..	2	..	1	2	2		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Accidents not connected with the Movement of Railway Vehicles.</i>																										
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

14 June, 1911

[illegible]

West Coast receive

Washer-outs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waiting-room Attendants .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washer-out Assistants .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yard Foremen .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTALS	1	1	1	4	2	23	1	12	7	11	14	14	80
RATES	17/8	14/6	11/-	13/9	13/6	13/3	13/-	12/9	12/6	12/3	12/-	11/9	11/6

Adults.

No. 19.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

ACCIDENTS directly connected with the Movement of Railway Vehicles for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

Passengers.						Employees.												Persons at Crossings.		Trespassers.		Miscellaneous (persons).		TOTAL.
Through causes beyond their own control.		Through contributory negligence.		Solely through their own action or negligence.		In the execution of their duty.						Whilst proceeding to or from duty within the railway boundary.												
						Through causes beyond their own control.		Through contributory negligence.		Solely through their own action or negligence.														
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					
:	:				2	:	2	:	1	2	2			:	:	:	:	:	:	9				

Accidents not connected with the Movement of Railway Vehicles.

..	1	2	..	16	19
----	---	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

SALARIED STAFF (all Branches) on 30th June, 1918.

* Also Quarter, Fuel, and Light.

NOTE.—Stationmasters and Clerks on West Coast receive an allowance of £15 12s. per annum.

(No. 31.)

30

No. 19.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

GRADE.													
	17/8	14/6	14/-	13/9	13/6	13/3	13/-	12/9	12/6	12/3	12/-	11 9	11/6
Apprentices
Boilermakers	1	..	8
Boilermakers' Assistants
Boltmakers	7
Blacksmiths	3	..	..
Bridgemen
Cadets
Carpenters
Carpenters, Leading	1	..	..
Cleaners
Coalers
Car Trimmers
Car Cleaner, Hd.
Clerks
Car Builders
Drivers	23	..	12	..	11	..	14	..
Drivers in charge	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drivers and Firemen
Draughtsman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Foremen	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	35
Fitters	6	..	..	..	..
Fitters, Leading
Fitters in charge	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fitters, Electrical
Fitters' Assistants
Fitters, Interlocking
Firemen	1	..	..
Furnacemen
Fencers
Gatekeepers and Station Caretakers
Gangers	1
Gangers, Travelling	17
Guards	4	..	1
Inspectors, Ticket
Lifters, Car
Labourers
Lampmen
Linemen
Machinists and Sawyers	1	..	..
Moulders
Motor-man
Messengers
Office Cleaners
Oilers	1
Painters	1	..	..	..	..
Pattern-makers
Plumbers
Porters-in-charge
Porters, Leading Goods
Porters, Leading Coaching
Porters, Relieving
Porters, Junior
Porters, Goods
Porters, Coaching
Repairers
Storemen
Shop Engine-drivers
Signalmen
Shunters
Shunters, Head
Sheet Repairers
Strikers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Turners
Tailers-out	2
Tinsmiths	1
Train Examiners
Washer-outs
Waiting-room Attendants
Watchmen
Washer-out Assistants	2
Yard Foremen
TOTALS	1	1	1	4	2	23	1	12	7	11	14	14	80
RATES	17/8	14/6	14/-	13/9	13/6	13/3	13/-	12/9	12/6	12/3	12/-	11 9	11/6

(No. 31.)

30

No. 19.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

WAGES Staff on all Branches on 30th June, 1918.

[illegible]

Adults.

June 1980

A. Adult.

Cadets, gatekeepers, station caretakers, and office cleaners.

Staff employed on the West Coast receive an allowance of 1s. per diem

[illegible]

DEC 27 1918



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON:

REPORT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£6 8s.]

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON: REPORT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

London, S.W., July 19, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to furnish you with my report for the half-year ended June 30th, 1918.

The most noteworthy incident in connection with the War that occurred during this term has been the publication of some private correspondence of Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador in London at the outbreak of War. It appears he was kept in ignorance of the intentions of Germany up to the last moment, and whilst he was assuring the British Government of the pacific intentions of Germany, and negotiating upon certain subjects in Africa and Persia, he was disappointed to find his labours thrown away, and his country brought to War with England. It appears that before the War they could obtain a great deal more than they will ever be likely to obtain again. If Prince Lichnowsky's statement is correct about the concessions in Persia, it would appear that they were putting Germany in a position from which they might dominate the East, and be well on their way to Australia. The Prince has been practically ostracised in Germany since his correspondence was published. Then we had the attempt to close Ostend and Zeebrugge with ships manned by volunteers, who took their lives in their hands, and rushed these two ports. Zeebrugge was blocked, and Ostend partly so. Within a few weeks a further attempt was made to close Ostend, and the *Vindictive* was sunk in the fair way. They are still, however, able to get small vessels in and out of Ostend. I think it only right to inform you of those Tasmanian-born who I happen to know were in this attempt: there were Commander Hardy, Lieut. Billiard-Leake, Lieut. Trevor Hedberg, Lieut. Vivian Guesdon, and Lieut. Holmes. The other incident in connection with the War has been the enormous addition to German strength in the West by the withdrawal of troops from the Russian frontier. Already we have had two great pushes in the West, the first bending back the line, and recapturing a substantial amount of the country we had slowly been winning, and the second push, which was much better resisted, only made slight headway. It is

believed that the Germans are now preparing for another great push, in meeting which we hope to be able to hold them quite as well as in the last. The Americans have landed between seven and eight hundred thousand men, and some of these are already in the line. It looks as though they will be able to reinforce us in sufficient numbers to ensure an ultimate victory on land. The Germans surprised the world by producing a gun with which they can bomb Paris at a distance of 70 miles. They have also during the last month made practically nightly visits by aeroplane to bomb Paris. It is now over a month since we have had a visit in London from the German air force. Italy, whose army was reinforced with British and French troops, has just had a successful engagement with the Austrians, and driven them back over the Piave, and in doing so have taken an enormous number of prisoners. Russia seems to be still in the hands of the Bolsheviks. There has been considerable talk of Japan landing large forces in Russia, but it is considered unwise for them to do so, as it would possibly lead to the German troops being asked to come in and help Russia against the Japanese. It would appear to be a very questionable thing to send armed troops to Russia, unless invited to do so by the Russian Government. There is no doubt that the people of Germany and Austria are suffering from the lack of food supplies, with little prospect of improving their position. The Australians are in the proud position of having successfully resisted all attacks by the Germans, and their morale was never higher than it is at the present moment. They have been warmly thanked by the French, with whom the forces are exceedingly popular. General Birdwood, who has been the popular leader of the Australians ever since they landed in Gallipoli, has now been given the command of the 5th Army. The 5th Army had failed under the leadership of General Gough, who has been retired. General White, who has been Chief of Staff with General Birdwood, has gone with him in a similar capacity to the 5th Army, and General Birdwood's place has been taken by Major-General Sir J. Monash. General Birdwood remains at present G.O.C. of Australian troops in England and France.

The following is a partial list of the honours won by Australians during the half-year:—

- *Lieutenant A. P. Brown, M.C., 40th Battalion.
- Chaplain D. B. Blackwood, M.C., 52nd Battalion.
- Lieutenant-Colonel A. Blacklow, 3rd M.G.C., D.S.O.
- Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Clark, D.S.O., 44th Battalion.
- †*Lieutenant T. G. Cranswick, D.C.M.
- Major J. J. Corrigan, D.S.O., 15th Battalion.
- Lieutenant P. D. Dobson, A.F.A., M.C.
- †Major L. F. Giblin, M.C., 40th Battalion, D.S.O.
- Captain F. C. Green, M.C., 40th Battalion.
- Lieutenant C. S. Goss, M.C., 15th Battalion.
- Lieutenant Charles Gilmour, R.A.F., M.C., Greek Medal.
- Captain W. Kennedy, M.C., 32nd Battalion.
- Captain D. O. L. Kitto, A.F.A., M.C.
- †Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Murray, V.C., D.S.O., D.C.M., 13th Battalion.
- †Major L. H. Payne, D.S.O., 40th Battalion.
- Major E. A. N. Randall, A.F.A., D.S.O.
- Lieutenant S. G. Stebbings, M.C., 40th Battalion.
- Lieutenant B. T. Sadler, C. de G. Bel., 40th Battalion.
- Lieutenant H. G. Smith, D.C.M., M.C., 47th Battalion.
- Lieutenant M. H. O. Whitaker, M.C., 40th Battalion.
- Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Whitham, C.M.G., D.S.O., 52nd Battalion.
- †Captain V. B. West, 3rd Tun. Company.
- Boden, No. 1104, C.S.M. H., 40th Battalion, C. de G. Belge.
- Bourke, No. 1807, Corporal C. J., 40th Battalion, M.S.M.
- Brilliant, No. 7438, Private J. D., 40th Battalion, M.M.
- Bonhote, No. 4445, C.S.M. P., 52nd Battalion, D.C.M., K.I.A.
- Baillie, No. 3452, Private W., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Brough, No. 5039, Private O., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Bennett, No. 5051, Private T. E., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Briggs, No. 8174, Warrant Officer T. H., 17th Battery, D.C.M.
- Brown, No. 1689A, W. E., 20th Battalion, D.C.M.
- Clark, No. 400, Private R. T., 47th Battalion, M.M.
- Cobbett, No. 2496, C.S.M. W., 47th Battalion, C. de G. Belge.
- Cox, No. 309A, F. J., 51st Battalion, M.M.
- Dennis, No. 225, C.M.S. R. H., 52nd Battalion, D.C.M., K.I.A.
- Dalton, No. 1597, Sergeant H. H., 52nd Battalion, D.C.M.
- Douglas, No. 3132, Private C. R. C., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Erskine, No. 15751, B.S.M. W. C., A.F.A., C. de G. Belge.
- French, No. 1634, Private A. D., 49th Battalion, M.M.
- Graham, No. 3410, Private W. H., 47th Battalion, M.M.
- Hearps, No. 207, Driver C., 40th Battalion, M.M.
- Hynds, No. 2271, Private E., 40th Battalion, M.M.
- Hicks, No. 2578, Lance-Corporal E. J., 40th Battalion, M.M.
- Hare, No. 2961, C.S.M. H. J., 47th Battalion, D.C.M. and Italian Bronze Medal for Valour.
- Harper, No. 5109, Private R. H., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Hack, No. 1786, Sergeant A. E., 26th Battalion, D.C.M.

- Hay, No. 3262, Private A. S. L., congratulated by Corps Commander for gallantry in attempting to save man from drowning.
- Jarman, No. 1838, Private W. L., 51st Battalion, M.M.
- Kilby, No. 13378, Bombardier R. J., A.F.A., C. de G. Belge.
- Lane, No. 1879, Private B. G., 40th Battalion, M.M.
- Lade, No. 5131, Corporal C. A., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Lindley, No. 2911, Private T. M., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Laird, No. 5132, Private W. M., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- McIntosh, No. 883, Driver C., 40th Battalion, M.M.
- McDougall, No. 4061, Sergeant S. R., 40th Battalion, V.C. and M.M.
- Morrison, No. 2486, Corporal E. C., 52nd Battalion, Bar to D.C.M.
- McRoberts, No. 525, Sergeant W., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Marshall, No. 1819, Sergeant H., 26th Battalion, M.M.
- Parsissons, No. 92, Private G., 40th Battalion, highly commended for courage displayed in capture of enemy post in April.
- Parkinson, No. 5326, Lance-Corporal W. T., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Rooney, No. 254, T.-Corporal A., 40th Battalion, M.S.M.
- Robertson, No. 1706, Driver J. A., 40th Battalion, M.M.
- Richards, No. 1964, Sergeant A. H., 40th Battalion, M.M.
- Ratchliffe, No. 915, Private R. J., 40th Battalion, highly commended for courage displayed in capture enemy post in April.
- Stevens, No. 266, C.S.M. E. W., 40th Battalion, C. de G. Belge.
- Smith, No. 2146, Sergeant H. J., 40th Battalion, Bar to M.M.
- Tang, No. 2153, Private E. O., 40th Battalion, M.M.
- Verrell, No. 2672, Corporal R., 52nd Battalion, M.M.
- Wilson, No. 26, Sergeant J. R., 40th Battalion, M.S.M.
- Whitney, No. 2158, Sergeant A. J., 40th Battalion, M.S.M.
- Whitmore, No. 3182, Corporal W. L., 52nd Battalion, D.C.M.
- Whitfield, No. 5786, Private D., 51st Battalion, M.M.
- Walkins, No. 2753, Sergeant T. J., 15th Battalion, M.M.

Macquarie Island.—At the end of January last I addressed a dispatch to you with reference to the position of this island. Sir Douglas Mawson, when in London, spoke to me about the destruction of animal life on this Island; more particularly he referred to the attacks on seals, penguins, &c., by the New Zealand people. He considered that there was a very good chance of them being exterminated. He informed me that he had spoken to the Governor-General, who had promised to bring the matter before his Government. He had pointed out to me that, as the island belonged to Tasmania, possibly you would look into the matter. He stated that the Tasmanian Government only obtained a nominal rent for the island at the present time, and suggested that we should in some way combine with the Commonwealth Government, who have a wireless station there, to protect our interests, and see that the animal life was not destroyed, and should have a chance of increasing. He was of opinion that we would soon use up a certain proportion of the seals and penguins, &c., and that it might be done under the control of the Government, who would obtain much greater profit than is obtained by leasing the island. Further

†Mentioned in Commander-in-Chief's dispatches.

*Highly commended by Divisional Commander for courage displayed in capture of enemy post.

he was of opinion that by having films taken of the animal life of Macquarie Island a large sum of money could be made.

Navy Day.—With reference to the sum of £1600 that you forwarded to be handed to the Admiralty, I communicated with the Admiralty authorities, who thought that it would be better for me to send the money direct to the Mine Sweepers' Fund, the Ladies' Emergency Committee of the Navy League, and to the High Commissioner for Australia, each to receive £533 6s. 8d. This was done, and I received letters of thanks from these recipients. Mr. Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, distributed the money as asked amongst the Australian ships in the following proportion:—

£	s.	d.	
230	0	0	for H.M.A.S. "Australia."
95	0	0	" "Melbourne."
95	0	0	" "Sydney."
20	0	0	" "Parramatta."
19	6	8	" "Swan."
18	10	0	" "Huon."
18	10	0	" "Warrego."
18	10	0	" "Yarra."
18	10	0	" "Torrens."

The commanding officers of the abovenamed ships were informed that the gift was from the generous citizens of Hobart. The above distribution was assessed in accordance with the complements of H.M.A. ships.

Tasmanian News.—For some years we were supplied with notes on Tasmania every week, but since the retirement of Mr. W. Horne these memoranda have ceased to come forward. They were found to be extremely useful, and I was able to get them published in a number of papers. I shall be glad if you can make arrangements with some journalist to supply these notes again.

Photo. Blocks.—The photo. blocks you promised have not arrived, and it would appear that they must have been sunk. I hope you will be able to get together a number of useful blocks, illustrating articles on Tasmania, which I supply to papers here from time to time.

China Clay.—I received the following report from Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, on the specimen of china clay forwarded from Tasmania:—

"The sample consisted of a greyish-white, somewhat plastic fire-clay, containing a considerable amount of sandy impurity, and showing some yellowish-brown discolourations due to ferruginous impurity. The sandy matter present included an appreciable quantity of small black grains, probably consisting of ilmenite.

"The crude material on washing yielded 64·2 per cent. of a product having the following composition:—

		Per cent.
Alumina	Al ₂ O ₃	37·78
Silica	SiO ₂	44·11
Ferrous oxide	FeO	0·88
Titanium dioxide	TiO ₂	0·72
Lime	CaO	0·13
Magnesia	MgO	0·34
Potash	K ₂ O	0·14
Soda	Na ₂ O	0·29
Loss on ignition	—	15·18

"The washed clay when fired is of a good white colour, and could be utilised in the manufacture of porcelain or pottery. For pottery-making the washed clay is sufficiently plastic to be moulded with the 'joly' and 'jigger' machine, but as it does not 'frit' at a temperature of 1410°C. it would probably be necessary to add a more fusible material, in order to lower the 'fritting' temperature.

"The washed clay is of suitable texture for use as a filler in the manufacture of paper, but its colour is rather inferior for this purpose.

"In view of the fact that this clay is rather of the nature of a fireclay than a true kaolin, the crude

material was examined at the Imperial Institute to determine its suitability for the manufacture of refractory bricks. In order to reduce the plasticity and shrinkage of the clay, it was mixed with about half its weight of 'grog' (the crude clay burnt at 900°C.), and the bricks made from the mixture were burnt in a furnace at 149°C. The bricks thus prepared were of high grade refractory character, and did not begin to soften at a temperature of 1670°C. The quantity of the material available was insufficient for conclusive trials as regards the crushing strength and contraction of the bricks."

On receipt of this report I wrote to the Imperial Institute, asking whether this clay would be suitable for the manufacture of high-grade refractory bricks, and received a reply stating that the quantity available was insufficient for complete trials, but the trials made indicated that the crude clay would be suitable for the manufacture of high-grade refractory bricks. The possibility of utilising the clay for this purpose in Australia, they added, would depend in the first instance on the quantity available, and the price at which it can be placed on the market. They suggested that information should be obtained on this point, and that if commercial developments seem possible, a sample of about 56 lbs. should be forwarded to the Institute for further trials.

Dried Turnips and Dried Potatoes.—I regret that I received from the Director of Army Contracts a letter stating that these were not required for the troops, and that when the present stocks, which are large, are exhausted, it is not proposed to issue further quantities of dried vegetables as part of the ration.

Leather.—The High Commissioner and the Agents-General have after discussion brought before the Secretary of State for the Colonies the fact that large stocks of leather have been accumulating in Australia, and have asked that licences should be issued for their importation into this country. We are now informed that import licences will be issued by the Department of Import Restrictions on receipt of particulars as to the number of bales and the name of the vessel by which they are being shipped. I understand that instructions have been given to the shipping committee in Australia to say that this Government prefers hides to leather, and that leather is only to come forward if its shipment is not likely to interfere with the shipment of hides. From this I gather that whilst meat and wheat are still to have pride of place as cargo, hides and leather can only be used to fill up vacant space; where hides are obtainable, and they can be carried without danger to the other cargo, they are to have the preference over leather.

Contribution for Belgian Relief from Northern Tasmania.—When the United States Government took over the responsibility of dealing with this fund, the Burnie people were good enough to allow the money they had sent over to be applied to a fund for Tasmanian soldiers in connection with this office, but the Mayor of Launceston desired the return of the money forwarded from Launceston, and this was accordingly done.

Certificates of Competency for Master, Mates, or Engineers.—As a result of correspondence with the Board of Trade, I am pleased to say that they would be glad to send to the Tasmanian Government periodically new sets of papers, if desired, but they would be glad to receive specimen sets of worked papers as done by candidates for certificates of competency, in accordance with the request contained in their letter of the 29th March, 1916, and earlier correspondence.

The Execution of Documents by Members of the Australian Imperial Force.—Brigadier-General T. Griffiths, Commandant of the Administrative Headquarters in London, represents that difficulties exist in connection with the execution of documents by members of the Force and required for use in Tasmania. I understand that in Victoria an Act has been passed which makes provision for the execution of such documents by members of the Force on this side being acceptable in Australia. I trust that your Government will see the advantage of passing a similar Act to the one

passed in Victoria. It is well that such matters should be made as simple as possible. Under our Act such documents as powers of attorney, land transfers, &c., should be made possible to be executed by members on active service in France, and as the Real Property Acts of our State provide that such documents should, when the parties executing the same are resident in any foreign place, be signed by the British Consular Officer resident in such place, it is impossible for our soldiers to comply with the law. I note that in Western Australia, as well as in Victoria, the difficulties have been to a great extent overcome by the passing of an Act facilitating the execution of instruments and powers of attorney by persons on service during the present War.

Zeehan Smelters.—All documents in connection with the transfer from the Deutsche Bank and the Liquidator of the Tasmanian Company were forwarded to you care of Mr. Swinson, our solicitor, and I have the acknowledgment of their having been received.

Prospects of Trade in Tasmanian Produce.—I have received from the Colonial Office some particulars about the importation of fruit into the Argentine. The Secretary of State for the Colonies advises that the Argentine market consumes annually a large quantity of fruit, a large proportion of which has to be imported. The Republic produces peaches, grapes, apricots, plums, and oranges in large quantities and of fairly good quality. Only a few apples are grown locally, and they are for the most part hard, rusty, and tasteless. Generally speaking, the bulk of the fruit is brought into the order of some of the larger import merchants. The resident agent of the shipper commences to call upon the importers in July or August. Quantities and prices are asked for by cable, and when these have been agreed upon, the importer signs the order. The shipper now embarks the fruit, and attaches a sight draft to the bill of lading, which is forwarded to Buenos Aires through a bank. The draft is presented to the importer for payment, and he obtains possession of the documents, while the bank remits the amount of the collection to the shipper. The amount of the agents' commission, usually 5 per cent., is credited to his commission account with the shipper.

Before a shipper can hope to obtain orders for shipment, it is necessary that his fruit, packing, and marking, should be made known to the trade. This can best be done by sending comparatively small lots for a few consecutive years to be sold on consignment. The importing firms can usually take a few cases more than those they have ordered, and the broker will certainly offer them the fruit. A certain amount of curiosity is always shown in the arrival of fruit from an unknown shipper, and for this reason particular care should be taken to ensure that these small consignments should arrive in perfect condition. According to the Commissioner, the prospects of doing business are good, but one faulty shipment will practically put an end to the business.

This market demands a large red apple, running from 70 to 150 to the case. "Delicious" may be said to be the favourite variety, other good sellers being Spitzenburgs, Johnathans, Rome Beauty, Mackintosh Red, Winter Banana, Wine saps, and in fact any well-coloured red fruit. Grimes Golden will not sell, and a fine eating apple, such as the Newton Pippin, will fetch a smaller price than an inferior but more showy variety. There is a large sale for well-coloured Ben Davis in barrels, but this fruit should never be boxed for this market.

Each apple should be wrapped in paper, and shipped in cases only, with the exception mentioned. Many of the Pacific shippers have adopted a brand, and enclose in each case a large showy label bearing the brand, and in this way their products have become known to the retail trade.

All fruit should be shipped in cold storage.

Briefly summarised, the requirements are:—

(1) A commission agent to successfully market consignment shipments until such time as the fruit becomes known to the trade.

(2) An agent on the spot, capable of selling the fruit from catalogues, or on its reputation, to importers financially sound enough to pay cash for the documents in the face of a falling market, should such be necessary.

(3) An exporter willing to produce the right variety of fruit, and to grade, wrap, pack, and ship it in a manner that will ensure its arrival here in a pleasant-looking condition.

(4) An importer with sufficient confidence in the ability of the shipper to enable him to buy in quantities from catalogues or description on cash against documents' terms, and the banks recommended are:—

The Anglo-South American Bank Ltd.
The British Bank of South America Ltd.
The London and River Plate Bank Ltd.
The London and Brazilian Bank Ltd.

I believe before the War Messrs. Henry Jones and Co. Ltd. had a good deal of experience with this market.

Emigration.—I regret to say that the Shipping Controller has increased the rates of passages to Tasmania to about double what they were in pre-War days, so that I presume you will have to reconsider the amount of assistance you will give for nominated passengers. I would again impress upon you the desirability of supplying me with a short statement, showing the opportunities for the settlement of ex-service men in Tasmania. The printing of such a pamphlet might be more economically carried out in this country should you decide to send me the information, and I shall be glad to have them printed here. Such a pamphlet should include a statement not only giving particulars of land settlement, but also the terms on which assistance is granted. As a result of the Royal Commission on Land Settlement, presided over by Lord Tennyson, and of which I was a member, the Government have introduced an Emigration Bill. It provides that no one shall take passages for emigrants unless they are approved passenger brokers. This Bill provides for the constitution of a Central Authority, and although it is the intention of the Government to appoint such a Central Authority on the lines recommended by the Commission, the Bill does not absolutely provide for their appointment on those lines. The Central Authority would control emigration within the Empire, would inspect emigration literature submitted to the people and they would also license passenger brokers, and no one would be allowed to book passages unless they were so licensed. I have, on behalf of myself and colleagues, conducted a lengthy correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking that the High Commissioners and Agents-General should be exempt from the responsibility of taking out licences, but have so far been unable to convince Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that it would be necessary to amend the Bill. As a matter of fact, he points out that we are already liable under the "Merchant Shipping Acts of 1894 and 1906" for not taking out passage brokers' licences. He adds—"I think you may safely assume that the new authority would be most reluctant to intervene in the emigration work of the High Commissioners or Agents-General, and would only do so in very exceptional circumstances, e.g., if, after the War, on account of the problem of manpower in the United Kingdom, it should be deemed imperative to discourage active emigration propaganda. In such circumstances it might be necessary to make representations to the High Commissioners and Agents-General, which would no doubt meet with an equally friendly response to that given to the representations made in the past." It would appear from this that the Government will have in their mind the fear of a shortage of men owing to the War, and they may have to discourage emigration. Personally, I do not think they have any grounds for such fear, as when it is recognised that at least one million men who would have emigrated in the ordinary course to the Colonies have been saved to the United Kingdom through emigration being

stopped during the War, and also that there are some hundreds of thousands of Belgians in this country, many of whom will not return to Belgium, and that there are millions of women who have taken up work formerly performed by men, and which they can well do, many of them will no doubt be anxious to remain in their new employment. It should be quite clear that there is not likely to be a shortage of labour in spite of the fact that so many have given their lives for the country, unless indeed there is an enormous increase in the number of industries of the country. The objection of the High Commissioners and Agents-General is, owing to the fact that holding high positions as representatives of Dominions and States Governments within the Empire, they should not be called upon to take out the same licences as passage brokers who conduct a business for financial gain. I think it is likely that we will have to carry this question further by a deputation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Personally, I am of opinion that there will be a large number of men desirous of going to Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, men who, having lived an outdoor life, will not desire to return to sedentary occupations.

In May last I received a letter from Mr. Douglas Spencer, of the Artists' Regimental Association, together with a proposed prospectus they were about to issue. This association has trained some thousands of officers, and they are a very keen lot of men. They fully anticipate that a large number of their officers will desire to go to some of the Dominions after the War, and they propose to raise capital to assist them in their endeavour to get blocks of land placed at their disposal for the purpose of settlement, and have already obtained land in Rhodesia for this purpose. Mr. Spencer is well known to me, as he was engaged by Messrs Boving and Co. before the War, and I have always found him a reliable and excellent business man, so that I feel satisfied that any co-operative land settlement scheme organised by him will, if supported by the men selected, be successful. If you can, therefore, on some terms, allow his association a fair-sized block of land, I feel sure it will be used to the best interests of Tasmania.

During the term under review Sir Frederick Young, Agent-General for South Australia, has retired, and his place has been taken by the Hon. E. Lucas.

The King has been pleased to approve of the Companionship of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George being conferred upon the Hon. William Bispham Propsting, Attorney-General and Minister of Railways of the State of Tasmania, and on the Hon. Tetley Gant, President of the Legislative Council of Tasmania.

The Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C., the Prime Minister of Australia, and Mr. Cook, Minister of the Australian Navy, have arrived, and are now taking part in the Imperial War Cabinet. They have been entertained at several functions, including those conducted by the Australian and New Zealand Club, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the British Empire League.

G.M.C. Syndicate.—Mr. James Gitsham, managing director of this company, has sailed for Tasmania for the purpose of establishing works in Launceston for the manufacture of whitelead paint. I trust he will be able to obtain the necessary plant and electrodes in Australia, as it is almost impossible to obtain plant in this country at the present time.

King's Bounty.—I have received from the Colonial Office the sum of £3 to be paid to Mrs. A. H. Martin, of Mole Creek, in respect of the birth of triplets.

Government's Surplus Stores.—I have received a communication from the Surplus Government Property Advisory Council, stating that a large amount of surplus stores and other property requirements of Government Departments will be for sale at the close of the War. The list that I have supplied you with is a bare outline of these stocks, and the Council hope that it will be sufficient to give you an opportunity of considering what description of stores, &c., you may desire to acquire.

In April last, at your request, I paid £250 to each of the following funds:—(1) Relief of Belgian Prisoners

of War in Germany; (2) Asiles des Soldats Invalides Belges; and (3) Cardinal Mercier's Relief Fund. I also paid £19 1s. 9d. to the Lord Mayor of London for the fund for the assistance of the Armenian people.

Lectureship at the Tasmanian University.—After a conference with Mr. Mansbridge, who at one time visited Tasmania as Secretary to the Workers' League, we selected for recommendation to the Senate Mr. B. H. Molesworth, but before receiving your cablegram announcing his appointment he had left this country for Australia, his home being in Queensland. However, as I had arranged with him to telegraph his appointment to San Francisco, I cabled asking him to communicate direct with Tasmania, which I trust he has done.

Refuse Destructor.—At your request I forwarded to you a communication I received from Messrs. Meldrums Limited, containing a quotation for one two-cell refuse destructor, complete, excluding buildings similar to the Annandale installation near Sydney. I trust that this information will be made available to any municipality requiring such a plant.

Jam Contracts.—The amount received from the War Office on account of shipments of jam supplied by Tasmanian manufacturers was £27,796, making a total for the financial year of £165,331. As you are aware, no further contracts have been placed with the Australian firms through the States Agents-General, but an order for twelve million tins was allotted through the Governor-General. In addition to this, orders for thirty-eight million tins were placed for the United States Government. I understand that a good proportion of these orders were being made in Tasmanian factories.

Hydro-Electric Department.—In my last report I had to lay some stress on the difficulties which had been met with in the carrying out of the contracts which had been entered into by this Department. Matters in this respect have shown no improvement during the last six months, as will be seen by the remarks which I have to make in connection with the various classes of material under construction for Tasmania in this country and in America.

The most serious event has been the stoppage of shipment from New York of material under Contract No. 24. Four high-tension transformers and part of Contract No. 20, manufactured by the American branch of the Westinghouse Company, were ready for shipment as long ago as last October, and the position to-day, owing to a series of obstructions, is that the transformers are only now being shipped; it is, however, impossible to obtain definite information from the Commonwealth Office.

The granting of an export licence by the United States Government was the first difficulty after the delays of manufacture. Then in January there began a succession of efforts on my part (and on the part of the Hydro-Electric Department as well) to obtain from the Commonwealth authorities permission to ship the goods on a Commonwealth vessel. For some reason which I have not yet been able to discover, although I am not without hope of learning something more about it, all the efforts made at this end proved, until lately, quite abortive. There would seem to have been, and I am inclined to think there still exists, a complete lack of co-operation or system in the relations between the Commonwealth Government, with its headquarters in Melbourne, and the High Commissioner's Office in London on the question of control in the shipment of goods from New York in Commonwealth ships. However, this may be, it has taken nearly six months of persistent effort to find a channel in the Commonwealth system along which might travel, *via* London to New York, the permission, never withheld by the authorities in Melbourne, for our goods to be shipped in a Commonwealth ship. It has indeed at times seemed to me that at some unknown point in the channel there must have been some deliberate block to prevent the carriage of the goods. I shall return to this matter in a dispatch written for the purpose, but here I may say that I repeatedly cabled asking that the High Commissioner be authorised to arrange for these shipments, and each of these cables was forwarded after interviewing the

Australian authorities in London, and being told that they had no such authority. In the end it would appear that the Melbourne people took it upon themselves to cable to the Embassy in America instead of doing as they were asked to do, viz., authorise the High Commissioner here, who knew who to communicate with in New York.

Contract No. 20, New Town Substation Extension.—The situation in connection with this contract is that the portion of the material which has been manufactured by the Westinghouse Company in this country is now ready for shipment, and it is hoped that it will be put on board a steamer leaving direct for Hobart in a short time. The balance of this contract is included in the material about which there has been so much delay in New York, and referred to in the previous paragraph.

Contracts Nos. 18 and 21.—The material supplied under these contracts by the General Electric Company of New York was shipped late in 1917, and was due to arrive in Tasmania early in 1918. The work at this end in connection with the contracts is now closed.

Contract No. 23A.—I am glad to be able to state that the Pelton wheel and fitting being manufactured by Messrs. Boving and Company Ltd. are now practically ready for shipment. Application has already been made to the War Trade Department for an export licence, and it is hoped that the turbine plant will be got away in a direct steamer to Hobart, including a portion of the set made in Sweden.

In March last, as a result of preliminary negotiations, an arrangement was entered into with Messrs. Boving and Co. for the supply of a second Pelton wheel and fittings. A priority certificate, Class B, was granted for this by the Ministry of Munitions. This would not have been of much use during the duration of the War, and possibly for some time afterwards, and efforts were therefore made to bring home to the Priority Branch a better appreciation of the importance of the material to the Tasmanian Government. In this I had the assistance of the High Commissioner and Mr. W. S. Robinson, and in May I was able to report to you that a P5 certificate had been granted. The formal contract for the undertaking will be completed with the firm in question on the arrival from Tasmania of certain information as to details. The firm in the meantime has promised to push ahead vigorously with the manufacture of the set.

An unfortunate impasse has occurred in connection with the shipment from America of 200 suspension insulator chains manufactured by Messrs. R. Thomas and Sons' Company, of Ohio. These were completed towards the end of 1917, but difficulty arose in obtaining an export licence from the United States. On receiving notification of this trouble from Mr. J. W. Gladstone, the European agent of the firm, I took the matter up with the Director of Commercial Services, Shipping Controller's Office, London, and the Ministry of Shipping was good enough to help in the matter by sending instructions to Sir Connop Guthrie in New York to render the necessary assistance. This step was effective as far as it went, but a further stoppage then occurred by the refusal of the United States Government to allow railway transport to be granted until such time as freight from New York to Australia was arranged for. It will be remembered that at that time the American Government was menaced by an enormous congestion of goods of every description in New York without any prospect of the possibility of providing tonnage, in view of the necessity for ships to be allocated to transport service for food and men between the States and Europe. With a view to facilitating shipment from New York I cabled to Tasmania in May urging that authority should be sought from the Commonwealth Government to allow shipment to be made in a Commonwealth steamer, as in the case of the transformers mentioned above.

I must add that in the meantime the manufacturing firm takes great exception to the delay in the completion of the transactions, as they naturally object to being out of their money for so long a period. The position, however, is one brought about entirely by

force majeure, and it is at least as unsatisfactory to the buyer as to the manufacturer. I have dealt at some length with this case because it affords an illustration of the innumerable difficulties which face those doing business under War conditions. The Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Hydro-Electric Department has been most anxious to obtain pipes for a new pipe-line to safeguard his supply of power, and during the last six months further efforts have been made, unfortunately without any success whatever, to obtain the consent of the Ministry of Munitions to the use of steel for the purpose. It was hoped that the reduction by the Hydro-Electric Department of the amount of steel required to about 400 tons would have some influence on the question. I took the matter up personally with Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he was good enough to bring the matter before Mr. Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions. In January I received a letter from Mr. Long telling me that Mr. Churchill had given it his careful consideration, but in view of War demands he could not see his way to spare the steel required. A proposal was then made to obtain steel sheets in America, and to ship them to and weld them in this country, but refusal in this also came from the Ministry of Munitions. I may add that the Imperial Government recently informed the Commonwealth Government that the use of steel for the pipes might be granted, but in that event the metal would have to be taken from the allocation of steel made to the Commonwealth Government by the Admiralty. It is hardly necessary to state that the Commonwealth Government were not prepared to do this. The whole question I prefer to regard as being in abeyance rather than as absolutely hopeless. I have spoken to the Right Honourable Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister for Australia, and he has promised to use his influence to obtain us this certificate for the pipes.

Several new contracts have been entered into during the last six months, but these call for no comment at present. I propose in a separate dispatch to deal with the question of contracts generally, more especially those placed in America. The difficulties in the way of supplying the requirements of a State Government, and the means of providing machinery to deal with these, require careful consideration. The details therefore, would be better set forth in a dispatch particular to the case. It will suffice here to emphasise the fact that the transport question in connection with America, both by land and sea, by railway and by ship, is a reproduction of the present state of affairs in the United Kingdom. To export an article when it is manufactured, and lying ready for shipment at the factory, nowadays requires a skilled hand and a happy combination of circumstance and arrangement to achieve success.

Although it is not impossible to obtain priority certificates of any value during the War, with a view to facilitating the manufacture of the electric plant, I would advise that Mr. Butters be instructed to get out plans for all the machinery he will require in the near future, and possibly by placing orders and applying for the priority certificates it would at least give us some advantage at the close of the War. Mr. Lee Murray, our engineer, is strongly in favour of this proposal.

Government Railway Department.—There is not much that calls for comment in this report concerning orders or indents received from the Commissioner of Railways for the supply of material required by his Department. The influence of War conditions affecting the manufacture of iron and steel material continues to make itself felt. Broadly speaking, it may be stated that the delays in manufacture and in obtaining freight have been the chief factors militating against the fulfilment of orders. It has been possible in most instances to obtain priority certificates for the manufacture of goods by representing them as urgently required for maintenance and repairs. It will be remembered that those items in C.R.O. No. 37 which included iron and steel for their manufacture were withdrawn, and it was only on receipt of cable order in March last for super-

heater elements that the similar item in C.R.O. No. 37 was taken in hand, and included with an order which was successfully placed in April of this year. One of the items in C.R.O. No. 37 was material for railway carriage electric lighting, and the Priority Branch in granting a certificate for this refused a permit for three of the chief articles which required lead and teak in their manufacture. An effort is now being made to induce the Priority Branch to take a more favourable view of the situation.

Only a few items in C.R.O. No. 38 require steel, and orders for these were successfully placed last year, but it may be of interest to note, as illustrating one of the difficulties of the present state of affairs, that the manufacture of certain cast steel tyres included in this order is being carried out by three firms, one making the centres, another the axles, and the third the tyres. Thus it comes about that the completion of this one order depends upon the progress and the ability to carry out its part of each of three companies, any one of which may have its whole organisation thrown out of gear by a sudden call of the Imperial Government for War work of an urgent nature. With regard to this particular order for tyres, not a large one, it is hoped that they will be shipped at an early date. I should mention that none of the samples or plans mentioned in C.R.O. Nos. 37 and 38 have yet arrived in England. I am forwarding with this report a list showing the material now on order in this country.

Soldiers' Remittances.—In my last half-yearly report I drew attention to the large increase there had been in the volume of work connected with the remittances forwarded from Tasmania for Tasmanian soldiers in the Australian Imperial Force, and again I have to report a further increase, both in the number of cases dealt with and in the amount of money remitted. During the last six months 1088 remittances have been received for distribution. These represent in money £13,137, compared with 644 remittances and £7171 for the period July to December, 1917. This increase has naturally called for an extension in the amount of clerical work required to keep the accounts connected with the remittances, which indeed resemble so many banking accounts, and at one time it became necessary to obtain extra clerical assistance, temporarily, when there were many Tasmanian soldiers in the country. That occurred before the great German attack in March. Since that time the work has been of a steadier nature. There can be no question but that the system as now carried on is much appreciated by the soldiers, and those of them who receive their remittances at this office (and there are many of these) seem glad to find a spot in London where they are brought into association for a time with their own country.

A simple calculation with the figures given above will show that the average remittance for the later period shows an increase of nearly £1, and it is a moot point whether this may not be taken as some proof of the lower value of money brought about by the greatly increased cost of all commodities in this country. The soldier finds that the money he requires for his pocket-money and for his amusements does not go so far now as at an earlier period.

Cases have arisen in which remittances have been received for soldiers who, at about the time of their receipt in London had been killed in action. Such a remittance has been credited to him in his paybook; it has become a part of the soldier's estate, and any adjustment can only be made by the Ministry of Defence in Melbourne. On the other hand, if a remittance has been handed over by me to the Chief Paymaster, to be credited in the soldier's paybook, and the transaction has not been completed, the Chief Paymaster is willing to refund the money to me, in which case an adjustment can be made in Tasmania.

Finance.—During the financial year the following Colonial Loan Issues have been made:—

September 13, 1917.—Commonwealth of Australia £4,500,000 5½ per cent. debentures. Issue price, £100. Redeemable 1927.

December 7, 1917.—New South Wales £3,000,000 5¾ per cent. debentures. Issue price, £99 10s. Redeemable 1925-1935.

February 6, 1918.—New South Wales £12,648,477 5 per cent. conversion loan, redeemable 1922-1932, for 3½ per cent. inscribed stock maturing last September.

The receipts for the Public Account, including the collections on account of jam contracts, viz., £165,331; £12,478 in respect of repayments for pensions, &c., paid in the State; £110,141 received from the Commonwealth Government on account of loans; £363,000 in drafts, &c., from Tasmania, and transfers from the deposit account—amounted to £887,882, and the payments on account of jam contracts, Hydro-Electric, Railway, and other Departments, transfers to deposit account, &c., amounted to £886,918. The number of letters sent out was 7834, and dispatches to the Government, during the period under review, 391.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN McCALL,
Agent-General

The Honourable the Premier,
Hobart, Tasmania.





1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

GAOLS, HOBART AND LAUNCESTON:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£5 14s.]

GAOLS, HOBART AND LAUNCESTON: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Sheriff's Office, Hobart.
16th September, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report, with statistical tables, for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

The statistical tables which it has been customary to include with this report have, for reasons of economy, been omitted upon this occasion. The tables have, however, been prepared as usual, and will be retained in the office for purposes of record.

During the year the total admissions were 285, as against 347 for the previous year. Of these, 128 males and 28 females were admitted to the Hobart Gaol, 118 males and 12 females to the Launceston Gaol, and 4 males served their sentences in the country gaols. Of those received in the Launceston Gaol, 29 males and 4 females were transferred to serve their sentences in the Hobart Gaol.

The number of individuals received during the year shows a decrease of 30 as compared with the previous year, being 220, as against 250. Of these, 1 was received seven times, 2 five times, 2 four times, 7 three times, 31 twice, and the remaining 177 once. The number of persons confined in the gaols upon the last day of the financial year was 41, of whom 38 males and 1 female were confined in the Hobart Gaol, and 1 male and 1 female in the Launceston Gaol; there were none in the country gaols. Upon the same date last year the number was 45.

The daily average number of prisoners was 48.59, as against 55 for last year, or 1 prisoner to every 4194 of the general population. Last year there was 1 prisoner to every 3635 of the general population.

The total expenditure for the maintenance and control of the gaols for the year under review was £6280 11s. 5d.; the total expenditure for the previous year was £6696 0s. 11d. There is thus a decrease in the present year's expenditure of £418 9s. 6d. The total decrease in the annual expenditure from that of two years ago, when the work of concentration was commenced, is £898 17s. 4d.; and but for the fact that items amounting to upwards of £300 in connection with the completion of the alterations to the two gaols were

made a charge against "contingencies," the annual saving would have amounted to nearly £1200.

The savings effected up to the end of the last financial year have very nearly paid for the cost incurred in carrying out the work of concentration in both gaols, and if conditions during next year continue as at present, upon its completion the whole cost of the alterations will have been more than covered by the savings effected in the upkeep of the institutions, rendered possible as a result of the work. The cash earnings of prisoners show a substantial increase upon those of last year, being £2038 1s. 7d., as against £1281 17s. 4d. The value of the work done for other departments also shows a small increase, being £302 17s., as compared with £291 14s. 2d. for last year. If the cash receipts for the work done by prisoners, after deducting the cost of the material used in the manufacture of the finished work, are deducted from the gross expenditure upon the gaols, then the net cost to the taxpayer is reduced to £4242 9s. 10d. The net cost for last year was £5419 3s. 9d. If the value of the work done for other departments is also deducted, the net cost is further reduced to £3939 12s. 10d. Notwithstanding the savings that have been effected during the year (the annual expenditure having dropped from £7179 8s. 9d. to £6280 11s. 5d. since the work of concentration was commenced two years ago), in consequence of the low daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year under review, the gross cost per head is very high, being £125 19s. for Hobart, and £167 12s. 11d. for Launceston. If, however, the value of the cash earnings of prisoners and the value of the work done for other departments are deducted the average cost per head is reduced to £73 17s. 6d. for Hobart and to £164 15s. 1d. for Launceston. The net average cost per head for both gaols was £81 1s. 3d.

The cash received for the work done in the workshops during the year, together with the debts due on the 30th of June last and the value of the material on hand, amounted to £4456 2s. 2d. The amount received under the same heading last year was £3605 12s. 4d. The net profit upon the year's transactions amounted to £2038 1s. 7d.

In my last report I stated that the concentration of the prisoners in the northern wing of the Hobart Gaol made it possible to reduce the staff by five warders, and that as vacancies occurred in the staff those up to that number would not be filled. This reduction was made during the year without imposing additional duties on the reduced staff or in any way affecting the efficiency of the supervision of the establishment. The remodelling of the old Watchhouse buildings at Launceston to enable them to be used as a gaol was completed towards the end of 1917, and there, too, the staff has been reduced by 1 male and 1 female warder.

Mr. O. E. Hedberg, who had been Acting-Superintendent of the Hobart Gaol since 1st December, 1916, was confirmed in his appointment as Superintendent as from the 1st July, 1917; and Mr. C. L. Willes was appointed Warder-in-Charge of the Launceston Gaol as from the 1st November, 1917. Various other changes have taken place in the staff of the Hobart Gaol: 1 second-class warder was granted extended leave of absence to enable him to join the A.I.F. for service abroad; 1 second-class warder was transferred to another institution; 1 second-class warder resigned, and 1 third-class warder was transferred to the Launceston Gaol. One third-class warder who had been granted extended leave during the previous year to enable him to enlist returned to duty, and was promoted to the second class.

Eight men have been released on parole during the year, two of whom have not yet completed their period of probation. Since the passing of the Act 74 men and 2 women have been released under its provisions, and of those 76 individuals, 2 only have been again convicted and received a further sentence.

Religious services have been held regularly in both the gaols by representatives of the various denominations, and in addition to these services the Rev. H. B. Atkinson held services at the Hobart Gaol on Christmas Day and on Anzac Day.

The Visiting Justices of both gaols have inspected the institutions on several occasions during the year and dealt with any complaints by, or charges against, prisoners requiring their attention.

The Honorary Dentists to the Hobart Gaol (Messrs. Sharp, Henley, and McChristie) have attended to the cases requiring their skill during the year, and I take this opportunity of tendering the thanks of the Department to these gentlemen for their valuable services.

The health of the prisoners in both gaols has been good. One case of mumps occurred in the Hobart Gaol, and 8 men and 1 woman were transferred to the General Hospital for treatment. One man was transferred to the Consumptive Home. All these patients were subsequently returned to the Gaol after having been successfully treated. A board of enquiry was appointed to enquire into the mental condition of a life prisoner in the Hobart Gaol who had attempted suicide, and recommended his transfer to the Mental Diseases Hospital. He was so transferred there under a Governor's warrant, and still remains in that institution.

The Superintendent of the Hobart Gaol reports as follows as to the vegetable garden of the institution:—"During the year additional ground in the House of Correction yard has been broken up and brought under cultivation, and considering the fact that it all had to be made, the results are very satisfactory. The garden has produced 3303 lb. of vegetables, effecting an approximate saving of £14 to the Gaol during the year. It has also enabled the prisoners to have a greater variety of vegetables, including cabbages and other greens, than they would otherwise have had. Apart from the monetary value of the garden, it has greatly improved the general appearance of the gaol entrance, and has also been the means of providing useful employment for well-behaved prisoners. The success of the garden must be considered highly satisfactory, and this result is mainly attributable to the constant supervision by the Deputy-Superintendent, who is to be commended for the attention he has given to the new gaol industry."

In conclusion, I desire to express by appreciation of the loyal support given me generally by the gaol staffs; mainly owing to their efforts the work of both gaols has gone on smoothly and efficiently during the year.

I have, &c.,

HECTOR ROSS, Sheriff.

The Honourable the Attorney-General.

SCHEDULE 1.

RETURN showing the Sentences of Prisoners in the Penal Establishments, Hobart and Launceston, during the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

Sentence.	In Gaol 30th June, 1917.				Received during the Year.				Total.				Discharged during the Year.				Remaining 30th June, 1918.			
	Hobart.		Launceston.		Hobart.		Launceston.		Hobart.		Launceston.		Hobart.		Launceston.		Hobart.		Launceston.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Life	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
10 years	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
5 "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
4 "	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
3 "	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
2½ "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2 "	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
1½ "	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1 "	3	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
9 months	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
6 "	2	1	...	...	16	1	7	...	18	2	7	...	13	1	6	...	5	1	1	...
4 "	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
3 "	5	1	1	...	24	3	12	1	29	4	13	1	23	4	13	1	6	...	...	...
83 days .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 " .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 months	2	...	1	...	5	2	4	...	7	2	5	...	6	2	5	...	1	...	...	...
1½ " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1 "	3	...	...	...	22	9	14	...	25	9	14	...	25	9	14	...	...	...	...	...
3 weeks .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
14 days .....	...	...	...	...	21	6	16	...	21	6	16	...	21	6	16	...	...	...	...	...
7 days and under .....	...	...	1	...	20	5	36	4	20	5	37	4	19	5	37	4	1	...	...	...
Indefinite .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Unconvicted	2	...	...	...	29	3	13	4	31	3	13	4	31	3	13	3	...	...	...	1
Totals... ..	39	3	3	...	157	32	113	12	196	35	116	12	158	34	115	11	38	1	1	1

SCHEDULE 2.

RETURN showing the Cost of, and Earnings in, the Penal Establishments, Hobart and Launceston, for the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

PLACE.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.		COST.			EARNINGS BY WORK.				AVERAGE COST PER HEAD.	
	In Confinement.	At Labour.	Salaries and Allowances.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.	Cash Payments and Value of Material on Hand.	Value of Work Performed for Other Departments.	For Ordinary Gaol Purposes.	TOTAL.	Gross.	Net, allowing for Cash received for Work performed for Other Departments, and Work of a permanent character, but not including Work for Gaol.
Hobart	44.74	44	£ s. d. 3961 10 8	£ s. d. 1673 11 10	£ s. d. 5635 2 6	£ s. d. 2033 3 9	£ s. d. 296 13 0	£ s. d. 2245 4 0	£ s. d. 4575 0 9	£ s. d. 125 19 0.6	£ s. d. 73 17 6.6
Launceston	3.85	2.57	257 18 4	387 10 7	645 8 11	4 17 10	6 4 0	78 5 6	89 7 4	167 12 11.5	164 15 1.3

RETURN showing the Expenditure for Salaries, &c., Provisions, Clothing and Stores, Fuel and Light, Repairs to Buildings, and other Miscellaneous Expenses at H.M. Gaols, Hobart and Launceston, for the Years 1916-17 and 1917-18.

H.M. GAOL, HOBART.

HEADING.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.		Expenditure under each Heading for the Year.		Annual Cost of Each Prisoner.		Proportional Cost for each Pound of Expenditure.	
	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Supervision (including Salaries, Temporary Warders' Wages, Uniforms, and Travelling Expenses of Acting-Superintendent in 1916-17)	50	44.74	4473 7 6	4169 4 6	89 9 4.2	93 3 9.2	0 14 10.4	0 14 9.7
Provisions	777 9 8	784 4 3	15 10 11.9	17 10 6.8	0 2 6.9	0 2 9.3
Clothing and Stores (including Medical Comforts)	281 8 11	271 10 11	5 12 6.9	6 1 4.8	0 0 11.2	0 0 11.6
Fuel and Light	221 12 5	245 14 9	4 8 7.8	5 9 10.3	0 0 8.8	0 0 10.4
Repairs to Buildings	104 2 3	90 3 0	2 1 7.8	2 0 3.7	0 0 4.3	0 0 3.8
Miscellaneous Expenses (including Stationery, Printing, Postages, Telegrams and Telephones)	157 3 0	74 5 1	3 2 10.3	1 13 1 8	0 0 6.4	0 0 3.2
Gross Expenditure	6015 3 9	5635 2 6	120 6 0.9	125 19 0.6	1 0 0	1 0 0
Less Deductions as under—								
Work done for other Departments	939 13 0	296 13 0	18 15 10.3	6 12 7.3	0 3 1.4	0 1 0.5
Profits of Gaol Industries	1281 17 4	2033 3 9	25 12 8.9	45 8 10.7	0 4 2.9	0 7 2.6
Total Deductions	2221 10 4	2829 16 9	44 8 7.3	52 1 6	0 7 4.3	0 8 3.1
Net Expenditure	£3793 13. 5	3305 5 9	75 17 5.6	73 17 6.6	0 12 7.7	0 11 8.9

H.M. GAOL, LAUNCESTON.

Supervision (including Salaries, Temporary Warders' Wages, Uniforms, and Travelling Expenses)	5	3.85	482 0 5	432 6 3	96 8 1	112 5 9.3	0 14 1.5	0 13 4.8
Provisions .....	...	...	45 12 1	37 10 1	9 2 5	9 14 9.9	0 1 4.4	0 1 1.8
Clothing and Stores (including Medical Comforts) .....	...	...	47 9 3	4 13 3	9 9 10.2	1 4 2.7	0 1 5	0 0 2.1
Fuel and Light .....	...	...	77 6 1	60 3 7	15 9 2.6	15 12 7.4	0 2 3	0 1 10.4
Repairs to Buildings .....	...	...	3 9 2	60 11 4	0 13 10	15 14 7.6	0 0 0.1	0 1 10.4
Miscellaneous Expenses (including Stationery, Printing, Postages, Telegrams, and Telephones) .....	...	...	28 0 2	50 4 5	5 15 0.4	13 0 10.6	0 0 10	0 1 6.5
Gross Expenditure .....	...	...	£683 17 2	645 8 11	136 15 5.2	167 12 11.5	1 0 0	1 0 0

NOTE.—The figures, after deducting the earnings of the Launceston Gaol, have not been worked out, as the total earnings are only £11 1s. 10d., which amount would make very little alteration to the averages.

SCHEDULE 4.

RETURN of Prisoners Received in, and Discharged from, the Penal Establishments, Hobart and Launceston, during the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

	HOBART.			LAUNCESTON.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Strength on the 30th June, 1917 :—						
Convicted	37	3	40	3	—	3
Unconvicted	2	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	39	3	42	3	—	3
Received during the year ended 30th June, 1918	156	32	188	113	12	125
Escaped from Prison and recaptured	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals, including strength at commencement of the year.....	196	35	231	116	12	128
Discharged during the year ended 30th June, 1918 :—						
By remission	29	3	32	3	—	3
By time	78	21	99	69	3	72
On parole	8	1	9	—	—	—
Transferred to other Institutions	2	1	3	1	1	2
Transferred to H.M. Gaol, Hobart	—	—	—	29	4	33
Fine and Costs paid	7	5	12	—	—	—
To Military Escort	3	—	3	—	—	—
Unconvicted	31	3	34	13	3	16
TOTALS	158	34	192	115	11	126
Strength on 30th June, 1918 :—						
Convicted	38	1	39	1	—	1
Unconvicted	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	38	1	39	1	1	2

SCHEDULE 5.

RETURN showing the Proportion of Prisoners to the Estimated Population since the Year 1894.

Year.	Estimated Population of Tasmania.	Increase.	Decrease.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Increase.	Decrease.	Proportion of Prisoners to Estimated Population.
1894.....	152,286	1405	...	173	...	35	1 to 880·27
1895.....	154,426	2140	...	131	...	42	1 to 1178·82
1896.....	157,702	3276	...	137	6	...	1 to 1151·11
1897.....	162,108	4406	...	117	...	20	1 to 1385·54
1898.....	166,559	4451	...	96	...	21	1 to 1734·99
1899.....	170,659	4100	...	103	7	...	1 to 1656·88
1900.....	172,775	2116	...	108	5	...	1 to 1599·77
1901.....	173,679	904	...	117	9	...	1 to 1484·44
1902.....	175,918	2239	...	96	...	21	1 to 1832·48
1903.....	177,547	1629	...	110	14	...	1 to 1614·97
1904-5.....	177,984	437	...	117	7	...	1 to 1521·23
1905-6.....	178,600	616	...	93	...	24	1 to 1920·43
1906-7.....	176,806	...	1794	89	...	4	1 to 1986·58
1907-8.....	180,395	3589	...	100	11	...	1 to 1803·95
1908-9.....	183,189	2794	...	91	...	9	1 to 2013·06
1909-10.....	185,386	2197	...	85	...	6	1 to 2181·01
1910-11.....	193,547	8161	...	74	...	11	1 to 2615·50
1911-12.....	193,479	...	68	64	...	10	1 to 3023
1912-13.....	194,521	1042	...	68	4	...	1 to 2860
1913-14.....	201,675	7154	...	60	...	8	1 to 3361
1914-15	201,416	...	259	67	...	1	1 to 3006
1915-16	201,025	...	391	58	...	6	1 to 3466
1916-17	199,925	...	1100	54	...	4	1 to 3702
1917-18	203,874	3949	...	49	...	5	1 to 4161

28,346
718

34
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R E P O R T

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND
SURVEYS

FOR

1917-18

BY

EDWARD A. COUNSEL

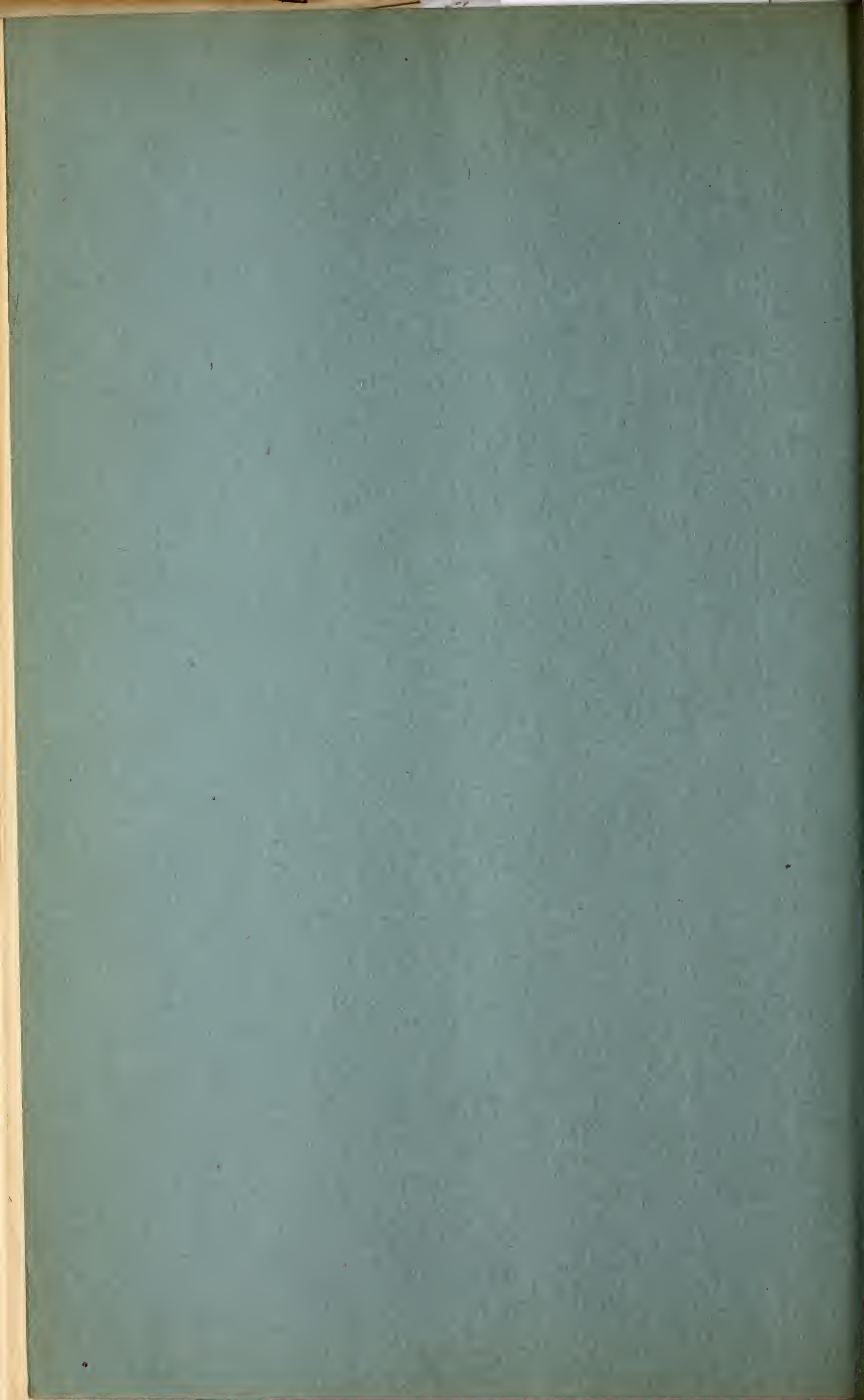
SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND SECRETARY FOR LANDS



Tasmania:

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

1918





1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

THE REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL
ON THE
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEYS
FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEYS: REPORT FOR YEAR 1917-18.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Hobart, 1st August, 1918.

RURAL LANDS SOLD.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to make a report to you on the working of the Department of Lands and Surveys for the year ended 30th June, 1918.

1. The total amount of revenue collected during the year from all sources was £79,900, and for the previous year £78,274—being an increase of £1626 on the collections of the preceding year. This is the more remarkable in view of the untoward circumstances connected with the great European war, which commenced on the 4th August, 1914, and is still being vigorously pursued.

2. The headings under which the total amount of revenue is made up are as follow (discarding shillings and pence for convenience sake):—

	1917-18		1916-17
	£		£
Sale of Crown lands—			
Selection	45,062	...	46,622
Auction	6143	...	7217
Private contract	1080	...	781
Residence areas	824	...	822
Mining areas	3166	...	3277
Interest on purchase (closer settlement)	166	...	162
Rent of Crown lands	8686	...	8763
Survey fees	5510	...	2737
Forestry branch	5251	...	3860
Other sources	1960	...	1956
Rent from Government property	2052	...	2077
	£79,900	...	£78,274

3. The total area of Crown lands sold during the year was 20,450 acres, made up as follows, viz.—6313 acres of first-class (including homestead areas specially provided for in "The Crown Lands Act" for working-men's homes), 5075 acres of second-class, and 9062 acres of third-class lands. The total area so disposed of during the previous year was 33,324 acres, being 10,392 acres of first-class, 13,420 acres of second-class, and 9062 acres of third-class land.

4. These figures show a considerable shrinkage in the transactions, which is, however, not to be at all wondered at, in view of the fact that the best settlement areas are withdrawn from selection, the effect of which will be more pronounced year by year, so long as the reservations are continued.

"RETURNED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACT, 1916."

5. The amount of purchase-money remitted by the Governor in Council under Section 11 of the "Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act," in which 26 discharged soldiers participated, was £1721 16s. 3d.; and £671 17s. 3d. has been remitted on lots held on credit purchase by 17 soldiers who were unfortunately killed at the Front, and who left relatives dependent on them. The total value of the remissions under this Act now amounts to £2977 15s. 6d., spread over 50 cases. This is a growing item, which must largely affect the territorial revenue in the future.

SOLDIERS' FREE SELECTIONS.

6. Thirty applications have been received from returned soldiers for free selections of Crown lands. The

surveys have been effected, and certificates of occupation issued, covering 1386 acres, in satisfaction of the claims of eight soldiers.

RENTS FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES.

7. The rents collected from Government properties not included in the rentals from Crown lands (being offices and buildings of various descriptions) amounted to £2052, as compared with £2077 for the previous year.

TOWN LANDS.

8. The number of town allotments sold by auction during the year 1917 was 63, which make the small total of 515 acres. The number sold during the year 1916 was 147, covering a total area of 479 acres. The consistent falling off which has occurred in the sale of town lands is due to the meagre demand for residence allotments in mining centres.

APPLICATIONS FOR SELECTION AND PURCHASE.

9. It is very satisfactory, in all the circumstances of the times, to be able to report an improvement in selection, as there can be no doubt that the rate at which permanent settlement on Crown land takes place in a new and expanding country is the safest indication of its substantial progress.

In regard to ordinary purchase applications, the number received during the year 1917-18 was 311, covering a total area of 24,848 acres, being an average of 80 acres. The number received during the year 1916-17 was 240, covering a total area of 15,112 acres, being an average of 133 acres in each lot. The number of applications received, and the average area, during the year under review indicate a desire on the part of the applicants to permanently settle on the Crown estate.

10. The number of applications received under the survey credit system, extending over a period of four years, was 110, embracing a total area of 6903 acres; and during the preceding year, 99 lots, embracing 5197 acres.

11. The total amount of survey fees collected was £223 18s. 5d., and for the previous year £171 3s. 4d.; and the total amount advanced to selectors in survey fees was £986, and for the previous year £770.

MINING AREAS.

12. The transactions in the selection of land in mining centres, which restricts the area of first-class land to 100 acres and imposes three years' permanent residence on the purchaser before he can claim the Crown grant, show a slight improvement. They refer to 81 lots, with a total area of 3744 acres. Of the 81 lots, the survey fee deposit was paid on 30 only, comprising 899 acres. During the previous year 69 applications were received, embracing a total area of 3628 acres. Of these lots, the survey fee deposit was paid on 25, covering an area of 1212 acres. This record is disappointing, in view of the fact that there are considerable areas in mining districts suitable for producing all kinds of vegetables and cereals required for the sustenance of the mining and other communities, but can be accounted for by reason of the restrictive measures under which land can be acquired in mining districts.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS LANDS.

13. There has been an improvement in the demand for second and third-class lands. Of the former 230 applications have been received, covering a total area of 20,949 acres; and the number of lots on which the survey fee deposit was paid was 142, embracing 17,101 acres. The total amount of survey fees collected on these lots was £802 8s. 7d. Permitting the survey fee to be paid by five yearly instalments is no doubt responsible for the improvement.

14. For third-class lands the number of applications received was 125, referring to a total area of 28,042 acres; and the number on which the survey fees were

paid was 46, covering a total area of 10,988 acres; while the total amount of survey fees paid was £815 2s. 3d. During the preceding year there were 87 applications received, relating to a total area of 18,595 acres. Of these lots the survey fees were paid on 39, covering a total area of 7601 acres; and the amount received from applicants in survey fees represented £554 15s.

PASTORAL RENTS.

15. There is a decline in pastoral rentals, due to the inroads made on the stock areas by the selectors of second and third class lands, a policy which has resulted in the "eyes" being picked out of our best pastoral areas, and in many cases the inferior portions formerly leased were thrown up as worthless; whilst the price being paid under the credit system for the freehold title of the best areas was little more than the annual rental formerly received by the Department.

16. The total area for which new leases were issued was 62,535 acres; and the total area held on 30th June, 1918, for pastoral purposes was 1,390,575 acres—which yielded to the revenue a total sum of £8686, or £77 less than last year's receipts.

FORFEITED LANDS.

17. The results of the year's proceedings in regard to forfeitures form a unique record, as not one single lot was forfeited for nonpayment of instalments; and seven lots only, of a total area of 496 acres, were forfeited for failure to comply with the improvement conditions of "The Crown Lands Act."

PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT.

18. There is not much to record under this heading since my last report (in which the subject was fully set out), as the conditions which then existed to retard selection still obtain. In the circumstances, it is very gratifying to observe that the surveys effected in the various districts are as satisfactory as the figures indicate; but looking closely into the return reveals the fact that where the greatest advancement took place in previous years (viz., in the rich County of Wellington) there is a marked falling off. The number of selection surveys effected for the year 1917-18 was 34, embracing a total area of 2178 acres; and for the previous year 45 lots, embracing a total of 3917 acres, or about 35 per cent. less than the area dealt with during 1916-17.

19. The County of Dorset, which takes premier place this year with 37 selection surveys, comprising a total area of 5217 acres, is the only other county calling for special remark. But looking ahead, it is obvious, unless some arrangements can be made for unlocking the large areas now reserved from selection in the progressive districts of Dorset, Wellington, and other parts of the State, stagnation must inevitably take place. All the best settlement lands of the State are now withdrawn from selection for one reason or another. As all products of wealth must come from the soil in one form or another, the industrious and thrifty settler who turns the waste lands into a state of permanent productivity must form a unit of the greatest asset a country can possess. Those hardy bushmen who are desirous of entering upon that pursuit naturally feel disappointed when prevented from doing so. The disability is now in its initial stages, but as time goes on it will be felt acutely. The commitments of Tasmania to soldiers discharged from the war must be considered, but in that connection attention must be given to the fact that some steps must be taken to render our rich heavily-timbered lands suitable for occupation before they can be handed over as soldier settlement areas with any hope of success. The total area now held up from selection is $4\frac{3}{4}$ million acres, or, say, one-fourth of the Crown lands of the State.

20. The total area subdivided throughout the State for closer settlement is greater than the previous year. The excess is made up of 11,929 acres subdivided for the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

RETURN of Applications for First-class Land not within a Mining Area under "The Crown Lands Act, 1911," from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

	No. of Applica- tions received.	Total Area applied for.	No. of Applications on which Survey Fee Deposit paid.	Area on which Survey Fee Deposit paid.	Total Amount of Survey Fee Deposit paid.
		Acres.		Acres.	£ s. d.
Buckingham	37	1469	15	654	24 16 8
Cornwall	9	661	6	230	9 18 8
Cumberland	2	75	1	60	1 18 3
Devon	34	1913	11	431	18 11 0
Dorset	19	2212	4	510	11 7 3
Glamorgan	1	40	—	—	—
Kent	10	706	4	204	7 13 4
Lincoln	3	160	2	110	3 12 0
Monmouth	6	202	2	47	2 17 0
Pembroke	3	161	2	61	3 7 7
Somerset	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington	163	14,570	57	4086	125 0 10
Westmorland	10	496	3	160	5 16 0
Flinders	2	40	—	—	—
King Island	2	393	—	—	—
Montagu	2	250	1	50	2 1 10
Russell	8	1500	2	300	6 18 0
TOTAL	311	24,848	110	6903	£223 18 5

RETURN of Applications for Second-class Land under "The Crown Lands Act, 1911," from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

	No. of Applica- tions received.	Total Area applied for.	No. of Applications on which Survey Fee Deposit paid.	Area on which Survey Fee Deposit paid.	Total Amount of Survey Fee Deposit paid.
		Acres.		Acres.	£ s. d.
Buckingham	17	1237	13	967	65 14 9
Cornwall	12	773	10	568	40 13 7
Cumberland	6	306	5	256	33 2 8
Devon	32	3529	17	1925	74 16 9
Dorset	34	3207	15	1397	110 18 0
Glamorgan	7	1539	7	1539	90 11 4
Kent	6	380	3	250	29 15 0
Lincoln	1	50	—	—	—
Monmouth	5	269	5	269	30 10 3
Pembroke	8	732	5	232	9 14 7
Somerset	9	1936	8	1699	63 15 6
Wellington	65	9354	37	5981	158 7 10
Westmorland	8	1187	4	184	25 5 4
Flinders	10	1425	6	935	26 5 4
King Island	3	106	2	80	3 14 3
Montagu	4	639	2	239	22 10 0
Russell	1	80	1	80	2 14 0
Franklin	2	200	2	200	13 19 5
TOTAL	230	26,949	142	17,101	£802 8 7

RETURN of Applications for Third-class Land under "The Crown Lands Act, 1911," from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

	No. of Applica- tions received.	Total Area applied for.	No. of Applications on which Survey Fee paid.	Area on which Survey Fee paid.	Total Amount of Survey Fee paid.
		Acres.		Acres.	£ s. d.
Buckingham	14	1505	4	320	46 18 0
Cornwall	6	697	3	420	37 14 3
Cumberland	4	1650	—	—	—
Devon	17	4245	3	1220	75 10 0
Dorset	25	6588	9	2578	161 8 0
Glamorgan	6	1420	2	180	26 8 0
Kent	2	600	—	—	—
Lincoln	1	60	—	—	—
Monmouth	4	765	2	585	40 8 0
Pembroke	10	1662	5	777	72 6 0
Somerset	—	—	—	—	—
Wellington	12	2878	6	2360	144 1 0
Westmorland	10	1764	8	1600	135 8 0
Flinders	3	1060	1	500	29 3 0
King Island	7	1798	2	298	32 8 0
Montagu	1	600	—	—	—
Franklin	3	750	1	150	13 10 0
TOTAL	125	28,042	46	10,988	£815 2 3

RETURN of Applications to purchase Crown Land within a Mining Area under Section 57 of "The Crown Lands Act, 1911," Part VI., from the 1st July, 1917, to the 30th June, 1918.

	No. of Applications received.	Total Area applied for.	No. of Appli- cations on which Survey Fee Deposit paid.	Area on which Survey Fee Deposit paid.	Total Amount of Survey Fee Deposit paid.
		Acres.		Acres.	£ s. d.
Buckingham .....	...	...	...	...	...
Cornwall .....	...	...	...	...	...
Devon	1	35	...	...	...
Dorset	37	1415	17	530	26 16 5
Montagu	8	494	4	184	7 8 3
Russell	21	825	8	165	10 3 0
Wellington	2	100	...	...	...
Franklin	12	875	1	20	1 4 9
TOTAL	81	3744	30	899	£45 12 5

RETURN of Applications to purchase under "Crown Lands Acts" for the 12 months ending 30th June, 1918.

	Half-year ending 30th June, 1918.	Previous Half-year.	Total for 12 months ending 30th June, 1918.
To purchase 1st Class Land	143	162	305
" 2nd "	137	93	230
" 3rd "	74	51	125
" Homestead Areas	6	...	6
" Auction	55	90	145
" 57th Section C.L. Act, 1911.....	39	42	81
" 97th Section	4	...	4
" Residence Areas	15	9	24
TOTAL	473	447	920
To Rent	200	167	367
No. of Grant Deeds prepared	333	322	655

SAND-DRIFTS.

21. Since my last annual report was published consistent efforts have been made to cope with this difficulty, and some good work is being done in planting marram-grass on the sand-dunes south of the Arthur River, on the West Coast, where there is yet much to be accomplished to check the inroads now being made by the drifting of loose sand over the country. Two seasons' planting after this year will, I think, complete the work right round from the Arthur to the Pieman River, and thus reclaim many miles along the coast which would form one of the best cattle-runs in Tasmania, where from 1000 to 1500 head could be accommodated, and thus in a few years add to the State's rent roll some £500 or £600 a year.

22. One of the principal items to record on this subject is the excellent report furnished by the New South Wales expert (Mr. H. Halligan) on the system of checking and training sand-drifts, and planting the reclaimed areas. In this valuable paper Mr. Halligan has placed before the Tasmanian Government the experience gained during many years' work in the neighbouring State, where a systematic and economical process of treatment for combating sand-drifts has unquestionably been evolved. In the work being carried out on the West Coast advantage is being taken of the information supplied by Mr. Halligan. (See Appendix C.)

TRACK-CUTTING.

23. There is nothing to report under this heading, except the fact that suitable labour to undertake it was unobtainable last season, and consequently the projected track to connect the Trowutta district with the mining field at Waratah had to be abandoned; but it is hoped better conditions will obtain during next summer for

carrying out this work, which is an important one in one or two principal aspects, as it will not only provide a direct and short route for supplying a mining centre with fat stock and vegetables of every description, to the mutual advantage of the settler and the miner, but also form an artery for systematically exploiting an important belt of mineral country, of which little is yet known.

24. Mr. C. S. Wilson directs attention to the necessity for the cutting of tracks and the opening of roads to give access to the lands in the outlying parts of the Montagu District.

Similarly, important reference is made by Mr. K. M. Harrison (District Surveyor for Wellington) to the desirability of opening a road through the King Island Forest Reserve to connect the settlement at Grassy, on the south end of the island, with the Government jetty at Fraser River on the East Coast.

He also makes strong representations in favour of opening a road to directly connect the Trowutta settlement with the Balfour mining field, which, important though it be, would be somewhat costly, and must, I fear, wait for a more favourable season. The cutting of an exploration track from Balfour to Waratah, to give access for prospecting the intervening country, is also recommended. These matters have been referred to the Public Works Department for consideration.

IRRIGATION.

25. There is nothing new to report on this subject but it may be fairly assumed that the data which the Hydro-Electric Department is obtaining in regard to the water catchment areas (the flow and fall, &c., of the streams from the upland lake country in connection with power schemes) will, when available, throw

a flood of light on the possibilities of utilising the waters of these elevated reservoirs for power and other schemes.

INSPECTING SURVEYOR.

26. The retirement of Mr. Donald Fraser from the position of Inspecting Surveyor has left a blank in the Department which will be felt very much. Mr. Fraser was an experienced and highly-qualified surveyor, in whom the Department had every confidence, and during his occupancy of his important office did excellent work for the Department. I regret very much that his services could not be retained. During the period of his engagement his operations extended to every district in the State, and it is only correct to state that he gave the work of every district (and other) surveyor a rigorous examination, and, where deemed necessary, made many suggestions for the more efficient conduct of surveys. It is only just to the staff of surveyors to record the fact that the results of the tests put upon the accuracy of their work, and in the observance of the regulations, reflect great credit on their efficiency, reliability, and the conscientious discharge of their official duties. Mr. Fraser also gave valuable assistance to the Surveyors' Board in the conduct of interstate examinations of candidates in surveying, and in drafting by-laws for the guidance of surveyors.

AFFORESTATION.

27. Afforestation has formed an important item in my annual reports, and in various other reports, for some years past, without any practical result, although it is generally conceded by those who have gone fairly into the subject that the necessity for a policy of afforestation, and the advantages which the soils, temperate climate, variable situations, and abundant rainfall have to offer, render Tasmania eminently adapted to the encouragement of such a scheme; yet, in view of the magnitude of the subject and the long and consistent effort and expenditure involved before any adequate return can be expected, there is every reason to justify the Government in exercising caution and seeking the best advice (to be gleaned from the experiments now being made elsewhere) before incurring any heavy liabilities on the revenue of the State. At the same time the position of a shortage in the supplies of timbers that have been largely imported into the Commonwealth from abroad must, in consequence of the great forest destruction caused by the war, and the reduced number of ships that will be available for transport after the termination of the war, call for reasonable effort on the part of the States to create the basis of a supply to meet their future requirements. It is recorded in the statistics of the Commonwealth that the value of the imported woods which are not produced locally forms an annual drain on her people of over £3,000,000, which is a large sum to pass out of the Commonwealth every year for timber that might be produced within its boundaries had sufficient forethought been exercised in years gone by in the introduction and cultivation of exotic softwoods sufficient to satisfy local demands.

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.

28. The welcome revival in the timber industry is responsible for an improvement in the revenue receipts of this branch of the Department of £1635 13s. 8d., when compared with those of the preceding year, the figures to the 30th June, 1917-18 being £5251 2s. 3d., and for the year 1916-17 £3615 3s. 7d. These totals are made up from rentals, royalties, licences, and the sale of seized timber. The detailed figures are set forth in the report of the Chief Forest Officer (*vide* Appendix B.)

The total quantity of timber put through the sawmills, according to the returns of the Government Statistician was 45,486,238 super. feet, valued at £244,057. The figures given for 1916-17 were 52,018,221 feet, valued at £296,637, thus showing a shrinkage of 6,531,983 feet super., valued at £52,280. The shrinkage is due to several of the sawmills having temporarily

closed down before the demand set in, and to the fact that much of the timber being sent to the mills has been obtained from private property. This applies particularly to the sawmills along the North Coast (west of the River Forth), and as many of the timber-getters are taking the marketable article from their timber leases and private property at the same time, it forms one of the most difficult problems which the Department has to cope with.

The number of sawmill leases issued was 178, covering a total area of 153,824 acres; also 13 logging leases, covering a total area of 2664 acres; also seven splitting and 10 firewood leases. These figures show an increase in the total of 36 leases and 10,000 acres.

The total area held under leases for timber under royalty on 30th June, 1918, was 208, covering a total area of 160,608 acres.

The timber licence fees and royalty charges, which are now abnormally low, particularly as far as hardwoods are concerned, were recently increased. In the former case the monthly licence to cut eucalyptus timber was raised from £1 to £1 10s; for cutting blackwood, from £3 to £5; for beech or myrtle, from £1 to £3; for pine of any description, from £2 to £5; for other ornamental woods, from £2 to £5; and for sassafras, from £1 to £3.

The increases in the royalty charges were as follow:—

Eucalyptus (all kinds), from 6d. to 1s. per 1000 super. feet. The timber could pay five times that royalty.

Pine (all kinds), 7s. 6d. to 15s. per 1000 super. feet.

Blackwood, 7s. 6d. to 15s. per 1000 super. feet.

Beech or myrtle, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per 1000 super. feet.

Other ornamental timbers, 7s. 6d. to 15s. per 1000 super. feet.

In addition to the raising of royalties, the maximum area allowed under a sawmill lease has been reduced from 1500 to 1000 acres, and generally the period of such lease has also been reduced, but more yet is needed to make the system perfect.

It is generally understood (and as the return called for by Mr. James Belton, one of the members for Darwin in the House of Assembly, will testify) that the sawmilling industry has been languishing for some years past; in fact, the industry generally had reached a very low ebb, and, as a proof of this statement, many of the mills went under during the depression.

As might have been anticipated, when the unprecedented rush set in for timber leases and licences it took some time to arrange the machinery of the Department to meet the emergency. Fresh regulations became necessary, and even an amendment of "The Crown Lands Act" is yet essential to strengthen the Department in its efforts to protect the revenue of the State, and at the same time to avoid unnecessarily hampering the industry. It was also necessary to temporarily appoint two bailiffs of Crown lands, to act in a special capacity—one to take charge of the districts between the River Forth and Balfour on the West Coast, and one to check the timber-getting in the Western mining districts; these officers act in conjunction with the local bailiffs. Mr. Leslie Brooks, who has done excellent work under difficult circumstances, took the former territory, and Mr. D. Farquhar the West Coast, and the results attained have been highly satisfactory. Notwithstanding the complaints that may have been made against the system, I have no hesitation in stating that, with the material at hand, and the exceptions referred to in the foregoing observations, this branch of the Department has never within my knowledge been so effectively supervised and administered as it is under the present management. It is, however, essential, in addition to the present staff, to make the two temporary outdoor appointments I have mentioned permanent. One such officer must be provided to act in a similar capacity in the southern and central districts and the East Coast. Every sawmill in the north-western districts is now correctly located on the plans of the Department, and, as a consequence, the operations of the sawmillers are easily, cheaply, and effectually

ally checked every month, or as often as deemed necessary.

29. The effective control of timber-getters operating under licence is a very difficult matter; it has given the Department a great deal of trouble, and has led to a good deal of dissatisfaction. As, however, these licences serve a purpose which cannot be met under the leasing system, they cannot be dispensed with altogether; but under the new regulations their operation will be very much restricted and subject to royalty charges, which are calculated to give much better results.

The logging leases, too, will be restricted to sparsely-timbered areas, which do not carry sufficient timber to justify the erection of a sawmill. It is gratifying to find that our myrtle, beech, leatherwood, sassafras, and white wattle are taking a place in the intercolonial timber markets.

The total area now restricted from selection for forest purposes is about one million acres, and although it does not take in every small patch of timber, I can affirm, from my personal knowledge of all parts of Tasmania, that it includes all the principal beds of marketable timber in the State, and that such as are excluded are situated in the hinterland, and are of small dimensions and remote from market.

The question has been raised as to how far selection should be curtailed, in the interests of the timber industry, and in Tasmania this question has been felt to be specially acute, for the reason that many of the timber beds are found on the best agricultural lands. The policy laid down some years ago to meet the difficulty was to first dispose of the timber, and then to permit the selector to take up the land for permanent settlement, and where the well-timbered lands were of rocky or inferior quality and unsuitable for settlement, to retain such lands as permanent timber reserves. This has, up to the present, proved to be the most practicable system suggested for the general welfare of the State. It sometimes happens that an allotment with marketable timber thereon escapes inspection; but since the district surveyor is now charged with the responsibility of faithfully reporting every such case to the Department before it is sold, such instances as these are rare. The difficulties in the way of defining the areas to be set aside as permanent forest reserves, prior to selection, would be enormously costly, and well-nigh impracticable, owing to the scattered patchy nature of both the timber beds and the land, as well as the exceedingly broken and rough description of the latter.

"SCENERY PRESERVATION ACT, 1915."

30. Mr. W. N. Hurst, Secretary to the Board, reports as follows:—

Three meetings of the Scenery Preservation Board were held during the year.

The Board recommended, and the Governor proclaimed, four additional scenery reserves during the year. These were:

The Blowhole, near Eaglehawk Neck with land surrounding it.

The Forth Falls, near Wilmot.

The Gunn's Plains Caves.

The Remarkable Cave and Blowhole, near Carnarvon.

In November last, at the invitation of the Director of the Tourist Bureau, the Chairman and the Engineer-in-Chief accompanied him and Mr. J. C. Wiburd, the well-known cave expert, of New South Wales, in an inspection of the Mole Creek Caves.

Mr. Wiburd's report on his inspection is now being considered by the Government. He was greatly impressed with the beauty and the number of our caves. The development of the caves is, however, a work that needs to be carried out in a thorough manner, and will involve the expenditure of a considerable amount of money if the work necessary to develop them properly is carried out. The protection work which the Public

Works Department has erected at the entrance to the Blowhole at Eaglehawk Neck is standing well, and should prevent the possibility of accidents to tourists visiting the locality.

By arrangement with the local council and tourist association at Ulverstone, the Board has spent a fair sum of money in opening up the Gunn's Plains Caves.

A conference was held in February last with the executive of the National Park Board, and regulations for the control of the park were agreed upon.

With a view to protecting the property of the Government at Port Arthur, the senior guide has been appointed a special constable.

The Government has been requested to amend the Act slightly to enable fires to be lit in a suitable manner and in suitable places on reserves under the control of the Board.

Arrangements have been made with the Engineer-in-Chief to have a road opened to the Forth Falls, near Wilmot.

The Hastings Caves were visited by the Board in April last. As a result of the visit the district surveyor has been requested to survey an ample area round the caves, with a view to their reservation from sale or leasing.

The Government has been recommended by the Board to buy out certain freehold property at Freycinet's Peninsula, with a view to protection of the fauna in the locality.

The expenditure incurred by the Board during the year was £130 18s. 11d.

SURVEYORS' BOARD.

31. Mr. A. B. Howell, Secretary to the Surveyors' Board, reports as follows:—

During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1918, the Board held five meetings. Forty-three surveyors were registered for the current year.

Of the surveyors' pupils registered with the Board, Kingwell Coombes, who enlisted and left Tasmania in the A.I.F. in September, 1916, has, it is regretted, recently made the supreme sacrifice.

Advantage was taken in March last of the presence of the country members of the Board to review the Board's By-law No. 2 (Survey Regulations), and suggest any necessary alterations, in order to bring them up to date. The sub-committee's recommendations will be considered at an early date.

In September last two candidates presented themselves for examination at the land surveyors' examination held in this State, but both failed to obtain the requisite number of marks to pass in two essential subjects. At the examination held in March last Charles Kingston Goddard completed his examination and was awarded the Board's certificate of competency.

Owing to the number of surveyors and pupils that have enlisted in the A.I.F. to take their share in the great war, the number of candidates presenting themselves for examination at the land surveyors' examination has materially reduced in all the States and the Dominion of New Zealand. It appears therefore, advisable to hold only one surveyors' examination annually until matters connected with the profession again resume normal conditions.

CAPE BARREN ISLAND HALF-CASTE SETTLEMENT.

32. On the 30th June the reserve was visited by the Crown Lands Bailiff from Whitemark, Flinders Island, and a census was taken of the number of houses and stock on the reserve. It was found that there were 27 houses, 973 sheep, 104 cattle, and 22 horses on the reserve, which is considered a satisfactory state of affairs; and the number of sheep and cattle show that the land surveyed for settlement is of good quality. During the year arrangements have been made with Mr. F. H. Archer to act as Crown Lands Bailiff for the settlement. He has had wide experience of the half-castes, and his recommendations have always been found reliable.

THE REPORTS OF DISTRICT SURVEYORS.

33. In the survey district of Deloraine Mr. District Surveyor C. M. Archer reports that the following areas have been surveyed:—5 lots of first-class land, area 350 acres; 1 lot of second-class land, 30 acres; 1 lot of third-class land, area 100 acres; 2 soldier settlement lots, area 443 acres; 6 timber leases, area 4922 acres; 8 mineral leases, area 218 acres; 1 tramway; 5 Public Works roads; and 5 miles 37 chains connections.

In the Waratah district Mr. D. Jones, District Surveyor, reports that he has effected the following surveys:—4 mineral sections, total 160 acres; 5 timber areas, aggregating 1320 acres; 8 lots of first-class land, total 150 acres; 4 auction lots, town of Waratah; and 4 lots of second-class land, total 195 acres.

In the Montagu district Mr. C. S. Wilson, District Surveyor, reports that the surveys effected under the "Mining Act" are: 29 lots, embracing a total area of 829 acres, and 3 water-races. Under the Crown Lands Act: 17 lots, equalling 1759 acres; 16 town lots; and 1 Public Works road. Though small in number, the applications both for mining and agricultural purposes have been evenly spread over the district.

In the district of Tasman Peninsula Mr. District Surveyor J. H. Hinsby reports that the following surveys have been executed:—3 lots of first-class land, comprising 100 acres; 1 lot of second-class land, area 52 acres; 2 lots of third-class land, area 253 acres; 1 soldier's settlement lot, area 300 acres; 2 auction lots; 1 school; 1 quarry reserve; 3 timber leases, area 1770 acres; and 10 Public Works roads. Three timber instructions are held in very inaccessible locations, and will be executed as soon as possible. There is a marked falling-off in selection in the district, owing to the enlistment of most of the would-be applicants for land.

Mr. District Surveyor R. B. Montgomery, in the Oatlands district, reports that he has effected the following surveys:—1 lot of first-class land, 16 acres; 3 lots of second-class land, area 763 acres; and 1 auction lot, area 46 acres; and for soldiers' settlement purposes the Whitefoord Hills Estate, of 3000 acres, was subdivided into 17 lots. Three other lots, of an area of 458 acres, were also surveyed for soldiers' settlement purposes, also 4 Public Works roads.

Mr. G. C. Smith, District Surveyor in the Moorina district, states that he has effected the following surveys:—13 lots of first-class land, area 537 acres; 5 lots of second-class land, area 525 acres; 6 lots of third-class land, area 539 acres; 5 auction lots; 2 timber areas, total 418 acres; 3 soldiers' settlement lots, area 531 acres; also 2 Public Works roads and 13 miles of a compass traverse line. Surveys for mineral lease: 57 lots, area 921 acres; 2 gold leases, area 30 acres; inspections under plan and report, 25, area 420 acres; 1 dam site; 7 dredging claims, area 60 acres; and 6 resurveys, area 119 acres.

Mr. District Surveyor F. E. Windsor, in the East Wellington district, states that the following surveys have been completed:—11 under "The Crown Lands Act, 1911," area 536 acres; 1 soldier's settlement lot, area 103 acres; 1 school site; 2 road, and 1 drain, surveys. Until the beginning of the year very few selections had been applied for, but since the land in the Parish of Preolenna has been thrown open a fair amount of it has been selected.

In West Devon Mr. District Surveyor A. C. Hall, who is in charge of same, reports that the work performed by him is as follows:—11 agricultural lots, area 977 acres; 6 timber leases, area 1364 acres; 37 chains 84 links of roads; also 14 Public Works roads, length 691 chains 70 links, and connections, 299 chains 73 links; 3 school sites; 1 post-office site; 10 lots for soldier settlement purposes, area 541 acres; roads to same, 85 chains 52 links, and connections, 145 chains 28 links; and 23 mineral lots, area 1536 acres; connections to same, 299 chains 73 links.

Mr. District Surveyor Thomas Clark, in the Fingal district, states that during the year he has made the surveys classified below:—7620 acres, in 79 lots, under "The Mining Act"; 600 acres, in 4 lots, as third-class land; 402 acres, in 9 lots, as second-class land; 525 acres, in 11 lots, as first-class land; 164 acres, in 5

lots, for auction; also 3 miles 59 chains Public Works roads, in 2 surveys; 1 mile 34 chains road surveys through 7 selections; 5 miles 45 chains connection survey to 67 lots; also 120 acres, in 7 lots, dredging claims; and 51 acres, in 7 lots, dam sites. The total number of surveys carried out during the last year aggregated 152, and comprised 120 under "The Mining Act," 30 under "The Crown Lands Act," and 2 Public Works roads. The total area of land dealt with during the period under review was 9534 acres, made up of 8031 acres under "The Mining Act" and 1503 under "The Crown Lands Act." The total length traversed in making surveys of roads, water-rights, tail-races, and connections was 17 miles 45 chains. The above summary will go to show that during the past year 69 more surveys were carried into effect than during the previous year, while the area indicates an increase of 4268 acres.

In the East Wellington district Mr. Surveyor H. F. Miles, who is in charge, reports that during the year 47 instructions to survey were received, comprising 33 for agriculture, area 5915 acres; 3 mineral leases, area 120 acres; 6 timber leases, area 2000 acres; 3 Public Works roads; 1 school site; and 1 dredging claim. These, with a balance of 8 from the preceding year, make a total of 55 instructions. Of these, 27 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 28 instructions in hand, the bulk of which are now being dealt with, and which include 1 school site; 1 dredging claim; 21 agricultural lots, of an area of 4780 acres; 3 Public Works roads; 1 mineral lease of 40 acres; and 1 timber lease of 750 acres.

Mr. District Surveyor K. M. Harrison, in the West Wellington district, states that during the last year he has surveyed 582 acres first-class land, in 9 lots; 52 acres second-class land, in 1 lot; 102 acres for auction, in 5 lots; 1 ballast reserve; 1 timber lease, 740 acres; 3 Public Works roads; and about 12 miles of railway severances. In the King Island district, 2 mining leases of 49 acres; 2 plan and report inspections; 5 small lots of 15 acres, for various purposes; 1 Public Works road; and about 15 miles of excess area roads.

In the Dorset district Mr. G. T. Eddie, the District Surveyor, reports that he surveyed 1 lot of first-class land, 26 acres, on the Forester River; 810 acres, in 6 lots, of second-class land, being an increase of 737 acres over last year; 3252 acres, in 9 lots, of third-class land, being an increase of 2005 acres over last year. The area of mineral land surveyed, 877 acres, in 34 lots, is nearly all due to Lisle, viz., 778 acres, in 25 lots. The latter applications were made from Victoria, and I understand an agent has gone to England to endeavour to introduce capital to prospect the ground taken up. Surveys were also effected of 19½ acres, in 7 lots, town lands; 1264 acres, in 3 lots, timber areas; 7 water-races; and 8 Public Works roads.

In the Mersey district Mr. J. Wilks, District Surveyor, reports that he has effected the following surveys:—1 lot of first-class land, area 15 acres; 1 lot of second-class land, area 247 acres; 2 lots of third-class land, area 700 acres; 1 police site; 2 Public Works roads, length 68 chains; 10 plan and report inspections; 4 timber leases, area 450 acres. The Mauriceton Estate, of 3293 acres, was subdivided into 3 lots for soldiers' settlement purposes, and the Kellie Estate, of 500 acres, was surveyed for the same purpose.

Mr. District Surveyor C. E. Radcliff, in the Lake district, completed the surveys of 181 acres of first-class land, in 4 lots; 992 acres of second-class land, in 8 lots; 303 acres of third-class land, in 3 lots; 13,482 acres for timber leases, in 22 lots; 36 acres for sawmill sites, in 3 lots; also 11 Public Works roads and 2 school sites. For the settlement of returned soldiers, the Nugent Farm Estate, of 1124 acres, was subdivided into 4 lots; and Wright's Estate, of 350 acres, was surveyed into 2 lots.

Mr. C. A. Goddard, District Surveyor for the Huon, effected the following surveys:—147 acres of first-class land, in 4 lots; 79 acres of second-class land, in 2 lots; 234 acres of third-class land, in 1 lot; 10 acres for auction, in 1 lot; and 9 Public Works roads. For the settlement of returned soldiers, the Tinder Box Estate, of 797 acres, was surveyed, in 2 lots, and Corrigan's Estate, of 232 acres.

RETURN of Number of Instructions issued to Surveyors for the Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1918.

Name of Surveyor.	Survey Department.	Mines Department.	TOTAL.
Archer, C. M.	29	12	41
Clark, T.	45	226	271
Eddie, G. T.	26	45	71
Goddard, C. A.	36	3	39
Hall, A. C.	49	39	88
Hinsby, J. H.	22	—	22
Harrison, K. M.	50	17	67
Howell, J. H.	18	—	18
Jones, D.	22	7	29
Montgomery, R. B.	33	5	38
Miles, H. F.	38	5	43
Radcliff, C. E.	63	6	69
Smith, G. C.	16	102	118
Windsor, F. E.	32	—	32
Wilson, C. S.	31	31	62
Wilks, J.	47	11	58
Wood, A. P.	14	1	15
	571	510	1081

RETURN of Closer Settlement Selection, Auction, and Mineral Surveys received during the Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1918.

County	Closer Settlement & Soldiers' Selection Surveys.		Selection Surveys.		Auction Surveys.		Mineral Surveys.		Total.	
	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.	Area in Acres.	No. of Lots.
Buckingham	2167	17	1061	14	59	7	50	1	3337	39
Franklin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornwall	—	—	1272	20	60	4	829	50	2161	74
Cumberland	—	—	1005	9	—	—	—	—	1005	9
Devon	2596	19	520	8	252	7	414	14	3782	48
Dorset	531	3	5217	37	44	11	2195	193	7987	244
Flinders Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glamorgan	—	—	883	4	152	4	440	3	1475	11
Kent	—	—	—	—	1	1	520	3	521	4
King Island	—	—	—	—	1	2	79	4	80	6
Lincoln	—	—	—	—	—	—	480	8	480	8
Monmouth	5503	12	442	6	—	—	—	—	5945	18
Montagu	—	—	1414	7	78	10	1008	36	2500	53
Pembroke	354	2	366	2	46	1	—	—	766	5
Russell	—	—	477	12	13	5	285	7	775	24
Somerset	—	—	163	1	—	—	—	—	163	1
Tasman Peninsula	299	1	501	8	4	2	—	—	804	11
Wellington	320	2	2178	34	101	5	720	3	3319	44
Westmorland	159	1	650	4	—	—	—	—	809	5
TOTAL	11,929	57	16,149	166	811	59	7020	322	35,909	604

RETURN of the Principal Office Work performed in the Drafting Rooms of the Department of Lands and Surveys during the Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1918.

Plans prepared.	County and Town plans compiled and drawn	2	
	Ditto ditto posted up to date	55	
			57
	Mineral plans compiled and drawn	4	
	Ditto posted up to date	43	
	Lithographs entered to date for Mines Department	571	
	Tracings prepared for Mines Department	397	
	Diagrams drawn on leases for Mines Department	532	
	Consolidated and other leases drawn for Mines Department	47	
	Colour work prepared for Lithographer for Geologists' Reports	3	
Applications dealt with.	Crown Lands Act (Homestead Areas)	6	
	Crown Lands Act, 1911 (First Class Land)	310	
	Ditto (auction and private purchase)	145	
	Ditto (rent)	267	
	Ditto (selection in mining areas)	79	
	Crown Lands Act, concentration of payments	4	
	Crown Lands Act, 1911 (for purchase of second-class land)	226	
	Ditto, ditto (ditto third-class land)	119	
	Residence Areas (purchase)	24	
			1280
	Sawmilling Logging Splitting and Firewood	380	
Grants prepared.	Grant-deeds prepared in duplicate .....	..	610
Diagrams and surveys received.	Selections	82	
	Auction and residence areas	52	
	Second-class land	53	
	Third-class land	52	
	Timber areas	49	
	Re-surveys, &c.	67	
	Mineral sections	322	
	Public Works and excess area roads	103	
	Closer Settlement lots	0	
	Soldiers' Settlement lots	53	
Diagrams and plans examined.	Computed and examined	489	
	In course of examination	10	
	Unexamined	2	
	Mineral sections examined	306	
	Ditto in course of examination	67	
			874
Diagram books and grant schedules.	Diagram books prepared for binding	0	
	Grant Schedule books ditto	2	
	Mineral diagram books prepared for binding	15	
			17
Instructions for surveys.	Instructions prepared and issued to Surveyors for land surveys		571
	Instructions prepared and issued to Surveyors for mineral surveys		510
Surveyors' accounts	Surveyors' accounts in triplicate passed for payment		196
	Surveyor's accounts in triplicate passed for payment (mineral sections)		50
	Roads and railways described for opening, by Proclamation, under Land Vesting Act		240
Roads	Roads described for closing, by Proclamation, under Sect. 16 Crown Lands Act, 1911		32
	Ditto, ditto, Land Vesting Act		35
Descriptions.	Descriptions of allotments furnished to clerical branch for contracts for sale of land		194
	Roads surveyed for Public Works Department		483

LANDS BRANCH

RETURN of the Principal Work of the Clerical Staff of the Lands Branch for the Twelve Months ending the 30th June, 1918.

Correspondence—	
New subjects registered	3300
Letters despatched	42,714
Land transfers carried out	272
Pastoral leases prepared in duplicate	96
Sawmill leases prepared in duplicate	23
Temporary licences prepared in duplicate	147
Residence, business, and occupation licences recorded	1010
Licences to cut timber, &c., recorded	1733
Mutton bird licences recorded	177
Hunting licences recorded	11
Contracts for sale of land prepared in duplicate	257
Hut licences	48

PROSECUTIONS AND SEIZURES.

Prosecutions for unlawfully cutting timber	3
Prosecutions for unlawful occupation of Crown land	0
	<hr/>
	3
Seizures of timber unlawfully cut	9
Cases tried, 3: convictions, 3; fines and costs. £6 8s.	
Proceeds of sale of seized timber, £273 17s. 6d.	

Departmental Staff Changes.

APPOINTMENTS, 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

Name of Officer.	Residence.	Nature of Office.	Date of Appointment.
Arnel, W. J.	Derby	Crown Lands Bailiff	7/5/18
Bullock, A. E.	Zeehan	"	10/9/17
Button, F. W.	Gormanston	"	25/9/17
Christain H. E.	Bothwell	"	28/8/17
Canning, T. A.	Evandale	"	12/3/18
Dunn, J.	Gladstone	"	5/4/18
Dwan, J. J.	Franklin	"	1/2/18
Dermoudy, J. J.	Bellerive	"	5/4/18
Everett, E. A.	Richmond	"	31/1/18
Friday, R.	Great Lake	"	23/1/18
Gill, T.	Launceston	"	17/7/17
Gunton, Wm.	Rosevears	"	21/2/18
Hill, E.	Kempton	"	7/6/18
Mansfield, W. J.	White Mark	"	1/2/18
McGuire, F. A.	Pontville	"	4/12/17
O'Shea, I. P.	George Town	"	21/8/17
Sleeth, J. H.	Smithton	"	17/6/18
Stepnell, J.	Westbury	"	17/11/17
Stephens, E. H.	Hobart	Clerk (Professional Division)	1/7/17
Smith, R. L. H. S.	Mathinna	Crown Lands Bailiff	23/11/17
Taylor, W. R.	Strahan	"	17/7/17
Webberley, J. J.	Premaydena	"	9/6/18

RESIGNATIONS, 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

Name of Officer.	Residence.	Nature of Office.	Date of Resignation.
Bishop, W. H. J.	Gladstone	Crown Lands Bailiff	5/4/18
Harri, A. J.	Devonport	"	17/4/18
Tait, A.	Bellerive	"	5/4/18

TRANSFERS, 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

Name of Officer.	Nature of Office.	Transferred.		Date of Transfer.
		From—	To—	
Barker, W. D.	Crown Lands Bailiff	Ross	Woodbridge	22/1/18
Bishop, W. H. J.	"	St. Marys	Gladstone	18/2/18
Christian, H. E.	"	Bothwell	Deloraine	3/5/18
Crawford, T. C.	"	Brighton	Latrobe	18/9/17
Collins, M. J.	"	Great Lake	Ross	18/1/18
Dowling, M. T.	"	Kempton	Bothwell	11/6/18
Everett, E. G.	"	Rosevears	George Town	14/2/18
Hill, H.	"	Wynyard	Queenstown	18/9/17
Henderson, F. G.	"	Pontville	Coppington	26/11/17
Longman, W. C.	"	Zeehan	Devonport	17/4/18
Mathews, J.	"	Zeehan	Wynyard	18/9/17
Marshall, A. R.	"	Gladstone	St. Mary's	19/2/18
Nolan, T. H.	"	Bothwell	Cygnut	16/7/17
O'Shea, I. P.	"	George Town	Waratah	1/2/18
O'Shea, T. M.	"	Woodbridge	Macquarie Plains	23/2/18
Pemberton, R.	"	Deloraine	Zeehan	23/4/18
Summers, M. A.	"	Hobart	Devonport West	1/2/18
Tierney, A. R.	"	Derby	Burnie	23/4/18
Tomkinson, C. E.	"	Queenstown	Ulverstone	5/9/17
Whitchurch, E. F.	"	Richmond	Swansea	1/2/18

CONCLUSION.

34. In conclusion, I have to thank all the officers in other Government Departments with whom I have been brought into contact for their cordial co-operation, and extend my appreciation to the officers of this Depart-

ment for generous support in the conduct of their official duties.

I have, &c.,

E. A. COUNSEL,

Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands.

The Hon. the Minister for Lands.

APPENDIX A.

SURVEYORS' ANNUAL REPORTS.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF BUCKINGHAM.

Mr. District Surveyor C. A. GODDARD reports as follows:—

Land Suitable for Selection.—As frequently before reported, there are no large areas of first-class land available; the largest portions that do exist would be found through some of the large timber leases. Small areas suitable for small-fruits growing are still to be selected, but their elevation is high, making the access thereto mostly very costly. There is still a good deal of second and third class land that will be profitably selected for dairying and cattle-runs. The country would nearly always exceed a thousand feet in elevation, but the adequate rainfall and proximity to the sea are good factors for the necessary grasses. From experience it is evident that these vacant areas will be utilised in the coming future.

Roads.—Owing to the war very little new settlement has taken place on the Crown lands, so there is not much to report in favour of road extension. One point of great importance, however, is about 3 miles of necessary construction (Pierson Point vicinity) for the returned soldiers' settlement. The existing conditions are a great drawback to those placed there. The natural outlet is by water, as steamers pass here every day. At present a temporary jetty, about 50 feet long, does very inadequate service, whilst the roads leading thereto have never been graded or constructed. A most suitable jetty site has been reserved, and suitable roads graded and surveyed, whereby these valuable holdings might be very profitably worked. The old system of lightering the produce off to some passing steamer cannot be expected to continue. An extension of the Public Works road near the head of Baker's Creek (Ranelagh) must soon be undertaken, as a good many lots hereabouts, suitable for dairying purposes, will require serving when times become again normal.

Timber.—There are no new beds to exploit. Numerous small mills started cutting case-timber, but owing to the trees being so scattered in high, rough country, the haulage was usually found to be too costly for the work to be sustained. The two principal areas are Garden Island Creek and Pelvarata. In both these districts splendid timber beds exist. The former mill has been working consistently on late approved methods; the latter, however, though well backed up with timber, has been inoperative since Christmas, the old method of horse and sledge employed being insufficient. It is evident in this district, for the reason (haulage) stated, small areas are not profitable ventures. Owing to the great advance in the price of iron, paling and shingle splitting has again found profitable employment for experienced hands.

LAKE DISTRICT AND WEST BUCKINGHAM.

Mr. District Surveyor RADCLIFF reports as follows:—

Lands Suitable for Selection.—There are no large areas of first-class land available for selection. Isolated patches can be obtained, but the bulk of the Crown land is second and third class land, suitable only for a rough run, and mostly at a high altitude. All areas of Crown land have been mentioned in former reports.

Roads and Tracks.—No information to report.

Progress of Settlement.—Selection of Crown lands is confined to applications for additions to present holdings or reselection of abandoned lots. No new settlers are taking up land. Many of the lots surveyed in recent years remain untouched, and even grass land is being allowed to go back to a state of nature.

Timber Beds.—The year under review has been marked by the development of the timber industry in the Tyenna district. The opening of the Derwent Valley Railway extension as far as Fitzgerald has provided an outlet for the large area of timbered land in this district. Three sawmills are at work and three more nearing completion, and about 13,000 acres have been surveyed for sawmilling and splitting leases. The timber is mostly swamp-gum, but the leases also contain stringy-bark and gum-top, with quantities of wattle, sassafras, and myrtle. Good beds of timber exist beyond Fitzgerald-station and in the Florentine, also in the Plenty River Valley.

Mining.—Several prospecting parties have been out west from Tyenna, but no startling reports have been made.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF DELORAINE.

Mr. District Surveyor C. M. ARCHER reports as follows:—

Progress of Settlement.—Is decidedly dead and is not likely to increase during the war, nor do I anticipate any appreciable increase in the future, as first-class land (as

stated in previous reports) does not exist, and second-class only in small areas; consequently there is very little scope for ordinary settlement, and land suitable for orcharding is practically useless to the selector without considerable means.

Lands Suitable for Selection.—As stated in previous reports, no first-class land remains in this district to be selected, second-class only in small areas (principally in the Parish of Noia), and limited areas of third-class in various localities, chiefly suitable for selection in large areas for winter runs.

Mining.—Gold-mining is practically dead. An asbestos plant is at work at Anderson's Creek, near Beaconsfield, but it is questionable if the operations are proving successful. A small plant was erected, also near Beaconsfield, for the manufacture of paint, but closed down; but I understand that material from the Beaconsfield deposits is being treated in Launceston. I am of opinion that there are good prospects of an extensive industry being carried on by the manufacture of paint from surface deposits at Beaconsfield, but it depends upon the quality of the said deposits and the existence of individuals with the requisite energy, inclination, and business capabilities to carry out operations.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF DEVON.

Mr. District Surveyor A. C. HALL reports as follows:—

Lands Suitable for Selection.—The Crown land now available in this district is mostly of a poor quality. In the Parish of Loongana there is still some land of a fair description, but it is remote from market, and at present there are no roads. Several applications for this land have recently been made. When cleared and laid down with grass it will be well adapted for grazing and dairying.

Roads and Tracks Required.—A road or track to give access to the abovementioned land would be of advantage to likely applicants.

Progress of Settlement.—Owing to the scarcity and high cost of labour, very little is being done in the way of improvements to selections. At present there is very little inquiry for bush lands.

Timber Beds.—Owing to the scarcity of shipping, preventing the importation of timber from overseas, there is a great demand for Tasmanian timber, and timber is being sought after in all directions for export to other States. As a result nearly all the Crown land with timber on it has been applied for lease, and several small sawmills have been erected. Outside of these applications I have no knowledge of any extensive areas of timber.

Mining.—Mining operations have been carried out in various localities, with favourable results in some cases. The Round Hill Mine, at Mt. Claude, is now producing ore comprising silver and lead. At Moina, wolfram, tin, and bismuth are being obtained by the Shepherd and Murphy Mine and other smaller mines. At the Blythe River mining operations are being carried out, and possibly the Blythe River Iron Mines Company will commence active work. It is to be regretted that nothing has been done during the last twelve months to work the extensive deposits of shale in the vicinity of Latrobe.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF EAST TAMAR.

Mr. District Surveyor G. T. EDDIE reports as follows:—

With regard to land for returned soldiers, I wish to suggest that a list of all private properties suitable for subdivision be prepared beforehand, with reports as to their productiveness, and with an approximate scheme of subdivision. This information would be valuable in the event of the Government being met with a sudden demand for land when the overseas forces return.

As far as I can judge, the Closer Settlement Board is in many cases at a disadvantage in dealing for the purchase of estates offering if they are without plans of some sort, drawn to a suitable scale, which plans might be easily and cheaply prepared from information given by the deeds.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF MONTAGU.

Mr. District Surveyor C. S. WILSON reports as follows:—

Lands Suitable for Selection.—No land adapted for selection, other than what has already been reported upon, has come under my notice. The localities in which there are areas of soil of good quality have been set out in detail in my previous annual reports.

Progress of Settlement.—The progress of West Tasmania during the period under review does not present any special

features. There are, however, unmistakable signs that the industrial outlook, having regard to all the circumstances, is promising.

Timber Beds.—The chief timber beds of commercial value in this district have been enumerated in my former reports.

Roads and Tracks Required.—The question of further improving the means of access to outlying parts of the district is still an urgent one, and it is also important to note that the maintenance of the existing lines of communication should receive constant attention. The necessity of extending the North Dundas-road to Renison Bell, and thence on towards Rosebery, merits a special claim for attention; and also the pack-track which branches from the North Dundas-road to Ringville needs repairing. Another track worthy of attention is from the Wilson River to Mt. Stewart. The high price for osmiridium has greatly stimulated the search for this metal, which is found chiefly in the serpentine country north of the Pieman River, and extending from the Wilson River towards the Meredith Range. But the long distances and imperfect communications between the bases of food-supplies is the greatest source of the prospectors' difficulty, and the want of necessary tracks is therefore seriously retarding the initial development of that promising mineral country.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF FINGAL.

Mr. District Surveyor THOMAS CLARK reports as follows:—

Lands Available for Selection.—First-class lands—Counties of Cornwall and Dorset: Throughout these counties land of a first-class quality now only remains for the most part in small lots. County of Glamorgan: Of land of this quality there is practically none. Second and third class lands—Counties of Cornwall, Dorset, and Glamorgan: There are large areas of land of this nature throughout these counties. Much of it being covered with natural grasses, makes good grazing areas for sheep and cattle. This naturally-grassed land is confined to the Counties of Cornwall and Glamorgan. Much of this land, though of a third-class value, is only available as second-class on account of it being held as grazing leases. Most of the Crown lands about St. Marys, Pyengana, Ringarooma, and Weldborough is of a very steep, rough, and broken nature, and is a heavily scrubbed country.

Progress of Settlement.—During the past year there has been a falling-off in the area applied for under "The Crown Lands Act." Nevertheless, on the whole, the district may be said to have advanced. The areas dealt with during the past 12 months show that in first-class land one more lot has been surveyed, while there is a decline in area of 128a. 1r. 23p. Second-class figures indicate an increase of two lots, with a decrease in area of 37a. 2r. 2p. Third-class land shows an increase of three lots, and 540a. 0r. 22p. in area. The majority of the selections made during the year have been additional to previous selections. With the high prices ruling for the various farm products, the past year should have been profitable for the farmers, as also the pastoralists.

Cheese and butter factories at St. Marys, Gould's Country, Pyengana, and Ringarooma deal with the dairy products of the district, while a flourmill at Fingal treats most of the wheat produced there, as well as in the whole of the surrounding country. The various threshing and chaff-cutting plants in the district, of which there are two at Fingal, have also been kept fully occupied.

About Weldborough, Lottah, and Cascade River, and, to a lesser extent, about Blue Tier and Ringarooma, the blackberry pest is spreading to an alarming extent, and covering the Crown lands. It flourishes among other scrubs, with which it forms impassable barriers. Efforts should be made to deal with this pest before it has complete possession of that part of the State. At present nothing is being done to counteract or eradicate the pest, which is spreading rapidly and flourishing. It is in complete possession of much of the country about Weldborough and Lottah; consequently the prospector and miner are unable to prospect and work what might prove to be highly payable ground were this pest not present. If no action is taken to eradicate this pest, it will in only a short space of time have these parts of the State completely barred to the prospector.

Roads.—Nearly all the main-roads throughout the district are in need of repairs, which the branch-roads require much improvement; of the latter, the Mathinna to Ringarooma, Mathinna to Pyengana, and Mathinna to Blessington over Rose's Tier, and the old road from Avoca to Swansea, require most attention. The uncompleted road from Mangana to Story's Creek is an urgent work, which should be completed, as there are a large number of men now employed at the Story's Creek Mine. This would also open up a large area of second and third class land.

The road from Weldborough to Branhholm, via Bell's Hill, Cascade River, and Tin Pot Creek, is impassable, and requires much attention and improvement. This road serves the largest belt of tin-producing country in the district, where many miners are engaged, and if this were more accessible no doubt it would receive well-merited attention from investors.

Tracks.—A track leading from Fingal to the plateau to the south of the town, and known as "Lattin's Track," should be graded and cleared suitable for a road. There is at present a rough track here, the whole of the work on

which has been done by Mr. Lattin at his own expense. Mr. F. M. Lattin is well acquainted with this locality, and could point out a good grade to the road inspector. There are many selections in this vicinity, and this is the shortest and easiest route, and should be opened up, as it would thereby make accessible much second and third class land, as well as timber.

Tracks generally throughout the district require clearing of fallen timber and scrub.

Mining.—The past year has seen a revival in mining, 120 mining surveys having been made during the year, being an increase of 46 over the previous year. With a now plentiful supply of water and tin at a very high figure, it is anticipated that the amount of tin to be mined during the coming year will be large.

Tin.—Most activity in mining circles during the past year has been in tin, due to the record price which the metal reached, and which still remains at a high figure. The only drawback was a shortage of water during the late summer and early autumn. Much tin has been produced during the past year throughout the district, and those engaged in the mining of this metal have had a profitable year. Work is about to be commenced on a large extent of alluvial ground at Blue Tier, which is expected to give profitable returns. In lode-mining, the Royal George Mine, near Avoca, has worked throughout the year producing tin. The Story's Creek Company at Ben Lomond has employed a large number of men during the year, and won much metal. The Ben Lomond Republic, also a lode-formation near Aberfoyle, on Story's Creek, has also worked during the year.

Gold.—During the past 12 months no lots for gold-mining purposes have been dealt with, and there is very little doing in gold-mining. At Mathinna the old Golden Gate Mine has continued to be profitably worked.

Copper.—The deposit of this metal at Scamander is, it is said, about to be worked; while the deposit at Ben Lomond is also receiving attention.

Wolfram.—Much wolfram has been produced by the Story's Creek Company in conjunction with tin, this company having up-to-date separating plants; also by individual miners working at Gipps Creek—both in the vicinity of Ben Lomond.

Coal.—An area of 240 acres near Cole's Bay, Swansea, was surveyed during the year. This deposit is said to have given satisfactory results, but it is not in active operation. Two lots at the Douglas River have also been retaken, but this also is not being worked. The Dalmaine Company, in the vicinity of Thompson's Marshes and Seymour, has completed its aerial ropeway, and the construction of the jetty at Picanini Point, but owing to the difficulty in procuring shipping, very little work has been done. However, it is anticipated that this will soon be in active operation. The Cornwall and Mt. Nicholas Companies have, as usual, been fully employed during the past year. The output from these mines was 58,936 tons. The quantity mined by the Mt. Nicholas Company was 30,761 tons, while that won by the Cornwall Company was 27,275 tons. Coal is held in the vicinities of Bichenor, Llandaff, and Denison River, but no work is being done. Other deposits not held exist at Mt. Rex, St. Paul's Valley, western end of Mt. Nicholas Range. Parish of Break-o'-Day, also at Fingal; the latter, being of good quality and within 2 miles of the railway, is well worth the attention of investors. Developmental work has been done on the deposits on the summit of Ben Lomond.

Clay.—During the past year an area of 5 acres, containing a deposit of a particularly white claylike substance, was surveyed on the main-road between Scottsdale and Ringarooma. The discoverer is now engaged treating this deposit and manufacturing therefrom a cold-water paint which, from samples, appears to be a satisfactory article, while he also claims to be able to produce a talc powder superior to the imported article, and from the residue whiting is made.

Timber.—No timber areas have been surveyed during the past year, and no new beds have been encountered during the year, consequently remarks in previous reports still apply. Sawmills are in operation at Ringarooma, Branhholm, and other vicinities on the North-Eastern Railway. Small plants at St. Marys and Gould's Country supply purely local requirements.

Instructions.—All outstanding instructions will be carried into effect as early as possible.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF MERSEY.

Mr. District Surveyor JOSEPH WILKS reports as follows:—

Progress of Settlement.—It is evident from the return of surveys effected during the year that the progress of settlement, as far as selection is concerned, is practically at a standstill in this district. It is somewhat difficult to account wholly for the very marked falling off in selection during the past two or three years, as previous to this there was a fair amount of activity in both the exploitation and selection of Crown lands. Undoubtedly the best and the more easily accessible land has long since been taken up, but even then access was no better to the good or fair lands than it is now to the second and third class lands still available, although, of course, these are not in more or less compact areas as the better lands were in the time of active selection. In the old selected areas there

a very decided solid, although slow, growth in the improvement of the land, which is indicative of a sincere desire for settlement on the land, and many families are now settled on outlying parts where ten years ago there was practically a wilderness. Lorinna is the most flourishing of these, and its growth followed immediately on the construction of the present road from Staverton, thus showing the great need for good roads to newly selected areas.

Land Available for Selection.—No new lands have been reported during the last year, and it is fairly certain now that no large areas of second or third class land exist which are not well known. First-class land is very scattered and small in area, and practically there are only the second and third class lands open for selection. These exist, as has been previously pointed out in former reports, in the valleys of the Mersey and Forth Rivers and on the slopes of the Western Tiers, but of course intending selectors are always faced in these localities with bad road facilities.

Roads and Tracks Required.—A road or track from the Liena Bridge to the track to Howell's, up the Mersey River, would be of great benefit to the present selectors of land there, and also stimulate selection of the second and third class land available in the district. This track has been recommended for consideration for many years now, and it is believed that at last an inspection of it has been made, but with what result is not known. Another road which has been frequently mentioned in these reports is that connecting Mole Creek with Sheffield, and this has got to the length of being laid out in a very bad way, and constructed in parts equally badly.

Timber Areas.—There are no new areas to report, but it is noticed that owing to the increase in the price of hardwood timber, due to shortage on the mainland resulting from the lack of imported pine owing to the war, there is a great deal of activity to acquire hardwood leases, and all along the North-West Coast a fair export trade in hardwood and other timber logs is being carried on. An attempt is being made to utilise the pine forests near the Cradle Mountain, and a mill is in course of erection for the purpose of cutting the logs into large flitches and carting them to the nearest railway-station or seaport. The enterprise will be very severely handicapped by the smallness of the forests and the heavy expense of carting. The road for about 15 miles from the mill is in a natural state, and will become impracticable for the greater part of the year after it is once cut up, and even after reaching the metalled roads there are severe contra grades which will limit the load to be carried, all adding to an initially large cost of getting the timber.

Mining.—Operations are still in progress at the Round Hill and the Pehlion mines, and some new leases have been applied for near the Tin Spur, where good tin discoveries have been reported. The production of ore from the Round Hill Mine is reported to be going on steadily, but the mine has not reached the dividend-paying stage yet. The ore is low grade, and it might be possible that the scale of operations is not large enough.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF MOORINA.

Mr. District Surveyor G. C. SMITH reports as follows:—

Progress of Settlement.—Very little new land has been cleared during the year, chiefly on account of the scarcity and dearth of labour. Substantial improvements are, however, being carried out on most of the old selections, more especially in the Winnaleah district, where the land is of the richest description and well repays the outlay. The district as a whole has had a prosperous year, both dairy farming and grazing, the two chief industries apart from mining, having given highly payable returns. The extension of the Branzholm Railway to Moorina, which has been much delayed by the scarcity of labour, is nearly completed, and should be open for traffic within the next few months.

Land Suitable for Selection.—Only small patches of first-class land are now available for selection, but the extent of second-class scrub country, suitable for grazing when cleared, is comparatively large. There is a good extent of this class of country on the Blue Tier Range, which is densely wooded and has a heavy annual rainfall, which promotes a fine growth of grass during the summer months. A large area is already under grass in the vicinity of Weldborough and Poimena, but most of the northern end in the vicinity of the head waters of the Anson and Mussel Roe Rivers is still unoccupied and unimproved. In the northern portion of the County of Dorset there is a large extent of third-class land, consisting of open marshes and lightly-timbered grazing country. A large proportion of this is held under lease, and much of it is used as a winter run by the dairy farmers and graziers occupying the rich basaltic lands to the south, and as such is proving of great value. Large areas would be selected by these men if it were available as third-class land.

Roads and Tracks.—The district is well provided with roads and tracks, and these are extended as required by the progress of settlement.

Timber Beds.—There has been considerable activity in the timber trade during the year and large quantities of

both sawn and log timber have been carried by the Branzholm-Scottsdale Railway. There is a good extent of timber-bearing country along the western slopes of the Blue Tier, which is within reach of this railway, and will provide freight for some years to come. Included in this is a fair quantity of blackwood and myrtle and a limited amount of celery-top pine.

Mining.—There has been an increase in the number of tin-mining sections applied for during the year, owing to the exceptionally high price of that metal. The difficulty, however, of obtaining capital and the uncertainty of how the industry will be affected by the proposed war profits tax has prevented the investment of money in mining ventures on anything approaching a large scale. Work is principally confined to the old-established companies and to small working parties and individual miners. It is nothing unusual for some of these latter to average from £10 to £20 a week per man. Ground that was too poor to work at the old price can now be treated with highly payable results, and good returns can often be obtained from old ground which has already been worked over more than once.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF SOUTH PEMBROKE, INCLUDING TASMAN AND FORESTIER PENINSULAS.

Mr. District Surveyor J. H. HINSBY reports as follows:—

I have in hand instructions for three timber leases. These are in very inaccessible localities, and will be executed as soon as possible. There is a marked falling off in selection in this district, owing to the enlistment of most of the would-be applicants, and so far I have only had instruction for one returned soldier's survey. This district should be suitable for soldier settlement in the orchard line, being in most cases close to water-carriage and the land very suitable for that purpose, with regular steamer communication.

Progress of Settlement.—Most of the selections are being opened up. The orchards are now, in most instances, well in bearing, but lack of shipping space has caused the owners to go easy with improvements, as the fruit, or early part of it, realised very poor prices, and those who were ready to plant are also holding off until things improve. Fortunately, the crops were in most cases light, owing to the season, though in the dry localities there have been some very good crops of good quality fruit, notably round Campana and up the White Kangaroo River and Richmond districts. Shortage of labour is very noticeable throughout the district, as most of the able men have gone to the war. The selections along the Raoul Ridge are being improved, but the land is only second-rate. H. Clark is doing some good work out that way, and has carried the track on that was laid out some time back by Robinson, and opened it through to Munday's lots, which he now owns. This gives access to that country by saddle, and may lead to some further selection in that locality. Selection is very slack. Most of the young men who would be selecting have gone to the war, and those who are left are in most cases unsettled and thinking of going, so it is not likely to improve. Then, with regard to the orchard ventures, the dead work necessary to start the enterprise makes the selector wary to incur the initial expense. Roads are in most cases very much improved, and can be motored on with care in most places throughout the district. The new deviation at McManus' Hill is a great improvement and can now be negotiated with safety. The deviation at "Billy Blue," from Badger to Roaring Beach, would greatly benefit the selectors in that locality; it has been pegged out, but still stands unconstructed.

Timber.—There is more activity in timber than any other industry; anywhere where there are a few trees that were formerly not considered worthy of consideration are now being selected as timber leases—many in places where the timber is quite inaccessible, and in other instances applications are put in for areas which have no timber on them, and mostly in the roughest localities. Owing to the length of the days and the inaccessibility of the country, I find it difficult to make these surveys in winter months. The men will not tackle the wet bush while the mills are paying 12s. per day wages. Messrs. Ellerton Brown & Co. are doing good work on Forestier Peninsula, having taken up the basin at the back of Mt. McGregor, in which Blackman's River rises. There is a fair amount of timber in the locality, though it is scattered and varied in quality. They are dredging a channel from the jetty on Blackman's River to the canal channel. This will be of considerable benefit to this locality, as it will render the jetty useful and put the locality within reach of the markets. There are very few patches of timber left in this district even capable of supplying a box mill. The mill at Taranna is again in commission, and the manager seems sanguine about its future, though I cannot see a very long future for it, as it has to work open ground that has already been culled. The other small mill in this locality (Quarrell's) has been burned, but is being rebuilt; they must be almost at the end of their leases. Gathercole's mills, at Oakwood and Stewart's Bay, are working steadily, but are both well back. The Fortescue plant is also working still, but has a good distance to go for timber. Stubbins' mill, on Forestier Peninsula, is just about cut out. I should recommend that the various leases,

when cut out, should be burned off, and reserved for re-forestation, as they would soon refurbish themselves with a good growth of seedlings if left to nature and the fires kept in check. There is one thing, I should think, should be given attention, that is, the pollution of streams by mill debris; the mill at Wedge Bay, to wit, has the whole of its waste timber shot into the creek, forming quite a dam and spoiling the water for consumption in summer time, while even at this time of year it does not improve it. The stable at the same mill also drains into the creek, and as the mill is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth, it pollutes a considerable length of stream.

The tourist still makes the Peninsula his happy hunting-ground, and the various places of attraction have been well patronised during the past season, where they were well catered for by the local boarding establishments. The roads have been greatly improved, and motors are now seen anywhere on the main roads. A very good tourist run could be laid out from Carnarvon to Cape Raoul, the route being through Blackwood's, Riley's, and Stott's, thence along the ridge to Mt. Raoul and the Cape. The whole way the scenery would be hard to beat, but cost would be the obstruction at present. There are a couple of very fine fern gulches on the north of Eaglehawk that would be made accessible by the expenditure of a couple of pounds.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF WARATAH.

Mr. District Surveyor DAVID JONES reports as follows:—

Lands Suitable for Selection.—At the head waters of the Ramsay River, about 4 miles south of the Wombat Plains, and, say, 8 miles south of Mt. Bischoff, some 2000 acres of excellent basaltic soil were crossed on the east and west sides of the abovenamed river. The basalt overlays the gillbertite—a kind of granite—and is the chief tin-bearing formation of this part. The basaltic soil is covered with beeches, sassafras, small gums, and tree and other ferns. It is good grass land, also suitable for root crops and small fruits. Its elevation above sea-level is 2000 feet. Most of the beech land suitable for pastoral and agricultural purposes, and consisting of basaltic soil, to the south-east and west of the Heazlewood-road from Waratah, about 3 miles along it, is held and applied for in large timber areas. This is no doubt the best land in this district, and it is gratifying to know that these timber areas are only held on lease. Knole Plain, 2 miles east of Waratah, has some fine open country, 3000 acres in extent. It has the native grass indigenous to this part of Tasmania, known as velvet grass, and botanically *Triticum velutinum*. It is regarded as good rough feed for cattle. The same grass extends to Netherby Plain, south-east of and adjoining Knole Plain. These areas are now held as grazing leases. Part of Hadfield Plain, east of Netherby Plain, is the property of the Crown, and of the same character. The basaltic country extends to the south over the Cue flats, and for most of the distance south of the plain is covered with a dense forest. The plains are 2000 feet above sea-level; the Cue flats 500 feet lower. At the Huskisson and Wilson Rivers, some distance north of the Pieman River, there are some fair patches of land. The Magnet Range, 2 miles west of Waratah, has a strip of 2000 acres of chocolate soil, with a dense forest of beeches and gums. It is 2000 feet above the sea-level. Between the west boundary of the V.D.L. Company's Surrey Hills block of 150,000 acres and the Arthur River, on the east of same, and north of the Wardle River and south of Lynch's Creek, is a fine stretch of capital basaltic land of about 6000 acres. About 200 acres have been selected and surveyed. The height above the sea varies from 1000 feet to 2000 feet above sea-level. It may all be classed as first-class land.

Roads and Tracks.—A track from Mt. Merton, 5 miles north of the Wilson River, to Mt. Stuart, 8 miles west of Mt. Ramsay, would be a great help to prospectors looking for osmiridium. It has been found near the Wilson River and also at Mt. Stuart. Another good track would be one from the Chester Mine to the land in the vicinity of the Huskisson River. The road from the Magnet to Waratah has been scrubbed and is now being cleared. The grade from Waratah to the crossing of the Arthur River is 1 in 14. When finished, this road will be a great boon to the people of Magnet. The Waratah-Wynyard-road is drawing near completion, the metalled portion being well down the Hellyer gorge on its south side. This next summer should terminate this whole undertaking, which has been a long time in hand, and be an incalculable benefit to Waratah and the north coast, as well as the whole of Tasmania.

Progress of the District.—In the Parrawe district scrubbing, burning, and clearing is being kept going continually. The increase in cleared country becomes more noticeable every year. The soil is well adapted for grass, and a creamery and butter factory will be the desiderata of the near future. Several selections near Waratah are being very much improved, and owners are beginning to know that if you want the land to be remunerative it must be cleared and worked. It pays well as a milk-walk and also for growing hay. The progress of the different mines is still good. The Magnet (Tasmanian) S.M. Company, N.L., is getting a hydro-electric plant installed. Pipes and machinery are on the ground, and the great drawback up to the present has

been the construction of the new dam. This is a big undertaking, and has occupied a much longer time than was expected. The Mt. Bischoff Extended T.M. Company is getting its new plant in order, both the necessary power and crushing battery, and notwithstanding this outlay the company is paying its second dividend of sixpence per share. The Mt. Bischoff T.M. Company, Reg., with the high price of tin ore, is doing well, although the company has only 20 heads of stampers in commission, yet another dividend of 7s. 6d. per share is to be distributed this month. The whole of the mill here is driven electrically and works well. The Weir's Bischoff Surprise Mine still sends out about 2 tons of tin ore per month, which pays handsomely. Work at the Jasper Mine, Heazlewood, and the Mt. Cleveland. Whyte River, is being hung up for repairs for the present.

Timber Areas.—Where the timber beds existed in this locality is now leased, and a great deal of it removed in logs. Timber, removed as it is now, will shortly be a great want, especially in connection with the mines. The wholesale removal is very apparent, and a reduction in areas leased would no doubt be of considerable benefit to small consumers and the mines. The Magnet Range has forests of gums and beech; the Whyte River district and Pieman the same; and 6000 acres referred to between the east side of the Arthur River and the west boundary of the V.D.L. Company's Surrey Hills block, will no doubt keep the supply going for years to come. Yet the need for planting trees and a system of afforestation introduced and made practicable, is very evident.

Surveys.—Surveys have been effected from 23rd August, 1917, to 27th May, 1918, consisting of 4 mineral sections, total 160 acres. There are also 5 timber areas, aggregating 1320 acres; and 8 lots under "The Crown Lands Act," being 7 lots of 20 acres each and 1 auction lot of 10 acres. In the town of Waratah 4 lots, of a total area of 3 acres, have been dealt with, also for auction. There were also 3 acres for a station-yard on the main road, town of Heazlewood; the gross area surveyed being 1700 acres. In addition to the above, there were 4 lots of second-class land, of 195 acres, at the Cue River; 2 lots at 11-mile peg from Guildford; and 2 at the 14-mile, Emu Bay Railway, chiefly in rough, broken country, and chiefly horizontal scrub.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF WEST WELLINGTON.

Mr. District Surveyor K. M. HARRISON reports as follows:—

Progress of Selection, Land Suitable for Selection, &c.—There is nothing further to report under this heading, as nearly all the good lands of the district have been locked up for so many years that most of the selectable land outside the reserves has been culled out, and selectors have either to take inferior land, with little prospect of doing any good with it, or have left the State to settle down elsewhere. In view of the splendid progress made in Trowutta and other new parts of the district, and of all the large extent of similar land now locked up, it is a great loss to the country that the settlers' sons—the best possible settlers—are not allowed to take up land in their own district, and often as a result leave the country to add to the prosperity of the other States. Hundreds of thousands of acres are now locked up in this district alone, and within easy reach of costly Government railways and of tramlines; and every year's delay in opening up much of this country means a considerable direct loss of revenue from these works. The Marawah tram alone passes for about 15 miles through Crown land, from much of which all marketable timber has been removed, and which in its present state will never bring another penny of revenue to the line, but would produce a large amount of freight if thrown open for settlement. Generally speaking, a satisfactory amount of progress has been made throughout the settled lands of the district during the year. The railway from Stanley to the back country has brought in considerable amounts of produce and very large quantities of timber, and a connection of about 5 miles to the line from Marawah to Smithton would give access to the port of Stanley from practically the whole of the settled portions of the huge Circular Head district. Although still more or less isolated from the rest of Tasmania until the construction of the Myalla extension of 26 miles, as the route chosen for the latter opens up very little country, nothing like equal results could be obtained by a similar expenditure upon this line. In view of the peculiar suitability of this part of the island for dairying, there is no doubt that a judicious system of good and main roads into the back country could be laid out, and utilised in the first place for removing all valuable timber, and then the land could be sold and devoted to dairying, which could bring in a good return at once. In some instances the valuable timbers would pay for the roading, and thus a large area of land could be brought under production with little expense to the country; land, too, which to-day is producing nothing, unlike many of the estates devoted to closer settlement, which had previously been earning considerable revenue for the State. The dairying industry has really made enormous strides in this district, and is probably producing nearly tenfold the revenue that it was ten years ago, and its permanency and progress is

shown by the erection at Smithton by the district co-operative company of what is probably the best and most up-to-date factory in the State.

Roads Required, &c.—The most important road required in the district at present is the continuation of the present road from the Rogers River to replace the pack-track to Balfour. There is a weekly mail service along this track, which is very bad during the best time of the year, whilst its condition in winter is absolutely shocking. There is little doubt of the ultimate success of the Balfour field and of the surrounding country extending to Mt. Bischoff and the Pieman River, and nothing would assist more in opening up these fields both quickly and cheaply than a metalled road. The road in question has been cleared to within a short distance of the Arthur River, and there should be no difficulty in locating a well-graded road from there to the "Clump" at the northern end of the Balfour field, and only about 7 miles in a direct line from the Arthur Bridge. From the "Clump" the road would pass through open, level plain along the mineral belt to the town of Balfour. The opening up of this field should justify this short connection, but every mile of road from the mineral field would open up large beds of timber, which would all pass over the Trowutta Railway lines and earn revenue for the Government; and after the removal of the timber a very large proportion of the country on either side of the road would be devoted to dairying and support a large population, and also add permanent revenue to the lines. I have no doubt that the timber along the road would go very far towards the expense of making it, but even if such a system were not adopted this road would give the country an infinitely better return than any similar amount spent in railway construction during recent years. As the railway is still 25 miles from Balfour by the present track, it is evident that the few miles of railway which could be built for the total cost of the whole of the road required would be of absolutely no benefit to the people of Balfour, and there are not half a dozen permanent settlers along the route. In view of this, I should strongly recommend that no expenditure whatever should be incurred with a view to railway extension without a thorough inquiry into the whole matter. I can strongly recommend this road as a most necessary and reproductive work, and it should receive the utmost consideration, if only to assist the people of Balfour, who for so many years have patiently borne such utter isolation. A move should be made in the matter at once, as several large leases for timber have been granted along the route, and an opportunity for co-operating with these lessees will be lost.

Timber.—As in other parts of the State, there has been much activity in the timber business, and about 7000 acres have been applied for under timber lease. There are other very large areas of timber still remaining, but as a rule well back from the coast and rather inaccessible. With the present state of development in many cases, these would only offer good opportunities for developing upon an extensive scale by large companies, who could afford a substantial initial outlay for trams, &c. Beyond the limit of present selection, from near Marrawah to Brickmakers' Bay, there are hundreds of miles of bush country, much of which is myrtle or stringy-bark forest, also frequently containing a certain amount of pine and blackwood, &c.

There is practically nothing to report under the other headings.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF EAST WELLINGTON AND WEST DEVON.

Mr. District Surveyor H. F. MILES reports as follows:—

There has been no discovery of any considerable area of good land during the year. Selection has been in the main confined to scattered lots of inferior quality. About 4000 acres of second-class land have been selected in the fork of the Hellyer and Arthur Rivers.

Mining.—A discovery of slate of good quality has been made in the Parish of Takone, and an area of 640 acres has been taken up under lease. This would appear to be in itself a very valuable proposition, but the question of transport must present very serious difficulty. It is proposed to construct a tramway to the terminus of the Preolenna Railway from the quarry. This, however, will prove a long and costly line, as the country is exceptionally rough and broken. No work is now being done at the Victory Copper Mine, and very little at the Preolenna Coal Mine. Power leases and a dredging claim have been applied for on the old Housetop tinfield, and a little prospecting is going on there.

In the Stowport district, the known copper-bearing belt has been receiving attention, but no fresh developments are reported. The Blythe iron mines are still idle.

Timber.—The feature of the year is the increased activity in the timber trade. All classes of timber are being exploited, viz., myrtle, celery-top pine, sassafras, and stringy-bark. Most of the timber from this district is exported in the log, being hauled by horse-traction as far as 25 miles to the port, mainly to Burnie. There are three or four sawmills in the district cutting mostly for local requirements.

Roads.—Several contracts for metalling and forming have been completed on the Wynyard-Waratah-road, but this road

is fast becoming impassable owing to the damage done by timber-carting in the winter. This applies in a greater degree to the Oonah and Takone roads. The Oonah-road is quite impassable for traffic, and in fact all the roads in the district are suffering from the effects of this traffic, which is far heavier than the roads as at present constructed are capable of carrying. It is certain that the municipalities will be faced with a difficult task to maintain their roads even in fair condition. The cage over the Arthur River is destroyed. I think it would be advisable to replace this by a light wire bridge for foot traffic, as there is sure to be a lot of prospecting, both for land and minerals, in the country to the south of the Arthur River during the coming summer. The new breakwater at Burnie is practically completed, and further wharf accommodation is being provided.

In agriculture, dairying and grazing are likely to be the principal employments for some time. The potato and oat crops have practically failed owing to the late unfavourable season and the ravages of the Irish blight, and the area under crop for the coming season will probably be small. This is due to the fact that, while the early part of this year was very dry, the past three months have been exceptionally wet, so much so as to prevent farming operations. The usual amount of scrubbing and burning has been carried out, and the cleared and cultivated land is steadily extending. Very little tree-planting is being done, which is to be regretted, as the forests are being rapidly denuded of useful timber, and some means should be employed to replace the timber removed. I note that a scheme is being mooted by the Government for afforestation. The great difficulty appears to be to reconcile the progress of settlement with the conservation of timber. Most of the timber at present marketed is easily destroyed by fire, so that clearing operations are responsible for the destruction of large quantities of timber. I think, however, that the gain from the land being brought into production is greater than the loss by the destruction of timber.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF KING ISLAND AND WEST WELLINGTON.

Mr. District Surveyor K. M. HARRISON reports as follows:—

During the past year or two there has not been as much progress as usual, owing to the fact that practically every eligible man is at the front.

It is to be regretted that no steps have been taken to locate a main road from the Fraser Jetty to Grassy through the old timber reserve, with the exception of the portion located at the north end last year. This portion has been constructed from the jetty to the top of the Fraser Bluff, and gives an excellent route to the tableland which extends for several miles along the road. This road should be laid out from below the scheelite mine at Grassy, crossing that river near the sea and rising gradually round the back of Bold Head on to the high country, and then keep, if possible, about 50 chains inside the west boundary of the reserve until it junctions with the portion laid out from the north end, and thus permit of the easiest location and minimum extent of cross road to the sections fronting or the sea. As a large number of returned island soldiers are certain to select land here, the road should be located in the near future, and when constructed it will prove very useful for boats unable to call at Grassy to drop their passengers at Fraser River. A jetty must be constructed at Grassy in the near future, where boats could call in suitable weather, but they would have to take advantage of the Fraser with certain winds.

Since my last report was written most rapid and satisfactory developments have taken place at the Grassy River mineral sections. The King Island Scheelite Company, having erected a mill, commenced active work on the 26th July last, and by the 31st March had produced concentrate to the value of £22,000, being now the largest tungstate producer in Australia. This company is to be congratulated upon opening up the mine so thoroughly and so successfully that it established a record by paying a handsome dividend before its mill had been running for 20 weeks. The company quite intends to maintain its pride of place and is now erecting additional plant at a cost of £10,000. This well-deserved success must be very gratifying not only to the company and its able manager, Mr. Venn Brown but to the prospector who discovered the property, the fine old West Coast veteran, Mr. Tom Farrell, who is now reaping the reward of his unflinching faith in the Scheelite Mine. The success of this mine will be of the greatest benefit to the island in many ways, and will assist in breaking down some of its isolation. On the other hand, the company has strong claims upon the Government, both to provide it with a good road to Currie, portion of which is absolutely impassable in winter, and also to expedite the construction of a jetty at Grassy, for which a vote has been passed but not yet spent.

Many of the absentee speculator owners are still evading the necessary improvement on their blocks, and a thorough inspection and report of any doubtful lots would be most beneficial in the interests of the island, and whenever

block has been forfeited in the timbered country not more than 200 acres of it should again be sold in one lot.
I believe the above covers all ground of interest to your Department.

SURVEY DISTRICT OF CENTRAL WELLINGTON.

Mr. District Surveyor F. E. WINDSOR reports as follows :—

Until the beginning of the year a very few selections had been applied for, but after the lands in the Parish of Preolenna had been made available for selection a fair amount of land was applied for, principally, I think, for the sake of the timber thereon that may be of a marketable value. The myrtle and sassafras that used to be considered of no value are now being cut and sent to the nearest port of shipment for transmission to Australia. Hundreds of logs are lying in the bush, and the wharves are in a congested state with timber awaiting shipment, and all the available space on the vessels is sought after. The myrtle, sassafras, stringy-bark, and leatherwood timber is now bringing as high as 8s. per 100 feet, blackwood 12s., and celery-top pine 16s. per 100 feet at the mills or port of shipment. The centre of the sassafras, which is harder than the outer wood and very black in colour, is now called black walnut, and is sold as such when placed on the market. Some large timber areas have been applied for, and one company has been formed to work four selections, embracing 1000 acres of pine and blackwood. This land is situated about 5 miles from the present terminus of the Preolenna Railway, in a southerly direction. The company intends establishing a sawmill on the ground, building a tramway to close up with the terminus of the Preolenna Railway, to carry its timber to market, and is prepared to make arrangements, so I am informed, to carry the coal from the Preolenna coal and shale mines. A steamer, the "Hillmeads," has already been purchased by this company, and is now employed largely in the timber trade. If this proposition is carried out Preolenna has a big future before it, and settlement on the lands in this parish will be assured. Messrs. Crisp & Cameron are now getting their sawmilling plant on to the ground to work their 300-acre timber area. Five residences have already been erected and occupied in the vicinity of the railway terminus. The coal mine manager, Mr. H. Barr, has started driving a new tunnel, and when the road becomes passable it is anticipated that a large supply of coal will find its way on to the market.
Roads, Parish of Myalla.—The three-notched road from S. Garner's and G. Callow's, through Dean's, Lee's, King's, and others, to Myalla Railway-station: This road would very considerably help the settlers at Rocky Cape and shorten the distance by about 2 miles. Road through selec-

tions of W. P. Medwin to other selections north, west, and south of same: This road should have early attention, as Medwin objects to the timber being carted over his grass land until the road is defined. Hundreds of logs have been cut under licence in this locality, and a great number carted to the sawmill in that vicinity.
Roads, Parish of Preolenna.—The road from the Calder Railway-station easterly across the River Inglis, to give access to selections on the Upper Calder. A road from selections, 39½ acres (R. A. Johnson), 60 acres (R. W. Johnson), and 30 acres (I. S. Robinson), to Calder Railway-station. A road from Crown land and selections of F. Lyons (50 acres), A. Johnson (30 acres), A. Bessell (50 acres), through M. S. Hawley's (25 acres) and W. Lyons', to connect with Myalla Railway-station and to provide access to 62½ acres, E. Garner, purchaser. A branch road from reserved road through 46½ acres (Charles Stuart) to selections and Crown land to the west. A road through 26½ acres (L. B. Crisp) to selections to the north. A road through 49a. 3r. 27p. (L. Shekleton, purchaser), is required to give access to 52 acres (S. Aylett) and 144 acres (F. Walsh), also 100 acres (W. D. Western). The road through 158 acres (H. J. Fletcher) should be continued through 105½ acres (A. J. Hardman) to give access to 49½ acres selected by C. Robinson and 144 acres (F. Walsh). The road marked out by the Public Works Department through H. J. Fletcher (158 acres), Harrison (254½ acres), Mackenzie (262½ acres), W. A. Stuart (100 acres), C. A. Bramich (196 acres), to cross the Flowerdale River, and thence through selections of N. T. Burke (100 acres), H. E. Shekleton (105 acres), E. Dehnert (188 acres), A. Dehnert (317 acres), H. Dehnert (311 acres), to give access to those selections and others to the west to Preolenna Railway. The road surveyed through 190½ acres (H. A. Crisp, purchaser) to the west should be extended through 115 acres (H. J. Jones) to give access to selections purchased by W. A. Stuart (102½ acres), C. A. Bramich (196 acres), and to Crown land to the south. The Preolenna-road beyond the terminus of the railway to the Preolenna coal mines and lands to the south should have attention; it is now badly in need of repairs. The side drains and culverts require clearing out, &c., and the upper portion through 190½ acres (H. A. Crisp) should be formed and the steep siding taken off for about 7½ chains, whilst that portion approaching the mine requires metalling. If the much-needed repairs are not done to this road, it will become impassable before the winter is over.
The weather for these last two months has been exceptionally rough and wet, and although I have been camped on the spot the whole time, it has been impossible to make any progress. Snow, hail, rain, and wind have been the order of the day, thus resulting in a dead loss as far as I am individually concerned.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER.

Department of Lands and Surveys,
Hobart, 1st July, 1918.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Forest Branch of this Department for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

Revenue.—The revenue received by this branch of the Department from all sources for the year ending 30th June was £5251 2s. 3d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent of timber leases	1,971	10	7
Royalty on timber	1,191	19	0
Timber licences	1,763	15	0
Wattle bark licences	50	0	0
Sale of seized timber	273	17	6
Total	£5,251	2	3

This is an increase on the receipts of last year of £1635 18s. 8d., when the total revenue received was £3615 3s. 7d. An increase is shown on each item, and the amount of increase under the different headings is:—Rents, £524; royalty, £54; timber licences, £960; wattle bark licences, £42. As these figures are made up to 30th June, the operation of the increased rates of royalty and licences that took effect from 1st May last has not yet tended to increase the receipts. Many payments due to the Department for May were still outstanding on 30th June, while those for the month of June were not received until during July.

Timber Production.—The quantity of timber converted at all sawmills throughout the State during the year 1917 is shown by the Government Statistician to be:—

	Super. Feet.	Value.
Timber sawn (forest)	42,841,051	186,686
Timber sawn (town)... ..	2,645,187	57,371
Total	45,486,238	£244,057

These figures do not include sawn or split timber for fencing, railway sleepers, poles for electric-telegraph wires, or any kind of timber other than sawn timber, all of which are used locally. As might be anticipated under the present circumstances, there is a decrease of sawn timber of 6,531,983 super. feet, of the value of £52,280. It should be borne in mind that all this timber is not taken from Crown land; a large proportion of it has been taken from private property.

Royalties and Licence Fees.—It has long been recognised that the royalties demanded by the Government on all kinds of timber taken from Crown land held under timber leases, and the monthly licence fees that are charged for cutting timber on Crown lands not held under lease, have hitherto been on a very low scale. The rates levied here have been much below those of the other States of the Commonwealth, and quite an inadequate return for the valuable timber that has in the past been removed from the Crown lands. The difficulty that presented itself in the way of raising these charges was owing to the fact that a number of leases were granted some years ago under special Acts of Parliament fixing the scale of royalty to be paid at 6d. per 1000 feet super. Some of these leases have now ceased to exist, while in the case of some others the timber has been cut out. With the increased demand that has lately arisen for all classes of timber, and the numerous applications for timber leases that are being received, the time seemed opportune to make the scale of fees more equitable. The Government therefore has considered it expedient to amend the regulations under "The Crown Lands Act" to give effect to an increase in such items that it seemed desirable to raise. The principal alterations that have been made in the timber licence fees are:—

- To cut eucalyptus, raised from £1 to £1 10s. per month.
- To cut blackwood, raised from £3 to £5 per month.
- To cut beech or myrtle, raised from £1 to £3 per month.
- To cut pine (all kinds), raised from £2 to £5 per month.
- To cut sassafras, raised from £1 to £3 per month.

To cut other ornamental timbers, raised from £2 to £5 per month.

And the increases in the royalty items are:—

Eucalyptus (all kinds), 6d. to 1s. per 1000 super. feet.
Pine (all kinds), 7s. 6d. to 15s. per 1000 super. feet.
Blackwood, 7s. 6d. to 15s. per 1000 super. feet.
Beech or myrtle, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per 1000 super. feet.
Other ornamental timbers, 7s. 6d. to 15s. per 1000 super. feet.

Although it may appear that some of the increases in the royalties are fairly high, yet they are justified by the high selling prices. The better timbers can now only be obtained a good way back, where the rough and broken nature of the country makes the bringing of timber out a very difficult undertaking that requires much time to accomplish, and entails the expenditure of a considerable amount of labour and money before it is brought to a shipping or a sawmilling bench.

Timber Leases.—The total number of leases held from the Crown for obtaining timber on payment of royalty on 30th June, 1918, was 208. The aggregate area of these leases was 160,608 acres. The purposes for which they were issued were as follow:—

	No.	Area.
Sawmilling leases	178	153,824
Logging leases	13	2,664
Splitting leases	7	350
Firewood leases... ..	10	3,770
Total	208	160,608

This is an increase since last year of 36 leases and 10,000 acres. The leases in various stages of preparation number 56.

Sawmilling and Timber Industry.—The Government very naturally objects to the export of timber in the log, preferring that it should be cut up within the State, and that the State should have the benefit of the employment of the labour in the execution of the work. Although the export of log timber is not an innovation, shipments have never previously been so large. Possibly, in so far as Huon pine is concerned, this may to some extent have been contributed to by the disinclination on the part of some of our timber merchants to supply orders for these woods in the sawn state, preferring to deal in them in the log. This is on account of the faulty nature of many of the logs that are taken from the older trees. Some of these may only show a small hole at the butt end, which towards the centre of the log may open out to large proportions. This makes it very difficult to estimate the quantity of marketable sawn timber that will result from the bulk logs. The machinery used in Melbourne in cutting up Huon pine logs is more up to date than that in use here, and the smallest pieces are utilised, while from the chips and sawdust a valuable essential oil is extracted. The demand that has arisen in the adjoining States, particularly in Victoria, together with the prospect of a large oversea trade that is expected to develop as soon as the present restrictive war conditions shall have passed, is the incentive to persons interested in timber to acquire leases of forest lands. At the present time there seems to be a disposition to rush into timber propositions, without first having a thorough survey of the timber and an investigation of the difficulties to be overcome. Some of the areas that have been secured are so situated as to necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money in the initiatory stages of development, and it appears doubtful in some instances whether the available timber is sufficient to justify the outlay that it is proposed to expend upon them. Such precipitate action is likely to lead to a loss to the persons who are financing some of the schemes that are now being undertaken. The search for the most payable timber propositions has led to inquiry into the prospects of many localities where timber is known to exist. A number of applications have been charted between the Arve and Picton Rivers, where it is known there is an extensive forest of stringy-bark, and there is still some Huon pine in this neighbourhood. The New River, on the south coast, has again received the attention of timber prospectors, but there the shipping facilities are the difficulty. This being an open roadstead, the timber would probably have to be brought out by tramway either to Recherche Bay or to Port Davey, which makes this a too costly undertaking. Eucalyptus, celery-top pine, King William pine, and blackwood are reported to be found there in large quantities. In the upper reaches of the Davey and Spring Rivers, at Port Davey, and the tributaries running into those rivers, there is a quantity of blackwood, and a bed of Huon pine is reported to be at the back of Port Davey. Here, as in the case of the rivers running into Macquarie Harbour, the blackwood has not been interfered with, for the reason that in their green state the logs sink when put into the water, and consequently they cannot be floated down the rivers, which is the method of bringing Huon pine out. The facilities offered by the extension of the Derwent Valley Railway through the Russell Falls River valley has been taken full advantage of, and has naturally led to a large area of eucalypt country being taken up there, where the leases issued and applications charted to date number 45,

varying from 50 to 1500 acres, and embracing a total area of 23,837 acres. This is an object-lesson of what will be required of the Government of the State in the future in the nature of tramroads to open up timber-bearing land in the back country. From the country surrounding Lilydal and Patersonia a large quantity of hardwood timber has been removed in the past, but there are still a number of leases there that are being operated upon. In the vicinity of Nabowla all the available timber land that is conveniently situated has been taken up, and there is a disposition on the part of some of the sawmillers to move further along the railway-line to Kamona and near Branhholm, where there is some good timber. In the neighbourhood of the Forester Settlement and near Mt. Horror there is a large quantity of blackwood. All along the watershed of the North-West Coast there is a good quantity of timber, and both the sawmilling and logging industries there have lately received an impetus that has caused a stir at the shipping centres. A number of timber leases have been applied for in the Parishes of Loxbere, Loongana, Meunna, Carena, and Togari, and along the route of the Marrawah Tramway. There is good eucalypt timber in several places in front, and back from the sea-coast there is a quantity of celery-top and King William pine and blackwood, but much of it can only be brought out during the dry weather of the summer and autumn months. The outlook for the timber industry of the State certainly looks very bright at the present time, and may doubtless be expected to continue to be prosperous for some time to come, but I think it may be anticipated that when shipping facilities become normal large quantities of Oregon pine will again be introduced into the Commonwealth.

Tasmanian Timbers and Their Distribution.—First in importance of the Tasmanian timbers of commercial value is of course the group of the eucalypt family, the staple export timber of the State, which may be said to spread approximately over two-thirds of the island. It is not intended to convey the impression that the timber of the whole of this area is serviceable for commercial purposes, although in most of the agricultural and pastoral districts there is an abundant supply to provide posts and rails, palings, and such other requisites as are necessary for local requirements. There are in all about 12 species or varieties of eucalypti that may be termed timber trees, but some of these are restricted to limited areas. Some of the localities that are now being opened up by some of the sawmilling firms will introduce two or three kinds of these hardwoods that have hitherto been unknown in the market, but which will favourably compare with any of those that are now in use. I more particularly refer to *E. muelleri* (brown gum) and *E. cordata* (heart-leaved gum); both of these are to be found in the new areas that have been taken up along the Derwent Valley Railway Line. The beech (commonly termed myrtle) is one of the predominating trees of the Tasmanian forests. It is abundant throughout the south and west coasts and through the northern part of the island to the north-west coast, and is plentiful in the north-east. Up to the present very little of it has been seen in the market. One reason for this is the fact that the trees are not of large girth nor length of barrel, and consequently sawmillers complain that it does not pay to cut it. In some places many of the trees are old and faulty, but in a young race of trees the timber is sound and good. Quite recently some of this timber was exported in the log to the other States, where it was cut into boards and used in a green state, with the result that it buckled and warped to such an extent that it was useless. This timber will not stand this treatment, but it is a really good timber for many purposes, and its value must before long be recognised. In confirmation of this, I may state that some few years ago samples of it were sent to England for testing in the arsenals for use in gun-carriages and other works, and it was approved of for those purposes. The Home authorities expressed their willingness to place an order for a large quantity of this timber, but as nobody could be found to supply the order it lapsed. The habitat of the Huon pine extends from the Huon River along the south and west coasts of the island to about 12 miles north of Corinna on the Pieman River, and is found inland from the sea-coast at distances ranging up to 40 miles. This pine has nearly all been removed from the immediate vicinity of the coast and the proximity of rivers, but some good beds of it are still known to exist in several places. The expense and labour attached to bringing it out from the rough and secluded places that it favours has so far saved much of it from the "piner's" axe. The celery-top and King William pines are both widely distributed over the island, but are not plentiful, and both usually are found some distance inland in the wilder and rougher parts of the country. The former is somewhat scattered in its habit, and is most commonly found on ridges of hills. It is a splendid wood for any purpose, and has the remarkable characteristic that even when used in the green state there is no perceptible shrinkage or warpage. King William pine, like the Huon pine, affects damp situations or places where there is a good rainfall, and is generally found in groves or beds. The wood is very open and straight in the grain, and can be split into palings or slabs very easily. There has lately been a market in New South Wales for silver wattle timber

(*A. dealbata*), where I believe it is used for box material. The wood has the advantage for this purpose of having no aroma that can be absorbed by anything placed in boxes made of it. It is chiefly used for staves for casks. Leatherwood, sassafras, Oyster Bay pine, and several other timbers are not of as much importance as those before mentioned, either owing to the fact that their woods are inferior, the trees are of small size, or they are not found in sufficient quantities to become a distinct marketable product in themselves.

Fruit-case Timber.—Anxiety has been expressed by some of the municipal councils in some of the fruit-growing districts regarding the future supply of timber for fruit-cases, and this has led them to approach the Honourable the Minister of Lands with a view to reserving areas of timber for this purpose. I am not aware whether the gentlemen composing these bodies have given any thought to the impracticability of their being able to utilise the timber from the localities where these reserves have been proposed to be created. The positions where reserves have been asked for are a long way back, and the initial cost of bringing timber out from such places would run into several tens of thousands of pounds, an expenditure that would be unlikely to be undertaken by any of the bodies of fruitgrowers in the districts whence the request for these reserves have emanated. The timber on these far-back situations will only be eventually exploited by large companies that are prepared to cope with the difficulties of the contour of the country and the distance to be traversed, and which are in a position to expend a large sum of money. This large expenditure would only be justified by the opening up of extensive areas of milling timber that would ensure a continuous supply for many years to follow. The big mills, when they cut case material, do not as a rule use large timber for this purpose, such as would be found on these proposed reserves, but cut it chiefly from waste and odds and ends; nor do the smaller portable mills use large trees, and there are many of them almost exclusively employed in cutting fruit-case timber. Their operations are confined to medium and small trees. These are felled, cut into lengths, and then split into billets, and in this form they are removed to the mill for cutting up. A bed of timber is slowly exhausted in the cutting of box material, and a few acres of timber land will suffice to keep a small mill going for many years. In passing through these districts I have noticed many localities where small mills that cut case material could find a good supply of timber suitable for the purpose. That orchardists and others should have to pay more for the cases they require to market their products is not to be wondered at, and is only in keeping with the altered conditions in wages and the high prices that are now charged for all requisites necessary to the running of a sawmill business, even on a small scale. It should also be borne in mind that case timber can be freighted by water from a considerable distance cheaper than it can be carted from a few miles out of the bush. Unfortunately, the predictions that have so often been made during the last 15 years as to the quantity of fruit-cases that would be required to meet the increased production of fruit have not been realised, and in any case I do not think there need be any apprehension in regard to the supply of timber necessary to the perpetuation of the fruit-growing industry.

Wood Borers.—In a leaflet on the "Furniture and Timber Boring Insects," recently issued in Victoria, Mr. C. French, Jun. (Government Entomologist), states, in regard to the furniture or powder-post beetle, that this pest has made great headway in many parts of Australia, and has become a menace in all wooden structures. He suggests that when they are noticed in numbers in a house it would be advisable, before they commence their boring opera-

tions, to have the whole place fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas or bisulphide of carbon. He also recommends as preventives the use of corrosive sublimate, linseed, or other preservative oils. Both the furniture beetle and the pin-hole borer (*Anobium domesticum*), to which Mr. French, Jun., also refers in his leaflet, are present in this State, and have been for some years, but neither of them is causing the serious extent of damage that it is reported to be doing in some of the other States of the Commonwealth. It may be that the Tasmanian climate is not so congenial to them as the warmer States, or possibly that their natural enemies are more numerous or better able to keep them in check here. It will be remembered that at the instance of the Government of the State, Mr. French, Jun., visited Tasmania in April, 1913, to ascertain to what extent the furniture beetle was committing its ravages on our hardwood timbers. A report had been circulated in Victoria that the timber being introduced from Tasmania was badly infested. The investigation showed that the pest was not prevalent here to any great extent, and that its destructiveness was confined to the sapwood of the timbers. This had the effect of alleviating the fears of the consumers of Tasmanian timbers in Victoria, and consequently the timber trade of the State did not suffer by the scare that had been created. The evil can therefore be obviated by refraining from the use of timber containing sapwood in all constructive work, and if a stipulation were made to this effect when orders were placed, timber merchants would be compelled to supply good solid timber. This would again reflect on the sawmillers, who would be compelled to discard all the sapwood of the logs they cut up.

Timber for Aeroplanes.—A request was received in November last from the Air Board, London, through the Agent-General for Tasmania, to be supplied with some Tasmanian timbers to test their suitability for the purpose of constructing aeroplanes. The timbers they asked for were blackwood, myrtle, celery-top pine, Huon pine, and lancewood. An order for the supply of these was placed with the firm of Messrs. Crisp & Gunn, of this city. The timber was examined before shipment by myself and Mr. Stubbs, Chief Timber Inspector, and we found it to consist of a good sample of these woods. More recently an inquiry was received from the Commonwealth Defence Department as to the timbers most suitable for this purpose. At the request of the Commonwealth authorities Professor Mackay, of the Tasmanian University, has undertaken to select the specimens for this order. Another request for timber samples for aeroplane purposes has lately been received from the Defence Department, Mazaroon, Bombay. This is now receiving the attention of the Department.

An Appreciation.—I take this opportunity of drawing attention to the great services that have been rendered to this branch of the Lands and Surveys Department from time to time by Leonard Rodway, Esq., C.M.G., Honorary Government Botanist, and desire to offer to him my sincere congratulations on his having had the distinguished honour of Companion of St. Michael and St. George conferred upon him, and that of the Clarke Medal of the Royal Society of New South Wales. As one who has enjoyed his friendship for a very lengthy period, and has had the pleasure of accompanying him in his peregrinations through the bush in his research work, I can fully appreciate what he has achieved in the interests of the science of botany, not only for this State but also for the outside world.

I have, &c.,

J. COMPTON PENNY, Chief Forest Officer

The Secretary for Lands, Hobart.

APPENDIX C.

PREVENTION OF ENCROACHMENT OF SAND DRIFTS.

"Riversleigh," Ferry-street,
Hunter's Hill, 4th April, 1918.

DEAR SIR,

At your request, conveyed to me by the Surveyor-General, Mr. E. A. Counsel, I visited Bridport, on the North-East Coast, on the 7th instant, with the view of preparing a scheme for preventing the further encroachment of drift sand from the sea-beach on to the more or less valuable agricultural land at the back.

Present Conditions.—The sand is rapidly advancing southwards, and has already filled up the channel of the Forester River at the point marked "A" on the accompanying tracing and as shown on the attached photographs, with the result that the backed-up water spreads over the adjoining land, and has converted some of it into a useless swamp. If this is allowed to continue the whole of the low-lying land through which the Forester River now flows will be converted into swampy areas, which will have to be eventually drained at large expense. It thus becomes a matter for decision whether the land to be saved by the stoppage of further sand-drift is worth the expenditure necessary to attain that end.

I understand that the Surveyor-General proposed to have a survey made and levels taken at an early date, with the object of ascertaining the possibilities of the land referred to, and when this is done the financial aspect of any scheme now submitted may be considered.

Comparison with Work Carried Out Elsewhere.—I am of opinion that the prevention of further sand-drift at Bridport is a simple and comparatively inexpensive matter. The circumstances are somewhat similar to those which existed at the Richmond River entrance and other places on the New South Wales coast, where works proposed by me, and carried out under my supervision, within recent years have proved entirely successful.

Other Proposals.—I understand that a proposal has been made to excavate a new channel for the Forester River, as shown in blue lines, from the point marked "A" to the sea, with the object of obtaining more direct communication with the ocean, and also to avoid the shoals, twists, and intricacies of the present channel to Bridport. The plans and sections of this proposal were not available, so that exact estimates cannot be stated here; but there are several difficulties in the way of such an undertaking.

Direction of Sand-travel.—As the sand-travel in Anderson's Bay, below high-water, is from east to west, there would always be a sand-bar across the mouth of the proposed cutting, which would require continued dredging, and unless the sides and sea ends of the channel were lined with stone the sea would soon convert the section of it into one somewhat similar to the present entrance at Bridport. As there is no stone in the vicinity, that material would have to be brought from the western side of Bridport, and the conveyance of it would be expensive. As the natural slope of sand under water is about 3 to 1, the cutting necessary to provide a channel 100 feet wide, with 10 feet at low-water, would be at least 350 feet wide at the existing surface, and would necessitate the removal of about 700,000 cubic yards of sand.

The sand so removed would have to be carried an average distance of about half a mile, and must be deposited on a part of the good land which it is now proposed to drain.

In addition to this, the sand area on the seaward side of the cutting would require planting to prevent the wind action filling up the channel, the expense of which, added to the annual cost of dredging the entrance, would be considerable. I am of opinion that the cost of the scheme is not warranted by the problematical advantages to be gained.

Barrier Dune Proposed.—There are several methods of preventing sand-drift on dune areas, but the most economical under the circumstances existing at Bridport will be to erect a barrier dune on the littoral, and plant the area at the back with suitable vegetation, when the dune becomes high enough to act as a protection from the prevailing north and north-westerly winds. The attached description of the method of raising a barrier dune is a copy of the instructions issued in New South Wales to resident engineers who have to deal with such works, and the necessity for adhering to the letter of the instructions cannot be too strongly insisted upon. There is ample material for the brush-fence in the immediate vicinity of the proposed work, and ti-tree stakes about 3 inches to 4 inches in diameter, as well as good ti-tree brush, may be obtained cheaply.

I propose raising about 2 miles of barrier dune to about 30 feet above high-water level, on the line shown on the attached tracing, and in order to do this it will be necessary to provide two parallel lines of brush fence 6 feet apart, to be built simultaneously, thus doubling the cost of the fencing, but ensuring a wider and more substantial dune.

Second Dune.—When the barrier dune is completed, the location of the second may be determined, or it may be

found that the littoral dune provides all the shelter necessary. The violence and frequency of the winds and the amount of sand travelling, both of which are at present unknown, will be the deciding factors. From our present knowledge I am inclined to think that a second dune will not be required, but as no work of this kind has yet been done on the north coast of Tasmania, experience must be our only guide.

Successive Steps in the Formation of Dunes.—The successive steps taken to form a barrier dune are illustrated by the following diagram (see tracing attached).

On completion the dune assumes a comparatively permanent form, with a long slope to windward (towards the sea) of about 10 to 11 degrees, or about 1:5½, and a steep slope on the lee side of about 1:2. The exact slopes vary, of course, with the force of the wind and the sizes of the sand-grains.

Cost.—In the absence of a section along the proposed line of barrier dunes or a topographical survey of the sand area affected it is impossible to form other than a rough estimate of the cost of the work herein detailed, but it may, I think, be put down at less than £1,000. This includes:—

- (1) Raising the 30-feet barrier dune about 200 feet from and parallel to high-water line on the strand for a distance of 2 miles.
- (2) Planting the seaward face of the barrier dune with Marram or other grasses hereinafter specified.
- (3) Levelling (by wind-action) the existing dunes and planting the dune area with indigenous grasses and shrubs.

On completion of the work there will, of course, be an annual charge for maintenance and improvements, but it is anticipated that this will be more than covered by sales of timber and agistment.

General Principles.—There now remains only the laying down of some general principles for the guidance of those who may be engaged upon this interesting but little known work.

Experience shows that no plants have been so successful for binding sand as grasses, and, as a general rule, it is best to plant indigenous grasses where they fulfil the required conditions.

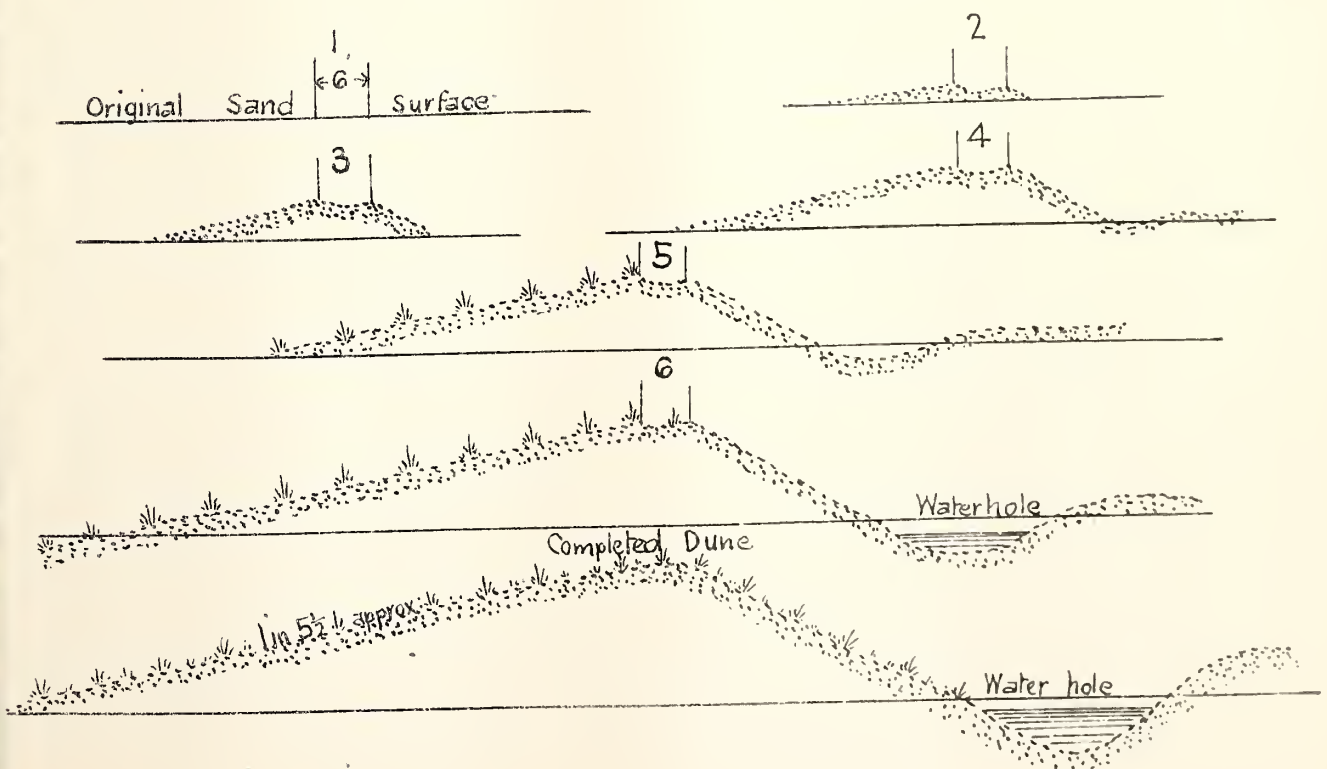
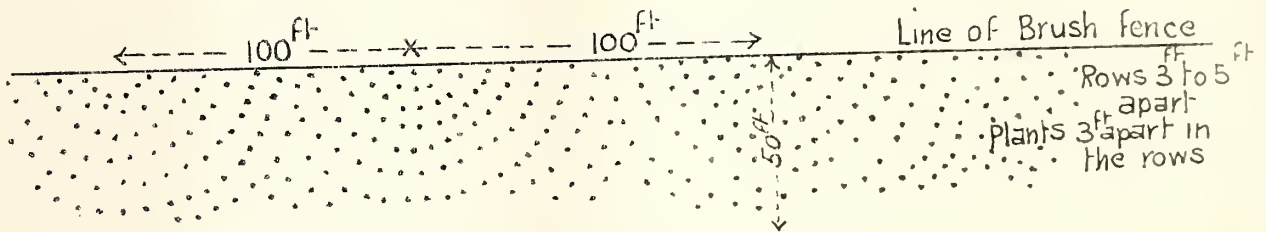
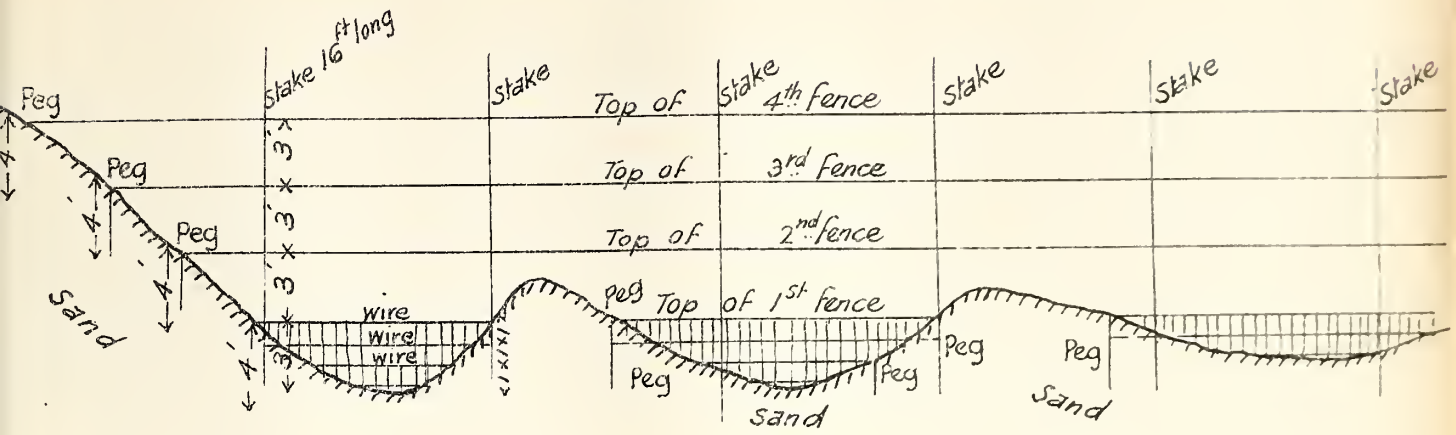
The three principal indigenous grasses which possess the merit of pushing their stems up through drifting sand with sufficient vigour to warrant the name of sand-binders are *Spinifex hirsutus* (or rolling beach grass), *Zoysia pungens* (or saltwater couch), and *Imperata arundinacea* (or kangaroo grass). Of these, the firstnamed is the best, but none is equal to the imported Marram grass (*Puccinellia maritima*), of which there are large quantities growing vigorously on the area under discussion.

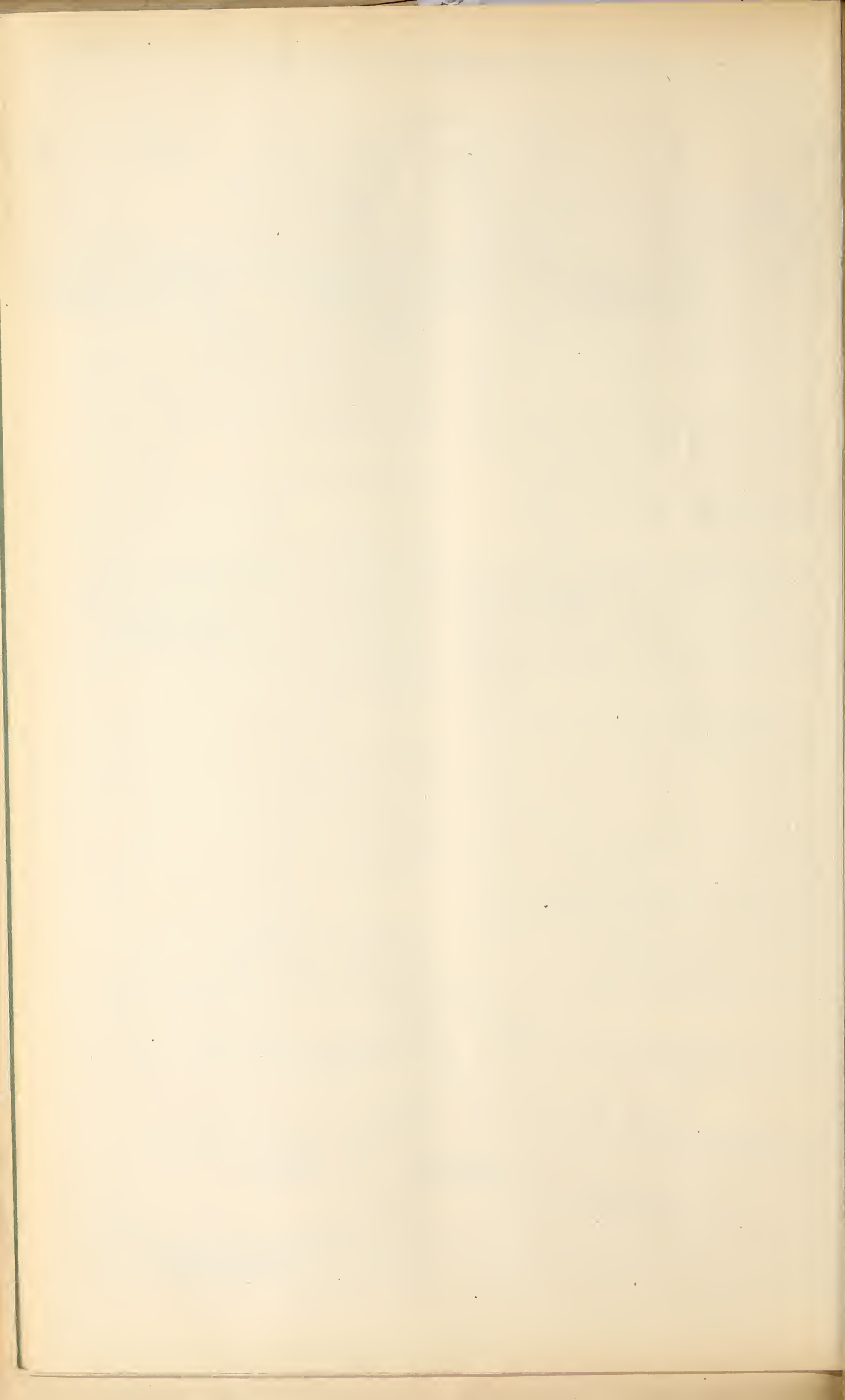
An important character of this grass is that it grows with most luxuriance where the sand is drifting on to it. In quiet sand it persists for a while, but gradually dies out. It is thus the ideal grass for planting on the seaward slope of a barrier dune, and the other grasses named are more suitable where the sand is moving more slowly or is quiescent. On the Tasmanian Coast it is best planted during the end of August or in early September, during moist or foggy weather for preference. It will be noticed that the rhizomes of the plant have nodes from which the roots spring, and in digging the grass it is necessary to cut the rhizome sufficiently far below the surface to ensure at least two or three nodes being provided. A common post-hole spade is the best tool to use, but the ordinary gardener's spade may be used on emergency. The plants will live a long time after being dug up, but it is, of course, desirable to replant them where required as soon as possible, and ensure more vigorous growth.

The planting is best done by two men, one making a V-shaped hole about 12 inches deep with his spade, and the other plants the setting, when the first man presses the sand into the hole and completes the operation. A setting consists of as much grass as can be conveniently grasped in one hand. Two men working well together in this way, with a boy to carry the grass to the planter, will peg over a surprising amount of ground in a day.

The main object to be kept steadily in view with regard to the area behind the barrier dune is to accumulate the sand in the channels and hollows, and to allow the wind to blow the tops off the hills. All the grass on the high places should be removed, and the wind will soon do the levelling. Short lengths of brush-fence may be erected in order to facilitate the accumulation of sand in local hollows, so that the area behind the barrier dune ultimately assumes a comparatively flat surface. On this surface local grasses may be planted, and when they are established some hardy and quick-growing shrubs and trees may be started. *Tamarix gallica*, which grows well in Tasmania, is a very useful as well as ornamental shrub for this purpose, as well as *Acacia longiflora* (var. *sophora*), *A. lophantha* (var. *prostrata*), and *Metrosideros tomentosus* or *robusta*. Nearly all the Mesem-

Method of sand stopping by brush fence.





bryanthemums, but especially *M. aquilaterale*, or "Pig-face," are good sand-stops, as is also *Lippia nodiflora*, which forms a mat in nearly pure sand. Of pine trees, *Pinus pinaster* or *maritima* is the best, and *P. insignis* may also be planted, as well as many other hardy trees and shrubs, which will be known to the botanists of Tasmania.

During the time the works here proposed are being carried out cattle traffic should be rigorously excluded from the area, and only the men directly employed upon the fence building and planting should be allowed on the ground. All traffic over the soft sand creates inequalities and promotes the formation of wind eddy currents, which action is directly opposed to the main object in view.

If these general principles and detailed instructions are intelligently carried out, I see no reason why the large area of loose drifting sand on the Anderson's Bay littoral should not be converted in a few years into an ornamental and valuable asset *per se*, while preventing further sand movement on to the farm lands immediately to the southward.

G. H. HALLIGAN, Inspecting Engineer,
Public Works Department, New South Wales.

METHOD OF SAND-STOPPING BY BRUSH FENCE.

(See diagrams on next page.)

Stakes about 16 feet long to be driven 4 feet into the sand at 10-feet intervals, on a line parallel to and about 250 feet from high-water line on the beach. Three lines of fencing-wire to be secured to these stakes, 12 inches apart, commencing from the lowest portion of the sand. The brush is then to be interlaced in these wires sufficiently open to allow sand to pass through to secure support for the brush on the

shoreward side of the fence, but sufficiently close to ensure the sand heaping up on the windward or sea side. The top wire is to be as nearly horizontal as possible, and no additional wires are to be added until the sand has accumulated to the top wire over the whole line of fencing. When this takes place another three wires may be added, 12 inches apart, and similarly laced with brush.

It is important that the sand is heaped up to one horizontal line along the whole length of fence before another 3 feet of brush is started. Should the sand accumulate faster at one place than another, let it blow over the fence until the top wire is covered all along. Unless this is done the fence will not be a success.

All driftwood, tussocks, or beach rubbish must be removed from the beach side of the fence, so that no eddies may be formed.

When the sand has been heaped up to the top of the lowest stake another similar line may be placed on top, or a fresh dune started from 200 feet to 300 feet on the shore-line, and carried out on exactly the same methods of construction.

When the first fence has reached the 6-feet level, but not before, grass may be planted on the sea-slope to arrest the too rapid movement of the sand. It should be planted on curved lines from 3 to 5 feet apart, with about 3 feet interval between the plants, as shown in the following sketch.

Grass should be planted not later than the end of September (in Tasmania). The roots should be placed about 10 inches below the surface, and as much as can be easily grasped in one hand is to be planted in each place. The tops of the grass must not be cut off or trimmed in any way.

G. H. HALLIGAN, Inspecting Engineer

4th February, 1916.

The Honourable the Minister for Lands and Works, Hobart,
Tasmania.

APPENDIX D.

No. 1.

GENERAL RETURN, Crown Lands Branch.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Receipts from all sources £	83,151	85,483	95,619	82,975	82,437	87,699	79,212	82,700	82,665	77,805
Receipts from Deposits and Instalments (Selection) £	46,773	47,617	47,375	44,600	51,425	51,881	46,702	49,577	50,827	45,894
Receipts from other Sales of Crown Lands £	11,366	11,761	12,376	12,880	11,732	14,545	11,384	11,917	12,396	11,382
Rent of Crown Land for Pastoral purposes..... £	6820	6884	7138	7520	7425	7633	7371	9193	8266	9091
Rent of Government property £	1908	1884	1493	1640	1278	1802	1429	1536	2076	2166
Fees for Licences, Grant Deeds, &c £	6092	5389	6306	7039	6761	6189	8473	5624	5627	6247
Survey Fees £	10,192	11,567	18,093	5296	5582	5648	3854	4853	3472	3025
Area of Country Lands sold..... acres	125,197	189,196	150,380	214,158	93,738	53,908	39,924	45,886	38,050	24,558
Area of Town and Sub-urban Lots sold ... acres	1632	...	2380	1493	1915	1037	1260	740	479	515
Area of Land leased for Pastoral purposes acres	112,100	185,630	218,418	189,190	171,962	190,395	190,769	280,985	95,264	74,340
Area of Land leased under "The Closer Settlement Act"	18,756	10,594	3247	5040	10,965	5355	11,303	14,845	2095	5567
Number of Applications for Selection and Purchase	3225	2929	3171	2136	1810	1631	1515	1610	842	809
Number of Grant Deeds issued	767	654	66	660	659	733	705	499	550	535

No. 2.

RETURN showing the Number of Lots and Area of Land purchased under "The Crown Lands Acts" during the Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1917, and 30th June, 1918, respectively.

	Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1917.		Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1918.	
	No. of Lots.	Area.	No. of Lots.	Area.
		ACRES.		ACRES.
"Crown Lands Acts, 1903, 1905, 1907, and 1911" (Selection), First-class Land.....	172	10,309	133	6190
Homestead Areas	3	83	3	123
Second-class	100	13,420	57	5075
Third-class	45	9512	38	9062
TOTALS	320	33,324	221	20,450

No. 3.

RETURN showing the Number of Lots and Area of Land for which new Leases have been issued during the Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1917, and 30th June, 1918, respectively, with Rental of same.

	Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1917.			Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1918.		
	No. of Lots.	Area (Acres).	Rental.	No. of Lots.	Area (Acres).	Rental.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Islands.....	12	4247	300 0 0	10	4811	185 5 0
Pastoral Leases	104	88,427	374 1 0	96	57,724	406 16 0
TOTALS.....	116	92,674	674 1 0	106	62,535	592 1 0

No. 4.

CROWN LANDS (GENERAL).

RETURN of the Number of Acres in the State ; also the Number of Acres granted or sold, or held under Pastoral Leases, Occupation Licences, and Timber Leases, up to 31st December, 1917.

Number of Acres in the State.	Number of Acres granted or sold up to the end of the Year 1917.	Held under Pastoral Leases, Occupation Licences, and Timber Leases, up to the end of the Year 1917.		
16,778,000	6,339,572		Area.	Rental.
			Acres.	£
		Islands	197,406	2005
		Ordinary Leased Land	1,193,169	7065
		Land Leased for Timber.....	155,889	1580
		TOTAL.....	1,546,464	10,650

No. 5.

RETURN of the Number of Country Lots of Crown Lands and Town and Suburban Allotments Sold during the Year 1917 ; also the Quantity Sold, the Amount of Sale, and the Average Price per Acre.

COUNTRY LANDS.				TOWN AND SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS.			
Number of Lots.	Area.	Amount of Sale.	Average Price per Acre.	Number of Lots.	Area.	Amount of Sale.	Average Price per Acre.
281	24,558	£	£ s. d.	63	Acres.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		21,923	0 17 10			1774 0 0	3 8 11

No. 6.

RETURN of the Number of Acres leased from the Crown for Pastoral Purposes during the Year 1917.

Number of Acres—74,340. Amount of Rental—£420.

No. 7.

RETURN of Town Allotments Sold during the Year 1917.

Town.	No. of Lots.	Area.	Purchase Money.	Town.	No. of Lots.	Area.	Purchase Money.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.			A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Alonnah	1	9 1 6	10 0 0	Nubeena	2	23 2 4	65 0 0
Beaconsfield	5	19 2 22	193 6 8	Magnet	1	0 0 11	26 13 4
Buck and	2	6 2 0	40 0 0	Pillinger	2	0 2 0	10 0 0
Branxholm	1	0 1 1	20 0 0	Pioneer	1	0 1 0	13 6 8
Bridport	4	1 0 38	62 13 4	Queenstown	4	30 3 19	56 0 0
Currie	2	2 0 0	98 0 0	Riana	2	33 0 9	65 6 8
Cornwall	1	0 1 0	13 6 8	Seymour	4	51 1 32	63 6 8
Cleveland	1	0 0 33	105 0 0	Scottsdale	4	0 2 26	64 6 8
Fingal	2	64 1 34	126 13 4	Swansea	1	9 3 23	66 13 4
George Town	1	0 1 8	20 0 0	Strahan	2	0 2 6	35 0 0
Hobart	1	0 0 4	100 0 0	St He'ens	1	3 1 25	20 0 0
Henrietta	1	0 3 35	15 0 0	Tullah	3	0 2 34	60 0 0
Heybridge	1	3 0 0	6 0 0	Waratah	2	9 2 33	72 0 0
Lorinna	1	54 2 2	73 6 8	Upway	3	16 1 7	33 0 0
Llandaff	3	142 3 39	162 0 0	Zeehan	2	20 0 31	40 0 0
Lisle	1	7 2 0	28 0 0				
Letroy	1	0 2 0	10 0 0	TOTALS	63	514 3 2	1774 0 0

No. 8.

RETURN of Land Sales from 1906 to 1917 inclusive.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF LOTS.			AREA OF LAND SOLD.			AMOUNT FOR WHICH SOLD.			AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE.	
	Country.	Town and Suburban	TOTAL.	Country Lots.	Town and Suburban Lots.	TOTAL.	Country Lots.	Town and Suburban Lots.	TOTAL.	Of Country Lots.	Of Town and Suburban Lots.
				acres.	acres.	acres.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1906.....	1014	272	1286	142,732	1853	144,585	75,471	8996	84,467	0 10 7	4 17 1½
1907.....	946	254	1200	124,905	2093	126,998	81,041	7619	88,660	0 13 0	3 12 9
1908.....	1027	222	1249	125,197	1632	126,829	81,972	8083	90,055	0 13 1	4 19 1½
1909.....	12	226	1501	189,196	2400	191,596	117,429	6689	124,118	0 12 5	2 15 9
1910.....	877		1180	150,380	2380	152,760	88,948	11,202	100,150	0 11 9	4 14 2
1911.....	1027	214	1241	214,158	1493	215,651	136,500	5245	141,745	0 12 9	3 10 3
1912.....	597	240	837	93,738	1915	95,653	55,432	6712	62,144	0 11 10	3 10 1
1913.....	493	205	698	53,908	1037	54,945	40,004	5224	45,228	0 14 7	5 0 8
1914.....	379	164	543	39,924	1260	41,184	29,719	4642	34,361	0 14 11	3 13 8
1915.....	449	114	563	45,886	740	46,626	38,827	2928	41,755	0 16 11	3 19 1
1916.....	373	147	520	38,050	479	38,529	31,152	3700	34,852	0 16 4	7 14 6
1917.....	281	63	344	24,558	515	25,073	21,923	1774	23,697	0 17 10	3 8 11

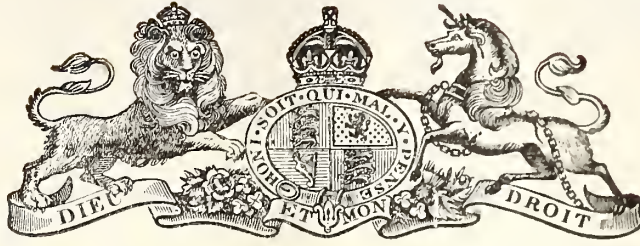
No. 9.

RETURN showing Area of Country Lands in the various Counties sold from 1907 to 1917 inclusive.

COUNTY.	1908.			1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	A.	R.	P.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Buckingham	11,150	3 24		11,893	7015	5680	4631	4603	3960	6323	5134	3545
Cornwall	5543	2 37		5871	4195	3442	5852	3473	3659	5213	2974	548
Cumberland	5193	2 24		4281	3518	4634	5240	1105	181	1303	2173	690
Devon	16,701	0 20		16,945	9155	5232	7530	8495	5758	4619	1767	1524
Dorset	11,252	2 21		30,097	14,616	30,071	33,967	13,562	7342	7328	8859	3755
Flinders Island..	619	0 10		2026	14,345	105,171	6546	2518	3104	8223	4410	501
Franklin	4773								33	Nil	Nil	50
Glamorgan		0 10		3538	1032	2896	5335	973	2896	1236	557	956
Kent	6181	0 31		3756	3224	1926	1356	1089	2258	2561	2670	2905
King Island	17,886	2 16		69,425	65,997	31,512	3430	1046	1864	1336	2374	1404
Lincoln	4220	0 38		3216	3285	6159	754	794	560	60	151	50
Monmouth	7290	3 25		3643	830	1558	1162	1011	134	1414	755	599
Montagu	475	2 30		282	1004	60	131	200	112	189	392	327
Mon gomery.....												1196
Pembroke	10,217	0 14		10,295	4033	4026	7860	3991	2252	1320	2324	1344
Russell	771	3 37		686	600	198	387	149	139	Nil	28	439
Somerset	631	2 15		963	597	200	696	1876	Nil	232	786	Nil
Wellington.....	19,919	3 32		16,755	11,224	6608	6634	8368	4576	2964	2506	3644
Westmorland...	2367	2 11		3524	5713	4385	2227	655	496	1565	190	1081
TOTAL	125,196	3 35		189,196	150,180	214,158	93,738	53,908	39,924	45,886	38,050	24,558

The area of First-class land held on credit on 31st December, 1917, was 249,506 acres ; this includes Homestead Areas.
The area of Second-class land held on credit on 31st December, 1917, was..... 237,061 acres
The area of Third-class land held on credit on 31st December, 1917, was..... 653,425 acres
The area of Town lands held on credit on 31st December, 1917, was 14,059 acres
The area of Rural lands bought at auction on 31st December, 1917, was 30,010 acres

Total 1,184,061 acres



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF TASMANIA:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF TASMANIA: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Hobart, 29th November, 1918.

SIR,

IN accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of "The State Advances Act, 1907" (7 Ed. VII. No 20), we have the honour to submit the annual report of the Agricultural Bank of Tasmania for the year ended 30th June, 1918, as follows:—

1. The number of meetings held during the year at the Bank was 18, and the number of applications received for loans, &c., during that period was 97. Of these, 34, amounting to £4554, were approved by the Trustees, and 46 were either refused or withdrawn, leaving 17 awaiting payment of valuation fees and consideration of the Trustees.

2. The sum of £7292 was actually paid to borrowers during the year. Nine selections were taken possession of by the Trustees, and these will be dealt with according to the provisions of the Act.

3. The total amount advanced to borrowers is £124,319, and after deducting repayments and loans on properties reverted to the Crown, advances amounting to £105,965 were outstanding at the 30th June, 1918.

4. The total number of loans granted to date is 1109. One hundred and forty-nine borrowers have repaid their loans in full, and the total amount of repayments to date is £14,948, being 14 per cent. of the capital advanced. That must, in the circumstances, be con-

sidered a very satisfactory record of the transactions since the Act came into operation eleven years ago.

5. Although great care is being exercised by the Trustees to see that the securities offered for advances are reasonable, it is a somewhat difficult matter to fully protect the Bank in every case. The system is working smoothly and filling a useful purpose, but experience has shown that its weakest feature is the absence of special provision to bear the cost of the reinspection of areas on which loans have been made, to ascertain whether the sums advanced have been *bona fide* expended in effecting permanent improvements on the holdings, and that strict compliance with the conditions of the Act has been observed. Certainly the difference between the rate of interest paid by the Bank to the Treasury and the rate charged to borrowers is quite inadequate to enable that to be done in every case.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

E. A. COUNSEL, Chairman of Trustees
H. E. DOWNIE, } Trustees
JAMES WHYTE, }
FRANK LOVETT, Manager.

The Honourable the Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF TASMANIA.

Statement of Receipts and Payments, &c., for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
To Valuation fees and Crown law costs		138	13	6	By Balance, 30th June, 1917		104,405	13	3
„ Repayment of loans		3,888	2	6	„ Loans		7,292	2	2
„ Interest on loans		5,396	5	7	„ Valuation fees and law costs		141	8	0
„ Sale of property		113	0	0	„ Salaries		359	15	3
„ Fire insurance company's compensation					„ Interest paid to Treasury		4,963	6	7
„ under fire policies		280	0	0	„ Printing and sundries... ..		60	2	7
„ Rent		34	5	0	„ Fire insurance compensation		50	0	0
„ Balance		107,437	1	3	„ Bonus to clerk		15	0	0
		£117,287	7	10			£117,287	7	10

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

DR.		£	s.	d.	Cr.		£	s.	d.
To Salaries		359	15	3	By Balance		4,025	5	4
„ Interest charged by Treasury		4,749	4	2	„ Interest receivable		6,384	3	1
„ Printing and sundries		59	11	10	„ Rent		23	11	8
„ Bonus		15	0	0					
„ Balance, 30th June, 1917... ..	£4,025	5	4						
„ Profit for year... ..	1,224	3	6						
		5,249	8	10					
		£10,433	0	1			£10,433	0	1

Balance-sheet as at 30th June, 1918.

LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
Advanced by Treasury		107,437	1	3	Advances secured by mortgage... ..		105,965	12	4
Outstanding accounts		0	16	0	Interest due by borrowers		3,122	15	2
Valuation fees—suspense account		18	13	6	Loans on selections reverted to Crown (plus				
Interest paid in advance		4	6	0	interest outstanding thereon)		3,648	9	0
Rent paid in advance		10	13	4	The Hon. the Treasurer (excess interest				
Profit and loss account		5,249	8	10	charged on overdraft)		214	2	5
Insurance—suspense account		230	0	0					
		£112,950	18	11			£112,950	18	11

Examined with the books of the Agricultural Bank of Tasmania, and certified to be correct, with the exception that twelve receipt-books have been destroyed by the Bank authorities; consequently I am unable to certify that all revenue collected has been brought to account. The Manager states that the books referred to were prematurely destroyed, it being understood that they had been audited.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General.

15th November, 1918.

E. A. COUNSEL, Chairman of Trustees.
JAMES WHYTE, } Trustees.
H. E. DOWNIE, }
FRANK LOVETT, Manager.



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

CLOSER SETTLEMENTS BOARD:

REPORT FOR YEAR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

CLOSER SETTLEMENTS BOARD: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Closer Settlements Office,
Public Buildings, Davey-street,
Hobart, 20th September, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the work carried out under "The Closer Settlement Act, 1913," for the year ended 30th June, 1918:—

Owing to the restriction placed upon the Board of acquiring land solely for the settlement of returned soldiers, no purchases were effected under the Act mentioned, and the work performed was of an administrative character connected with the properties already acquired under that legislation.

Settlers generally throughout the settlements experienced unfavourable conditions, there being in many instances a repetition of the heavy and continuous rains experienced the previous season, and limited operations so far as grain-growing was concerned, and which militated against successful returns from areas that had been sown. Rents were well maintained, especially in view of the foregoing circumstances.

I beg to report briefly as follows in regard to the general progress made at the respective settlements, as required by Section 80, Subsection (3), of "The Closer Settlement Act, 1913."

Advances to lessees during the year on permanent improvements effected totalled £941.

Cheshunt.—The exceedingly wet winter and seeding time had a very adverse effect upon cropping and cultivation on this estate, and prevented a large area of land from being sown. An area of over 1400 acres was seeded, but in common with practically the whole of the State, the grain crops (especially white oats) were very disappointing; white peas in some instances were killed by the extreme wet weather. Had it not been for the fact that good prices ruled for wool and stock, combined with the dairying of quite 250 cows, settlers would have suffered financially very keenly. The settlement carried about 3000 sheep, 500 head of cattle (including cows), and 200 horses, and supported a population of, roundly, 220 persons. Threshing returns furnish the following figures:—Oats, 6890 bushels; wheat, 1245 bushels; barley, 348 bushels; peas, 2469 bushels; tares, 18 bushels.

Mt. Pleasant.—A lesser area appears to have been in crop than usual, due chiefly to the fact that much of the land was in a very wet state at the time when sowing should have taken place, and in some instances to shortage of labour. Where crops were grown good results, on the whole, were obtained, and settlers reaped the benefit of better prices than have ruled for several years. Most of the lots were well stocked with sheep, a good proportion being breeding ewes, returns from which are said to have been fairly good. Some of the tenants are turning their attention to dairying in a small way, and express satisfaction at the results.

This settlement is being well opened up, and shows an improvement in appearance each year, and there exists a feeling of contentment amongst the settlers generally. From present indications it appears likely that more land will be in cultivation during the coming season than was the case during the season under review, especially if conditions are favourable for the next few months.

Isandula.—At the date of inspection there were only six families, numbering 28 persons, residing on the settlement. Three of the lessees have done splendid work, and deserve commendation. The area under crop was 127 acres, and, with the exception of White oats, the returns were very fair. Some substantial additions were made to existing buildings, and about 27 acres of new land brought into cultivation. The settlement carried, approximately, 20 head of cattle, 12 horses and 60 sheep. It is to be regretted that some really good land remains unproductive. The blackberry pest is becoming much in evidence, and will, it is feared, deter settlement.

Forester.—Satisfactory work has been carried out on a number of lots during the past 12 months, and amongst the items of improvements may be mentioned the construction of two dwellings, about 500 acres scrubbed and grassed, and 100 acres brought under the plough. From enquiries, it is estimated that 350 cows were milked, being an increase of about 250 in the last five years. The resident population has slightly increased. Some of the settlers have suffered considerable losses with their calves, but this is a common complaint in several parts of the State, and is probably due to the fact that the

calves have not had sufficient fresh milk, as in the same districts, where calves were allowed to run with the cows, deaths were infrequent. Generally, the settlements have made excellent progress since they were first established, and have provided opportunities for men with small capital and with energy for making homes and livings for themselves and their families.

Branxholm.—On at least two lots considerable improvements were effected during the year, and the settlement presents a better appearance than hitherto. Lot 2, which had remained unleased since the acquisition of the property, was disposed of by sale for the purpose of a sawmill.

Brinktop.—This settlement is gradually being improved, excellent work having been done on several lots. Lots 1 and 4 have not been developed as is necessary to make them fully productive, but taken as a whole the progress made is satisfactory.

Frogmore.—The majority of the lots have been well improved, and give evidence of much effective work on the part of the settlers. Those holding areas in the low-lying parts suffered through the excessive rains, whilst good crops were harvested from the higher ground. The growing importance of this, as well as the adjacent settlements, from a railway revenue point of view, is indicated by the increased accommodation provided by the Department at the Penna station.

Banjeston.—Practically the whole of this small settlement—some 466 acres—is under cultivation, and the three settlers have done excellent work. The past season's crops suffered considerably from the heavy rains. One settler has not yet complied with the requirements of the Act in regard to residence, but in the other two cases substantial dwellings and outbuildings have been erected.

Selbourne.—A recent inspection of this area disclosed a highly satisfactory state of affairs. In addition to a good five-roomed dwelling erected, a considerable amount of fencing and clearing was done during the year. Crops were rather disappointing, but settlers reaped the benefit of high prices for sheep and wool. This property was acquired under the provisions of Section 16 of the Act, and results to date amply justify the purchase.

Upper Castra.—This settlement has given disappointing results. Of the four lots only one is at present held on lease, and the lessee is not carrying out the obligations of his tenancy. It appears to have been a disastrous season for agriculturists throughout the district, and even on the best lands the returns have been far from satisfactory. The Board is prepared to consider an offer for the rental of the whole or any part of the property. There does not seem to be any desire to go on the land anywhere in this district. Workers have now better offers to cut and cart timber, which is taking their attention and giving much better returns. New timber mills are now being erected in this part of the district.

Lemont.—During the year with which this report deals very fair results were obtained, chiefly from wool and sale of stock, and as prices for these were good, returns were correspondingly satisfactory. Owing to the heavy rainfall in the earlier part of the year, and consequent wet state of the land, which rendered it too soft for agricultural operations, a lesser area was sown than would otherwise have been the case. Where seed was sown fair returns were secured. Owing, however, to the distance from the railway, tenants find it better to turn their attention to breeding and fattening of stock, and to growing wool, and while a certain amount of cultivation is necessary to provide feed for winter it is considered to be more profitable to grow fodder crop for feeding off.

The lessees are working their lots in a satisfactory manner, and several substantial improvements were made during the year.

Werona.—The tenants on this settlement suffered from adverse conditions. Those who devoted their attention to dairying achieved the greater success, and

it is hoped that the lead given will be followed by those who have persisted in agricultural operations alone. The lessees are satisfied with their holdings, and on the whole satisfactory progress is being made.

Beaufort.—This property, comprising some 434 acres, was acquired on the recommendation of the Board almost three years ago, mainly with a view to securing a road across it to one of the Formosa allotments. The subsequent purchase of the adjoining estate of Eastfield enabled the Board to provide better road communication, and the road was not taken through Beaufort. No application from a *bona fide* settler for leasing the block having been received, it was decided to offer the lot for rental by auction for one year. The successful bid involves payment of a rent of £151 per annum. The property was acquired for £1700.

Eastfield.—An area of over 600 acres was in cultivation during the year, but crops were light owing to the extreme wet. On two lots considerable improvements were effected, especially in the case of the homestead block. Probably three of the lessees have been handicapped through want of sufficient capital. The lots in question are expensive to work and improve, and are not suitable for men with small capital. It was found necessary to take drastic action to collect arrears in several cases, but such action, it is thought, will have satisfactory effect. One lessee surrendered his lease, and the lot has since been let under licence for depasturage purposes.

Clarendon.—During the past twelve months much improvement has been made on a number of the holdings, five of which, held by good practical men, show the best results. The homestead lot was resold to Mrs. Cox, from whom the estate was compulsorily acquired in the first instance. The sale was made under Section 71. The Board considered it advisable to accept the offer to repurchase, as if the lot through any cause ever fell into the hands of the Government it would be hard to dispose of on account of the expensive building.

Wyngard.—Very little, if any, additional land was cleared during the year, the three lessees confining their attention to cropping on the areas already cultivated. The areas under crop comprised 18 acres of potatoes, 19 acres of hay and oats, 18 acres of peas, and 15 acres of wheat.

Stonor.—The past season was an unfavourable one for this settlement. Considerable improvements were, however, effected, and the settlement generally shows signs of progress. Dwellings have been erected on the five blocks in the estate. The recent wet seasons have rendered cropping unprofitable, and lessees have directed their attention mainly to sheep and cattle raising. With drier seasons the land is capable of good payable crops.

Beaconsfield Orchard Settlement.—Although the blocks comprised in this area have been reserved for the settlement of returned soldiers, it may not be out of place to quote the following report from the Fruit Expert (Mr. J. M. Ward) under whose control the settlement was placed, on the work carried out under his discretion, with the concurrence of the Board, during the year.

Cultivation.—This work has been carried out very thoroughly. Besides a spring and autumn ploughing a series of discings and harrowings have been effected in order to keep the surface soil in that tilth that is necessary to promote good growth among fruit trees.

Trees.—On the whole, these have made satisfactory growth. A few (in those positions that were not drained until late in the season) have felt the effects of wet, and will need in some cases to be replaced. Those pears that were reworked to other varieties have received the attention necessary, and are now very little different in size to the others; practically no failures were recorded in this operation.

There are still a number of pears (Josephine de Malines) that are to be reworked, and in some cases replaced. These, except where on the good soil, have made very poor growth.

The orchard is free from disease up to the present, but, being bounded by orchards that do not receive very much treatment in order to control the pests that the trees are affected with, it will not be long before the same will be making their appearance. In this matter, as soon as this happens, prompt measures (in the direction of spraying, &c.) will have to be employed.

Drainage.—The orchard has now received enough treatment, by way of an underground drainage system, to ensure the removal of the water from the wet areas quickly and effectually. A few small drains will yet be required, but the most important have been constructed, and are working very well, the trees in these areas showing marked improvement and benefiting from same.

Manuring.—The whole of the trees in the orchard, besides receiving a dressing with artificial fertiliser in the spring, will now be reinforced by good effects that will accrue from the growing and "turning-in" of a green crop. This has been sown, and is now showing well for an even and good growth.

Clearing.—A portion of the land that was adjoining Block 5 has been cleared, and will be planted this season. This work will materially increase the value of the block, which, besides being of a very awkward shape for cultivation, &c., was rather small for a selling proposition.

General Remarks.—Taking everything into consideration, the area, on the whole, has made very good growth, and has shown marked improvement from the drainage and other works that it has received. The arrangement made by me in having the whole of the work done by contract has proved to be a most satisfactory one, and costs much less than when carried out by day labour.

Vacant Allotments—

Cheshunt—Lots 35, 55 (held under licence), 56 held under licence).
Isandula—Lots 11, 12, 14.
Forester No. 1—Lots 10, 21, 28.
Forester No. 2—Lots 9A, 16A, 24A, 35A.
Forester No. 3—Lots 1B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 8B, 9B.
Upper Castra—Lots 1, 3, 4.
Eastfield—Lot 2 (held under licence).

CONCLUSION.

The progress made on the settlements generally may be considered satisfactory. On the older settlements much further improvement cannot be expected. In many cases lots are being farmed to the fullest extent, and are now regular producers, and fulfilling the purpose for which the closer settlement legislation was enacted.

Subsequent to the end of the financial year just ended, one tenant at Mt. Pleasant has acquired the fee simple of his holding, having complied in all respects with the conditions of his lease in regard to residence and improvements. The amount of rent outstanding is less than at the end of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the past season was not by any means a favourable one for agriculturists.

Appended is a statement of receipts and expenditure, and profit and loss account for the year, together with balance-sheet.

I have, &c.,

G. C. RUDGE, Acting-President.

The Hon. the Minister of Lands, Hobart.

Lands under Operation of "The Closer Settlement Act, 1913," 30th June, 1918.

Name of Estate.	Date when Purchased.	Area Purchased.	Purchase-money paid by Government.	No. of Lots Leased.	Area of Lots Leased.		Annual Rental of Lots Leased.		
		Acres.	£		a.	r. p.	£	s.	d.
Cheshunt	14th May, 1907	13,397	48,000	56	10,107	1 35	1920	19	5
Mt. Pleasant.	7th December, 1908	11,780	29,264	30	11,687	0 28	1293	4	10
Forester No. 1*	1st June, 1909	4581	1550	23	3786	1 11	168	2	6
Isandula	1st June, 1909	794	5955	9	553	2 39	185	11	2
Brinktop	23rd July, 1909	2526	6963	7	2524	2 18	322	3	10
Frogmore	14th March, 1910	1363	6410	9	1352	3 9	299	19	0
Forester No. 2*	1st July, 1911	5248	2369	32	4439	0 7	239	0	7
Woolmers	27th March, 1912	6147	18,000	11	5986	3 1	843	16	0
Hillhouse	8th January, 1913	2845	16,150	12	2813	2 11	775	6	3
Braxholm	9th September, 1912	900	1176	5	762	3 39	78	4	2
Forester No. 3*	1st April, 1914	1564	658	2	259	0 8	14	11	7
Formosa	1st April, 1914	7864	30,866	12	7721	1 10	1553	9	0
Native Plains ...	1st June, 1914	1328	8110	3	1322	3 0	419	17	0
Banjeston	1st August, 1914	466	3032	3	466	1 20	151	13	4
Selborne	24th February, 1915	1145	7508	4	1145	0 0	382	4	0
Upper Castra ...	9th March, 1915	315	2421	1	94	1 21	37	2	0
Lemont	1st March, 1915	3186	12,764	5	3186	2 32	648	16	0
Eastfield	1st March, 1915	2734	18,112	5	2408	3 25	753	18	0
Clarendon	17th March, 1915	4054	22,000	8	3365	3 22	823	14	0
Werona	1st April, 1915	866	21,683	8	874	3 21	1106	0	0
Beaufort	1st March, 1915	434	1700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wynyard	1st October, 1915	157	2976	3	156	3 23	156	15	0
Stonor	1st August, 1916 ...	1939	6896	5	1954	0 30	369	15	0
		75,633	274,563	253	63,970	3 10	12,544	2	8
Held under Occupation Licence—									
Mt. Pleasant (Town Reserve) .....				...	...	...	5	0	0
Frogmore (Reserve) .....				...	...	...	1	10	0
Woolmers (Reserves) .....				...	126	1 0	5	0	0
Braxholm (Town Reserve) .....				...	23	0 36	1	0	0
Isandula				1	47	3 9	10	0	0
Forester No. 1				1	102	2 18	0	10	0
Cheshunt				2	441	0 5	75	0	0
Beaufort				1	452	0 0	151	0	0
				258	68,163	2 38	12,793	2	8

* Crown land brought under the Act.

In addition to above, areas of 84 acres (planted with fruit-trees) and 26 acres (cultivated but not planted) of Crown land in the town of Beaconsfield have been brought under the provisions of "The Closer Settlement Act, 1913." The former area has been subdivided into eleven allotments, and

the latter into two allotments, and these are available for purchase for cash, or upon credit terms. Up to 30th June, 1918, one planted allotment had been sold on credit terms, and two lots disposed of to a returned soldier under "The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act, 1916."

THE CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND.

Statement of Moneys received into and paid out of the Closer Settlements Fund during the Financial Year ended 30th June, 1918, as required by Section 80 of 4 Geo. V. No. 39.

[illegible]

CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND.

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

[illegible]

CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND.

Balance-sheet at 30th June, 1918.

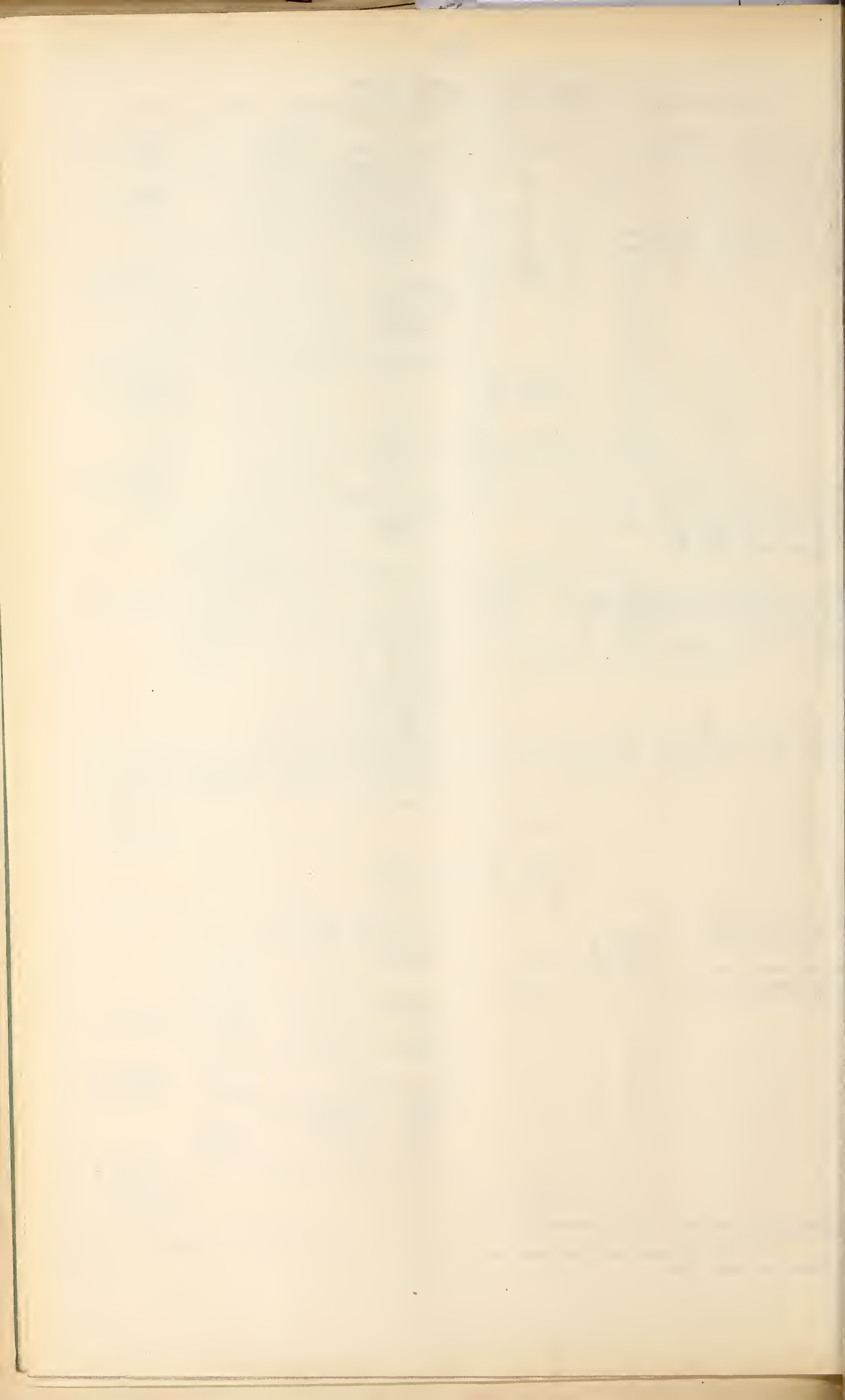
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Examined with the books of the Closer Settlements Fund
and certified to be correct.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General.

Hobart, 21st October, 1918.

G. C. RUDGE, Acting-President.





1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Closer Settlements Board,
Hobart, 20th September, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the operations under "The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act, 1916," as amended by "The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Amendment Act, 1917," for the financial year ended 30th June, 1918.

As you are aware, the administration of the Act was carried out by Mr. P. J. Perry to the 31st May, 1918, under your direction, when I was appointed as Acting-President of the Closer Settlements Board.

Although my executive functions only commenced with my appointment to the latter office, I was enabled to a large extent, owing to my being a member of the Board, to keep in touch with the methods adopted in dealing with the settlement of returned soldiers, which involved the making of advances for the purchase of stock, implements, seed, and other things necessary for working the land successfully.

Two hundred and thirty-four soldiers, by registering their discharge from military service, intimated their desire to obtain land under the Act, and of these 130 were dealt with in the following directions—85 farm blocks allotted; 22 free selections of Crown land; 23 remissions of purchase-money on Crown selections. The total number of registrations to 30th June, 1918, was 273; whilst of that number, assistance was granted in 155 cases.

PURCHASE OF ESTATES.

Numerous properties were inspected by the Board during the year, and contracts were entered into for the purchase of estates of an aggregate value of £84,172. Fuller information as to purchases will be found in Schedule A.

The only estate of any magnitude acquired during the year was that of Whitefoord Hills, owned by Messrs. W. L. and K. L. Field, which was subdivided into 17 allotments. Lot 9 (Homestead) was reserved for disposal under the conditions of "The Closer Settlement Act." A number of inquiries from suitable settlers for this lot were received, but the expensive buildings, which

were written down to £1000 (probably less than one-quarter of the original cost), had a deterring effect. Since the close of the financial year arrangements have been made to lease the block to a suitable applicant for a period of five years on very fair terms. All of the remaining blocks, with the exception of Lots 3 and 13, were allotted to discharged soldiers, and many of these have commenced farming operations.

Generally speaking, intending settlers prefer to take up "ready made" farms in districts with which they are acquainted, and the preponderance of small properties acquired during the year is evidence that the wishes of the applicants have been respected. This policy has much to commend it. In the first place the settler is better satisfied, as the holding is equipped with buildings and subdivision fencing, which could not well be provided out of the amount allowed for advances.

A great deal of difficulty is experienced by the Board in securing properties which might be regarded as good State investments, and at the same time provide full livings for the men settled. In many cases what are considered by the Board to be exorbitant prices are asked by the vendors, and negotiations for suitable places have failed.

The practice of submitting all offers of properties which, in the opinion of the Board, might be suitable purchases to the local council advisory committees has been followed, and much valuable information obtained. Where orchard areas are offered, these are also inspected by the Fruit Expert, and this has been of material assistance to the Board in arriving at a decision. Applicants for orchards have also to be approved by the Expert.

REMISSION OF PURCHASE-MONEY ON SELECTIONS OF CROWN LAND HELD ON CREDIT

Remissions of purchase-money amounting to £1721 16s. 3d. were granted under the provisions of Section 11 of the Act, and remissions were allowed to dependants of deceased soldiers to extent of £689 8s. 6d.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

Advances to settlers during the year amounted to £11,843 5s. 11d., and were granted for the following purposes:—

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of stock and seed ...	7,016	2	7
Purchase of implements	1,660	11	4
Advances on improvements ...	3,166	12	0

This amount will, under the arrangements made by the Government, be refunded by the Commonwealth to the State. The fact, however, that any losses accruing in respect of the advances made must be borne by the State has not been lost sight of, and every precaution is being taken to protect the State's interests.

In this connection it is desirable to state briefly the course that is followed in regard to each application received for an advance for stock, &c.

Each applicant is required to set out in detail the items of stock, implements, seed, and other things he considers necessary for the efficient working of his holding. The application is received by me, and then sent on to the official buyer, who is authorised to make the necessary purchases, provided, in his opinion, such are justified.

The following gentlemen have already been appointed for the districts mentioned:—

Whitefoord Hills—Mr. E. T. Hingston.
 Scottsdale—Mr. D. Beattie.
 Longford—Mr. T. E. Ling.
 Brighton—Mr. C. F. Parsons.
 Campania and Richmond—Mr. John Hay.
 Wynyard—Mr. J. F. Johnson.
 Kingborough—Mr. B. J. Pearsall.
 Oatlands—Mr. C. Fisher.
 Smithton—Mr. L. W. Brooks.

It will be necessary to make similar appointments for other centres, and this can be done as necessity arises.

Prior to the appointments being made the advisory committees of the various municipal councils rendered valuable assistance to the Board. The present system of inspection and purchase of stock, &c., which has only recently been instituted, is giving satisfaction, both to the Government and the settler.

Where a tenant wishes to sell stock on account of insufficient feed, or for any other good reason, no obstacle is placed in the way, the only condition imposed being that the sale shall be made under the direction of the official valuer, or, in his absence, some one who shall be nominated by the Board.

Some losses have accrued, where tenants have left their holdings, and handed their stock, &c., back, but these are inevitable, and must be expected, to some extent, notwithstanding that every precaution is exercised to protect the interests of the State.

Experience has shown the necessity for several amendments in the existing legislation, and it is under-

stood a Bill is to be introduced to Parliament to authorise the following:—

(1) Advances to be made available in respect of lands by a settler on such security as the Government thinks fit.

(2) Advances to be made to enable soldier settlers to carry on operations as share farmers on such security as the State concerned may deem sufficient.

The above amendments are required to comply with resolutions of conference of Soldiers' Settlement Board of Australia, held in Melbourne in July, 1917.

(3) Advances to be made to returned soldiers on freehold property on similar security as to settlers to whom land has been allotted under "The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act."

(4) To provide for the appointment by the Minister of a qualification committee to deal with all applications for land. At present the President of the Board deals with all applications.

(5) To provide for remission of loans not exceeding £100 accorded by the Trustees of the Agricultural Bank to soldier settlers or their dependants; the Bank to be recouped from the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund.

CONCLUSION.

That the Board has not been idle during the year is shown by the foregoing brief record of the business transacted, and it is trusted that the results will be beneficial, both to the settlers and the State. The scheme aims at giving returned soldiers a good start in farm life, and they are being accorded advantages which the average private individual does not possess. It rests with the men to "make good," and I certainly anticipate a good percentage of successes. There have already been several failures, but the number is relatively small.

Schedule A furnishes information as to the vacant lots available on the 30th June last, and some of these have since been applied for and allotted.

Appended is Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account, which shows a loss for the year, which is accounted for mainly by the fact that a remission of the first year's rent is allowed in respect of each farm leased.

It has been found necessary to create the position of accountant in connection with the scheme, Mr. I. H. Fielding, L.I.C.A., having been appointed. The office of typist and clerk has also been created, and further additions to the staff are necessary to deal with the rapidly growing office work.

I have, &c.,

G. C. RUDGE, Acting-President.

The Hon. the Minister of Lands and Works,
 Hobart.

SCHEDULE A.
CLOSER SETTLEMENT BOARD.

PARTICULARS.	Vendor.	Municipality.	Area.	Date of Possession.	Purchase Price.	No. of Subdivisions.	Lots Leased.	Lots Vacant.	Area of Lots Leased.	A. R. P.	£	s. d.	Annual Rental of Land.
To 30TH JUNE, 1917.													
Lot at Sandy Bay	James, E. C.	Hobart	24 1 25	9/2/17	1500	1	1	—	24 1 25	24 1 25	75	0 0	75 0 0
Lade's Estate	W. Lade's Trustees	Scottsdale	760 0 0	1/3/17	10,899	11	11	—	736 3 6	736 3 6	463	9 0	463 9 0
White's Farm	White, J.	Ringarooma	150 2 15	1/3/17	2200	2	1	—	79 2 0	79 2 0	53	15 0	53 15 0
Market Garden, Cascades	Ah One Kuong	Hobart	1 3 3	17/1/17	325	1	1	—	1 3 3	1 3 3	16	15 0	16 15 0
Orielton Park	Trustees A. T. Hart's Estate	Sorell	901 0 18	1/4/17	7219	5	5	—	901 0 18	901 0 18	328	3 0	328 3 0
Maitland Estate	Weston Bros.	Longford	2052 2 36	1/4/17 (part) 1/3/18 (part)	14,406	11	8	3 (2 held under temp. licence)	1434 3 1	1434 3 1	734	15 0	734 15 0
Lot at Dysart	Horsey, T. A.	Green Ponds	24 3 15	16/5/17	150	1	1	—	24 3 15	24 3 15	8	0 0	8 0 0
Farm, Scottsdale	Tucker, E. E.	Scottsdale	79 2 10	1/7/17	1600	2	2	—	79 2 10	79 2 10	83	11 0	83 11 0
To 30TH JUNE, 1918.													
Cade's Farm	Harrison's Estate	Kingborough	113 0 27	1/7/17	1085	1	1	—	113 0 27	113 0 27	47	10 0	47 10 0
Mauriceston Estate, Dysart	Power, J. P.	Green Ponds	3214 0 0	1/8/17	4600	3	1	2 lots held under temporary licence	884 0 0	884 0 0	80	0 0	80 0 0
Farm, Wynyard	Margetts, S. P.	Table Cape	102 3 35	18/7/17	1648	1	1	—	102 3 35	102 3 35	82	18 0	82 18 0
Lot, Nieta	Nichols, H. A.	Leven	95 1 19	1/8/17	429	1	1	—	95 1 19	95 1 19	25	0 0	25 0 0
" " " " " "	Ritchie, R. M.	"	70 0 0	1/8/17	280	1	1	—	70 0 0	70 0 0	17	10 0	17 10 0
" " " " " "	Burill, G. H.	Oatlands	205 3 38	1/9/17	700	1	1	—	205 3 38	205 3 38	30	0 0	30 0 0
" " " " " "	Harris, E.	Huon	442 0 2	1/8/17	4256	4	4	—	442 0 2	442 0 2	191	5 0	191 5 0
" " " " " "	Clark, E.	Brighton	560 2 26	1/8/17	2000	1	1	—	500 2 26	500 2 26	102	0 0	102 0 0
Lot, Ringarooma	Boulbee, M. A.	Ringarooma	99 2 22	12/9/17	1200	1	1	—	99 2 22	99 2 22	45	10 0	45 10 0
Farm, Summerleas	McCaig, G.	Kingborough	46 3 0	13/9/17	700	1	1	—	46 3 0	46 3 0	23	15 0	23 15 0
Lot, Ringarooma	Salter, H. G.	Ringarooma	189 2 0	1/10/17	89	1	1	—	189 2 0	189 2 0	28	10 0	28 10 0
Lot, Melrose	Denny, O.	Devonport	62 2 0	1/11/17	425	1	1	—	62 2 0	62 2 0	16	0 0	16 0 0
Lot, Bromedary	Brodribb, A. E.	Brighton	50 0 0	1/12/17	400	1	1	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	20	10 0	20 10 0
Lot, Pierson's Point	Corrigan, F. E.	Kingborough	230 0 0	1/12/17	108	1	1	—	230 0 0	230 0 0	41	17 0	41 17 0
Nugent Farm, Richmond	Burbury, H.	Richmond	1123 3 23	1/4-8	5350	4	4	—	1123 3 23	1123 3 23	218	16 0	218 16 0
Hilton Farm, Claremont	Elks, V.	Glenorchy	138 3 0	1/1/18	1800	1	1	—	138 3 0	138 3 0	70	0 0	70 0 0
Lot, Nicholls' Rivulet	Smith, W. H., jun.	Port Cygnet	15 2 31	15/12/17	825	1	1	—	15 2 31	15 2 31	29	5 0	29 5 0
Lot, Berriedale	Fleming, A.	Glenorchy	12 2 38	10/1/18	910	1	1	—	12 2 38	12 2 38	38	0 0	38 0 0
Whiteford Hills Estate	Field, W. L. & K. L.	Deloraine	2244 2 0	1/1/18	25,573	17	16	1	2124 1 33	2124 1 33	1112	14 0	1112 14 0
Farm, Colerbrook	Calvert, B. E.	Richmond	176 2 28	1/1/18	1050	1	1	—	176 2 28	176 2 28	41	10 0	41 10 0
" " " " " "	Devine, P. F.	Glenorchy	19 3 3	1/2/18	590	1	1	—	19 3 3	19 3 3	17	10 0	17 10 0
" " " " " "	Barnes, J.	Penguin	90 2 0	1/2/18	1330	1	1	—	90 2 0	90 2 0	50	0 0	50 0 0
" " " " " "	Trustees late C. T. Chilcott	Leven	106 0 29	1/5/18	1100	1	1	—	106 0 29	106 0 29	46	10 0	46 10 0
" " " " " "	Simpson, J.	"	48 2 0	1/3/18	654	1	1	—	48 2 0	48 2 0	21	0 0	21 0 0
" " " " " "	Howard, T. G.	Brighton	100 0 0	1/3/18	850	1	1	—	100 0 0	100 0 0	30	10 0	30 10 0
" " " " " "	Wright, G.	Sorell	353 3 29	1/3/18	2650	2	2	—	353 3 29	353 3 29	112	12 0	112 12 0
" " " " " "	Davis, J.	Kingborough	1119 3 21	1/3/18	3700	2	2	—	1119 3 21	1119 3 21	151	10 0	151 10 0

RETURNED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT FUND.

Analysis of Capital Account for the Year ending June 30, 1918.

	Year ending 30.6.1917. £ s. d.	Year ending 30.6.1918. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.		Year ending 30.6.1917. £ s. d.	Year ending 30.6.1918. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Purchase of properties, including legal fees, &c.	12,420 4 0	100,461 5 0	112,881 9 0	The Hon. the Treasurer of Tasmania—			
Surveying	92 17 4	1,208 7 2	1,301 4 6	Issue of local inscribed stock	36,400 0 0	115,067 7 4	151,467 7 4
Inspection fees capitalised ..	116 0 0	172 2 0	288 2 0	Sale of land	300 0 0	170 0 0	470 0 0
Fencing	34 10 1	227 9 0	261 19 1	Sale of buildings, after adjustment for forfeiture	150 0 0	12,585 0 0	12,735 0 0
Free selections, surveying	20 1 9	111 17 0	131 18 9				
Remission of rent paid to Closer Settlement		175 14 1	175 14 1				
Sundries—Laying on water, tanks, &c.		306 5 11	306 5 11				
Advances to settlers—							
Stock and seed	309 0 0	6,937 13 1	7,246 13 1				
Implements	26 9 8	1,665 16 4	1,692 6 0				
Improvements	50 0 0	3,166 12 0	3,216 12 0				
Balance to General B/S.	23,780 17 2	...	37,170 2 11				
	£36,850 0 0	£114,433 1 7	£164,672 7 4		£36,850 0 0	£127,822 7 4	£164,672 7 4

General Balance-sheet as at 30th June, 1918.

	As at 30.6.1917. £ s. d.	As at 30.6.1918. £ s. d.		As at 30.6.1917. £ s. d.	As at 30.6.1918. £ s. d.
LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
Balance from Capital Account	23,780 17 2	37,170 2 11	Balance from Revenue Account	881 9 10	5,810 18 1
Sundry tenants—			Sundry debtors—		
Paid in advance (rent)	6 1 5	1 13 3	Land, £1 ls. 6d.; buildings, £14 13s. 8d.; advances, 14s.—£16 9s. 2d.	0 8 8	16 9 2
Interest on land		1,950 10 5	Rent	127 11 0	157 1 11
Interest on local inscribed stock, due, but not paid	384 15 0	0 12 4	Purchase of land	278 11 5	417 17 1
Stores, due, but not paid		21,517 13 0	Purchase of buildings	150 0 0	12,731 8 7
Sundry vendors, purchase-money not paid		1 8 0	Office furniture	22,733 12 8	9 10 0
Insurance premium paid by tenant			The Hon. the Treasurer of Tasmania	385 9 8	40,617 5 3
Treasurer of Tasmania, for advances made to returned soldiers	385 9 8	12,155 11 1	Commonwealth of Australia, for advances made to returned soldiers		12,155 11 1
	£24,557 3 3	£72,797 11 0		£24,557 3 3	£72,797 11 0

Examined with the books of the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund and certified to be correct.

15th November, 1918.

E. H. PIERCYMAN, Auditor-General

IRA H. FIELDING, L.I.C.A., Accountant to Closer Settlement Board
16.8.1918.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

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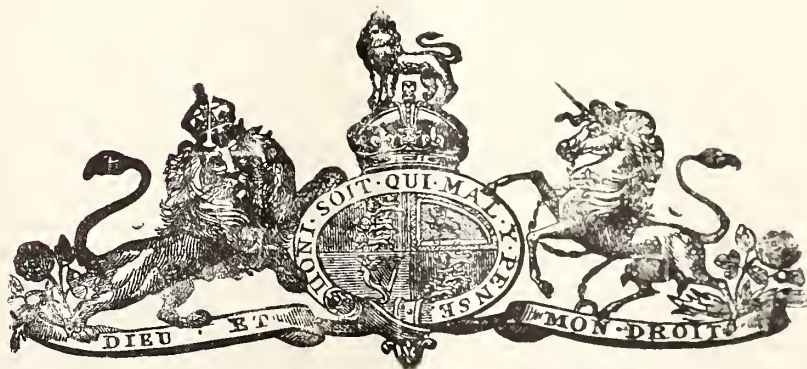
1918-19

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON WEDNESDAY
EVENING, 9TH OCTOBER, 1918

BY

THE HONOURABLE SIR NEIL ELLIOTT LEWIS

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.



Tasmania:

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

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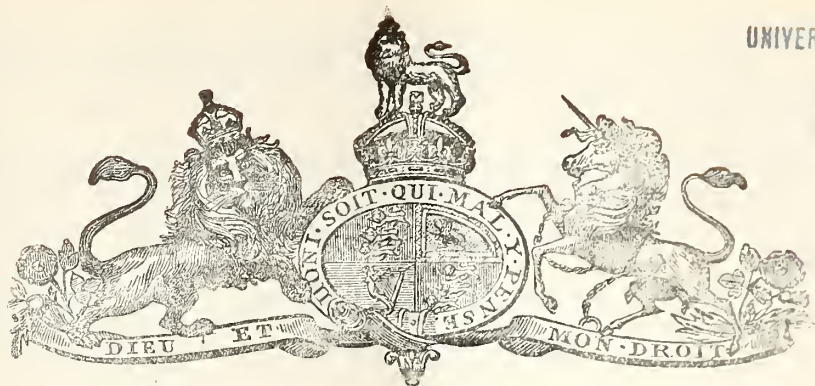
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

1918-19.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Treasurer of Tasmania (the Honourable Sir Neil Elliott Lewis,), delivered in the House of Assembly on Wednesday evening, 9th October, 1918.

MR. SPEAKER.

The responsibility of submitting to this Honourable House the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the present year, and of reviewing the financial transactions of the State for the past year, once more devolves upon me, and I shall endeavour to perform the duty entrusted to me in as clear and concise a manner as its importance demands.

I shall have some information to give to Honourable Members this evening which cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. I shall at the same time be compelled, in the fulfilment of the trust imposed upon me, to urge prudence and speak words of caution. In spite of the glorious successes which have attended our arms during the past few weeks we cannot yet regard the war as ended, and even if it could happily be brought to a successful termination in the near future, several years must necessarily elapse before times can be regarded as normal.

While reviewing the past and looking forward to the future it is well that we should endeavour to obtain a clear view and proper perspective of our position in order that we may meet any changes that are ahead of us, whatever form those changes may take, with an accurate knowledge of the true state of our finances. In that way we shall be prepared to rebuild our financial structure upon sound and solid foundations.

During the last two years I have attempted to accomplish something in this direction. This evening I hope to carry Honourable Members with me a little farther. In the Statements, which I had the honour of presenting last year and in the preceding year, I included certain tables and returns which have been generally admitted to be illuminating. This year I am including these tables and returns, brought up to date and with several additions, in the Budget Papers, and not as schedules to my Statement. In the preparation of these Budget Papers I have tried to give Honourable Members a document which will be found to contain within its covers all the information which they can reasonably require, and in a form which will be readily understandable. I have eliminated some returns which were never, so far as I am aware, looked at; others I have abbreviated, and I have added several new tables which have not, so far, been given to the House, at any rate in the form in which they are now presented. These tables have been prepared after much careful consideration, and with great patience and industry by the Under-Treasurer (Mr. P. J. Strutt), and by the Accountant to the Treasury (Mr. D. P. Young). To their cordial co-operation and helpful assistance in carrying out any ideas I may have had, I owe much, and I am

glad to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the work they have done, which I may say has been necessarily far greater than would appear even from a perusal of these Budget Papers.

I shall have occasion to refer frequently to the Tables in the Budget Papers, and it will be understood that all reference I make to Tables will imply the Tables in the Budget Papers, and I ask Honourable Members to consider them as being incorporated in this Statement.

REVENUE 1917-18.

I have already intimated that some things I have to say this evening are of a satisfactory nature. Honourable Members have probably anticipated that one of these would relate to the revenue returns for the past financial year, which have already been published.

The actual revenue received during the year 1917-18 was £1,503,047, a sum £133,679 in excess of the revenue received during the year 1916-17, and £57,409 above the revenue which I anticipated. (See Table C.) There are some items of the revenue receipts to which I desire to direct the attention of Honourable Members, and this will be a convenient place to do so.

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS TO STATE BY COMMONWEALTH.

The population of the State which forms the basis of the per-capita payment was 3252 more on the 31st December, 1917, than it was on the same date in 1916, and the State consequently received, after allowing for the special contribution to West Australia, £4256 more from this source than in the preceding year.

It must be always borne in mind that by "The Commonwealth Surplus Revenue Act," No. 8, of 1910, it was provided that the Commonwealth should, during the period of ten years beginning on the 1st July, 1910, and thereafter until the Federal Parliament otherwise provides, pay to each State an annual sum amounting to 25s. per head of the population of the State. What may be done by the Federal Parliament at the end of the ten years it is impossible to foretell, but it should be remembered that when that time does arrive it will rest with the Federal Parliament to determine what amount will be distributed each year amongst the States.

LAND TAX.

This Tax gave a return of £84,701, an increase of £1106 over the figures of the preceding year. 46·84 per cent. of this tax was contributed by 30,678 taxpayers owning properties of an unimproved value of £2500 and under, representing 96·19 per cent. of the total number of land taxpayers, and 53·16 per cent. of the tax was contributed by 1214 taxpayers owning properties of an unimproved value of over £2500, representing 3·81 per cent. of total land taxpayers.

Last year I drew attention to the fact that while the State's interest bill had increased during the preceding five years by £136,402, the Land Tax had only contributed towards this increase an additional £4319, or, in other words, interest had increased by 3·9 per cent. in five years, and Land Tax collections by 5·4 per centum. During the year under review the interest bill has further increased by £22,855, towards which Land Tax only contributed £1106. (See Table C.)

INCOME TAX.

From this source £259,869 was received, an increase of £43,591 over the receipts for the preceding year. The super-tax, imposed last year, of 20 per cent. in the case of companies, and of 10 per cent. in the case of individuals, accounts for approximately £18,700 of this increase. A general increase is shown under all headings. This may be taken as an indication of the increased prosperity of the people, due largely, I believe, to war conditions. The tax derived from companies increased by £18,916, that from individuals by £22,000, and that from lottery prizes by £6862, but the arrears carried forward last year were smaller than those carried forward at the close of the preceding year. I commend the report of the Commissioner of Taxes, tabled to-day, to the consideration of Honourable Members, as it will be found to contain in detail all the information they are likely to need.

STAMP DUTIES.

These duties returned £95,966, an increase of £18,571 over the receipts of the previous year. This increase can be accounted for by the additional duties imposed by Parliament last year. A detailed statement of the amounts received from Stamp Duties and a comparison with the amounts received during 1916-17 will be found in Table D.

DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES DUTIES.

These duties contributed the phenomenally large amount of £50,688, being £13.378 more than in the preceding year. This is accounted for by some exceptionally large estates becoming subject to these duties during the year, and the receipt of such a large amount cannot be anticipated in future years.

MOTOR TAX.

The tax on motors, which came into force on the 14th January, 1918, yielded £7322. The whole of this sum, less 5 per cent. retained for administration charges, is devoted to the improvement of main and principal roads, and to it is added the sum of £5000 contributed by the taxpayers of the State. In time it is expected that a marked improvement will be shown in the maintenance and upkeep of these roads through the contributions made jointly by motor-owners and taxpayers.

AMUSEMENT TAX AND TOTALISATOR PERCENTAGES.

£8075 was received from the Amusement Tax, which is collected on behalf of the State by the Federal authorities.

£11,791, or £4486 more than in the preceding year, was returned as the percentage payable to the State on Totalisator receipts.

RAILWAYS.

The gross receipts from the State Railways were £357,640, an increase of £17,467 upon the receipts of the preceding year. The rates were revised during the year and to this the increase may be in some measure attributed, though the passengers and goods carried show substantial increases. At the same time, though wages have been increased, and the cost of stores and fuel is higher, a reference to Table E will show that the net loss for the year on our railways, which has to be made good by the taxpayers, was £105,194, as against a loss of £130,298 during the year 1916-17, an improvement of £25,104 during the twelve months.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

This Department returned to the Treasury £38,156, a sum which would have been considerably increased had it been possible to overcome the difficulties experienced in obtaining machinery on order. There is every indication that this Department will prove an important contributor to the revenue collections of the State, besides offering very great indirect advantages to the people of the State.

INTEREST ON PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

A sum of £12,494 was paid by the Commonwealth during the year under this heading, an amount less by £848 than that paid in the preceding year. This decrease was consequent upon an erroneous deduction made in respect of the Barnes Bay Quarantine Station. Instead of the State being subject to a deduction of £848, it was admitted after investigation that there had been an amount of £1603 short paid. As the interest is only paid to the State practically on the last day of the financial year, it was impossible to have the error rectified in time to bring the amount into the revenue for the year, but since the beginning of the present financial year the aforesaid sum of £1603 has been received, and will be credited to the revenue of the current year.

The valuation of the Lighthouse Properties has been the subject of correspondence with the Federal authorities, which has not yet concluded. I expect that this matter will shortly reach finality, and that we shall soon be in receipt of the interest due on these properties.

A proposal was made by the State Treasurers to the Acting Prime Minister and Treasurer of the Commonwealth, that the value of the transferred properties now amounting, in the case of Tasmania, to £381,196, should be set off against the loan of £18,000,000 (of which our share was £1,000,000) made by the Commonwealth to the States in 1914-15. As the Commonwealth only pays interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the States on the transferred properties, while the States pay the Common-

wealth $\text{£}4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on the loans referred to, Mr. Watt was unable, in the present financial difficulties with which he is confronted, to agree to the proposition.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

By an arrangement made with the Federal Government the loans made by that Government to the State were paid in London. This obviated the necessity of sending money to the extent of such loans to London. By investing money there at short dates, and at rates varying from $\text{£}4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to $\text{£}3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., a sum of $\text{£}7118$ was earned by way of interest, and at the same time the cost of exchange was saved. The Commonwealth Bank also allows the State interest at the rate of $\text{£}1$ per cent. per annum on money at current account over $\text{£}20,000$, and by this means $\text{£}925$ was earned by the State.

INTEREST ON LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES.

The sums now lent to various local bodies amounts to the considerable sum of $\text{£}1,171,348$, and the annual interest payable in respect thereof amounts to $\text{£}62,400$.

In the majority of cases the interest payable by these local bodies, and the contributions to the sinking funds established in connection with the loans made to them, are met with promptitude. In other cases, unfortunately, considerable trouble is experienced in collecting the amounts due.

In April last I felt it to be my duty to direct the attention of the Municipal Conference to the large amount of arrears then unpaid. I pointed out that before the State is in a position to advance moneys to local bodies it has to borrow the amounts required for the purpose, and has to meet the interest on the moneys so borrowed with absolute promptitude. If the local bodies neglect or omit to pay to the State the interest due by them, then the State must be the loser, and this is an unfair burden to ask the taxpayers to bear.

It has always been deemed essential that the State, if it values its financial reputation, shall have the interest payable to its bondholders ready on due date. Similarly, local bodies, which have issued debentures to the public, have always been very careful to have the moneys required for the payment of the interest on such debentures ready on the day when the interest falls due. It would be regarded as a very serious matter if either the State or a Municipality should fail to pay interest to its bondholders on the very day when it is due.

Some local bodies appear to regard loans received from the State in quite a different category, and are not very particular when they pay their interest or make their contribution to the Sinking Fund, or even when they levy the rates required to provide the funds necessary for so doing. The Treasury issues constant reminders that the interest is overdue; to these reminders frequently no replies are vouchsafed. In other cases the local body asks for time to pay, pleading as an excuse that they have not collected the necessary rates, and in some cases that they have not even struck the rates. In this they seem to be quite unmindful of the obligation cast upon them to so arrange their finances and to impose and collect their rates as to have the money actually in the bank ready to pay into the Treasury on due date. I fear, too, that in some cases there is apparently a disposition on the part of some councillors to postpone the imposition and collection of the rates required to enable them to meet their obligations.

In the case of the following local bodies, Interest and Sinking Fund contributions, with arrears due in January last, had not been paid up to the 30th June, and the State's revenue was less than it should have been by the amount of interest in arrear:—

Local Body.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.
	£	£	£
Glenorchy Municipality	976	904	1880
Leven Harbour Trust	766	671	1437
Port Cygnet Municipality . .	390	75	465
Longford Water Trust	217	55	272
Longford Municipality (Light)	86	19	105
Cressy Water Trust	55	14	69
Totals	£2490	1738	4228

The Port Cygnet Municipality has since paid all arrears due to the 30th June last.

In the case of the other local bodies named the arrears have not yet (18 September, 1918) been paid, and the interest and contributions payable on the 1st July have been added to these arrears. In the case of twelve local bodies interest amounting to £3830, and contributions amounting to £714, payable on the 1st July last, had not been received up to the 18th September, 1918.

Interest amounting to £203 due on the 1st January last upon a loan made to the North-Western Co-operative Freezing and Canning Company, and interest amounting to £68 due on the same date by the Dalmayne Collieries Limited, had not been received by the Treasury up to the 30th June. The latter amount has been since paid, also the interest due on the 1st July last. The North-West Coast Company is now two half-years in arrear in its payments.

CROWN LANDS.

The amount received from the sale of Crown lands was £2453 less than in 1916-17. That the sums received from this source should slightly diminish each year must be anticipated. Most of the accessible Crown land has already been taken up, and settlement rather than selection should be the policy of the immediate future. It is better for the State at the present time that the lands already taken up and made accessible at great cost by means of railways, tramways, roads, and other public works should be brought to a higher condition of productiveness than that inducements should be held out to people to penetrate further back, with the consequent further expenditure upon public works which selection necessarily entails.

While the revenue from the sale of Crown lands has decreased, there is a very gratifying increase in the rents received from mineral lands. As a result of the high prices now ruling for all minerals and metals there is greater activity in mining, and applications for mineral leases are coming in freely. At the same time rents are paid promptly, and few sections are being forfeited for non-payment of rent.

As a result of difficulties connected with importation of timbers into the Commonwealth from abroad, considerable attention is now being directed to Tasmanian timbers, and the output is growing rapidly. Increased royalties have been recently imposed, but these did not come into force until late in the financial year. As the timber industry is assuming considerable importance, I propose that the revenue from timber leases, licences, and royalties shall be shown under a separate heading instead of being included as heretofore under the heading of "Fees received by the Surveyor-General." The revenue received during the past year is shown in the following table:—

Forest Branch—Crown Lands Department.

	1917-18.		
	£	s.	d.
Rent of Timber Leases	1971	10	7
Royalty on Timber	1191	19	0
Timber Licences	1763	15	0
Inspection Fees	Nil		
Wattle Bark Licences	50	0	0
Sale of Seized Timber	273	17	6
Total	£5251	2	1
Timber leases	No. 208		
Area	Acres. 160,608		
Timber production	Super-feet. 45,486,238		
Value	£244,057		

This return of timber produced includes a large portion that is taken from private property for which no royalty is received by the Crown.

EXPENDITURE, 1917-18.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £1,459,748. This was £46,855 in excess of the expenditure during 1916-17, and £16,171 less than the authorised expenditure.

Under the provisions of the new Audit Act which has recently been passed, the London accounts closed this year on the 31st March instead of on the 30th June as heretofore. In this practice we now follow that of the other States, and as a result it is possible to close the accounts and prepare the Budget Papers at an earlier date than was possible in the past.

It must, however, be clearly understood that the London accounts show an expenditure for nine months only of 1917-18. Interest amounting to £28,005 upon loans from the Commonwealth, which under ordinary circumstances would have been paid and shown in the 1917-18 accounts, were not paid until April and June. This sum also includes £13,072 for interest properly payable in December, 1917, and February, 1918, but which was not paid until April and June, 1918, after the London accounts for the year had been closed. The delay was occasioned by reason of the fact that the Commonwealth Government had made advances to the State pending the raising of loans in England, but was not in a position to furnish particulars regarding the issue of securities and the amount of interest payable until later in the year.

There are other items of London expenditure for 1917-18, amounting to about £1200, which were not paid until the last three months of the financial year.

The effect of the change is that the apparent total expenditure for the year was £29,205 less than it would have been if no change in the system of account-keeping had been made, and provision for this must be included in the expenditure for the current year.

After this year the accounts will adjust themselves, and I feel sure that the earlier closing of the London accounts will be found in every way most convenient.

A comparison of the actual expenditure for the year 1917-18, chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, compared with the actual expenditure for the year 1916-17, and with the authorised expenditure for the year 1917-18 will be found in Table H.

The chief increases in expenditure for the year under review over that for the preceding year will be found in the following items:—

Charitable and Medical Institutions account for an increase of £10,931. This is due to the increased cost of all commodities and the requirements of the Hobart Hospital and the Mental Diseases Hospital at New Norfolk.

Education required £8538 more than in the preceding year. This is an ever-expanding department, and Honourable Members will naturally expect an ever-growing expenditure.

The Police Department cost £2128 more, consequent upon the increased pay provided during the year.

The items under the heading of *Miscellaneous Attorney-General* include a sum of £702 paid in connection with the taking of the local option poll in Tasmania.

The Hydro-Electric Department, which is rapidly extending its operations, required £2613 more from revenue than in the preceding year.

The Agricultural and Stock Department increased by £1674.

The Interest Bill increased by £22,855, and the *Sinking Fund* contributions by £5320.

On the other hand the expenditure on Railways was £8988 less than last year

COMPARISON OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The foregoing figures may be summarised as follows :—

Actual expenditure during 1916-17 was	£1,412,893
Actual expenditure during 1917-18 was	1,459,748
<i>Increase</i>	46,855
Authorised expenditure for 1917-18 was	1,475,919
Actual expenditure during 1917-18 was	1,459,748
<i>Decrease</i>	16,171
Actual revenue during 1916-17 was	1,369,368
Actual revenue during 1917-18 was	1,503,047
<i>Increase</i>	133,679
Estimated revenue for 1917-18 was	1,445,638
Actual revenue during 1917-18 was	1,503,047
<i>Increase</i>	57,409

FINANCIAL POSITION ON 30TH JUNE, 1918.

The actual financial position on the 30th June, 1918, was as follows :—

	£
Deficiency on 30th June, 1917	112,512
Revenue for the year 1917-18..	£1,503,047
Expenditure for the year 1917-18	1,459,748
Surplus on the year's transactions	43,299
Leaving a deficiency on the 30th June, 1918..	£69,213

In considering these figures it must be borne in mind that, as I have already explained, £29,205 more would have come into last year's expenditure but for the change in the date upon which the London accounts closed. If this amount had been added to the expenditure, the surplus for the year would have been reduced to £14,094, and the floating deficiency would have been £98,418.

THE YEAR'S TRANSACTIONS.

All moneys received by the Treasury, whether received as ordinary revenue or on account of special trust funds, or as the proceeds of loans raised, are paid into one general banking account, and all payments made by the Treasury for whatever purpose are paid out of the same account. To this course no objection can be taken, but I have long felt that neither the Treasurer nor Parliament knew or could readily ascertain the balances whether credit or debit properly assignable to each heading.

Each year in the Finance Papers pages of figures have been given showing the balances of the many accounts kept in the Treasury books, at the beginning of the year, the totals of the transactions under each account during the year, and the balances at the end of the year. Prior to last year no attempt had been made to analyse or summarise these accounts. A beginning of a new system was then made, when a summary of the Treasury balances was prepared and published in the Finance Papers. Since then every payment in or out of the Treasury is analysed and assigned to its proper heading—Revenue, Trust, or Loan. The initial difficulty was to obtain a basis upon which to start. It was necessary to ascertain the true balances under each heading at the 1st July, 1917. After much time devoted to the work by the Under-Treasurer and the Accountant to the Treasury, this was accomplished, and since the beginning of the

last financial year the Treasurer has been in a position to know each month not merely whether his banking account is in credit or overdrawn, but the position of each of the three main accounts above referred to.

I am enabled to give to Parliament for the first time in Table B what I believe will be found to be an understandable presentation of the year's transactions with the balances on the 30th June, 1917, and 30th June, 1918, respectively. As many of the features of this table are novel, it may be convenient if I give a brief explanation of them.

General Revenue Fund.—This form of account is not new. An account in a similar form was published each year in the Annual Statistics but came out too late to be of much use to Honourable Members. In last year's Budget Papers I presented a table in somewhat similar form. The revenue receipts and expenditure for the year will be found set out in a convenient form, and the account shows a debit balance on the 30th June last of £69,213, which, as already explained, is the revenue deficiency at that date. This debit balance is being temporarily financed by means of the moneys to the credit of Loans Account.

Trust Account.—This account includes the transactions of the various Advance, Suspense, Deposit, and Special Accounts, with Sinking Funds under Local Public Works Loans, and Reserves under the Waste and Crown Lands Acts. The credit balance of this account is £121,647, but as is shown later on in the table £127,391 has been invested in certain Trust Fund Securities. There is therefore an actual cash debit of £5743, which is also being temporarily financed by means of moneys to the credit of Loans Account.

Loans Account.—It must be understood that the amounts of loans which are renewed appear on both sides of this account, for example,—when Local Inscribed Stock is renewed the amount appears on the one side under the head of "Redemption of Loans," and on the other side under the head of "Sale of Securities." This explains the somewhat large figures which appear on both sides of the account. The credit balance of this account amounts to the sum of £584,665, and the position of the account is explained in the Reconciliation of Balances at the end of the table, and may be summarised thus :

<i>Loans Account, 1917-18</i>		£
We started on the 1st July, 1917, with loans moneys on hand amounting to		653,861
The net proceeds of new loans raised for Public Works, Closer Settlement, Returned Soldiers' Settlement, and other purposes (see Table N), amounted to		449,733
Total		1,103,594
We expended loans moneys during the year (see Table N) amounting to		518,929
Balance of loans moneys in hand on the 30th June, 1918 (as above)		584,665
Loans moneys temporarily used to cover revenue deficiency	69,213	
Loans moneys temporarily used for trust account	5744	
		74,957
Cash in banks and on special deposits on 30th June, 1918		£509,708
This balance is represented by—		
Balance at Commonwealth Banks, Hobart and Launceston		96,752
Special deposits in London		334,000
Balances in banks, London		78,956
		£509,708

It must be remembered that while the loan account was used to finance the revenue deficiency of £69,213, which existed on the 30th June, 1918, it was also required to temporarily finance the additional sums of £164,415, being the amount of interest which became due in London on the 1st July, 1918, and £36,472 being the amount of interest which was payable in Tasmania on the same date. This explains the reason why large sums were held to the credit of the Treasurer's account in London and Hobart.

LOANS EXPENDITURE.

The loans expenditure for the year amounted to £518,929, the particulars of which will be found in Tables N and O. This may seem a large amount to spend in times like these, but it must be borne in mind that there are two items which are now making heavy claims upon the State's resources, and are likely to become heavier in the near future. I refer to the extension of the Hydro-Electric Works and the requirements of the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Board.

The chief items of loan expenditure will be found in the following :—

	£
Hydro-Electric Works	147,486
Roads, Bridges, Jetties and Harbours	130,138
Returned Soldiers' Settlement	95,334
Loans to Local Bodies	64,537
Railways and Tramways	55,561
School Buildings	13,163
Other Buildings	11,483
Other loans expenditure	1,227
	<hr/>
	£518,929
	<hr/>

I had occasion last year to remind Honourable Members that the State's annual interest bill must increase proportionately with its loans expenditure, and that in so far as that expenditure is applied to non-revenue earning works the difference must be made up by the taxpayer. With the year's loans expenditure just explained, and without referring to any provision for a sinking fund, the additional expenditure for interest which must be annually provided will amount to over £25,000.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES—LOANS AND WORKS.

The following figures will doubtless prove of interest, and will show the extent to which Parliament has anticipated the future. It will be understood that they are made up to the 30th June, 1918, in each instance :—

There were unexpended balances on authorised Public Works (see Table Q) amounting to	£ 632,276
Loans to Local Bodies, included in raising Acts, but not drawn from the Treasury (see Table R)	441,418
	<hr/>
	£1,073,694
	<hr/>
Government Stock authorised for sale, but not issued (see Table S)	513,649
Loans money raised but not expended (see Table N)	584,666
	<hr/>
	£1,098,315
	<hr/>

These figures require some brief comment.

Loans Moneys.—The fact, that we have such a large amount of loans moneys in hand and unexpended, is the most gratifying feature in the State's finances. We have from time to time received our share, to the end of 1917, of the moneys raised by the Commonwealth on behalf of five of the States for public works. It has, at the same time, been our constant endeavour to keep down loans expenditure to a minimum, and this notwithstanding the fact that we had loan moneys in hand and coming in.

The Local Inscribed Stock has during the year been regarded as a sound form of investment, in spite of other attractions. Most of the investors have renewed their loans, and an amount of new money totalling £188,000 was advanced to the State in excess of the amount required to replace such stock as was not renewed (see Table U 9). This may be regarded as very satisfactory, especially having regard to the fact that the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund, who have in the past usually invested moneys under their control in Local Inscribed Stock, this year decided to invest in Commonwealth War Loan the sum of £90,000 which, under the former practice, would have gone to swell the investments in our stock.

This may be a convenient place to point out to Honourable Members that in addition to the loans moneys in hand the State is entitled to draw from the Commonwealth in respect of the calendar year 1918 the sum of £175,000, which the Federal Treasurer has been informed would not be required until next year, and also the sum of £150,000 in respect of the calendar year 1919. Further, advantage has not yet been taken of the arrangements made by my predecessor with the Commonwealth Bank to advance to the State £350,000 for ten years, and to allow the State to overdraw to the extent of £100,000. These sums are still available when the necessities of the State require.

While it is well that we have these moneys in hand and in sight, it is essential that the greatest prudence be exercised in our expenditure. It must be remembered that these are the only moneys we can regard as certain to be available until other avenues of borrowing are opened up, and these avenues are not likely to present themselves for some time after the War is over. With the heavy demands made upon the Commonwealth Government and upon the people of the Commonwealth as a whole for War purposes, it is improbable that any further moneys can be raised by that Government for State purposes, and the Imperial Government has already intimated to the Commonwealth Government that the English money market should not be again approached for any further loans for the States after present commitments have been satisfied.

The expansion of the Hydro-Electric Department will make large demands upon our loans moneys in the immediate future, and it would be unfortunate if, through expenditure in other directions, the State Treasury should find itself unable to meet those demands when and as they arise, and if, through want of proper foresight, the development of this important undertaking with all the industries dependent upon, and likely to grow out of it, should be indefinitely delayed.

There is also the money required to provide for the settlement of our Returned Soldiers on the lands of the State. It is impossible to estimate what amount will be required for this purpose, but we should keep ample in hand to meet all probable requirements. It would be a serious reflection upon the wisdom of Honourable Members if the State, by reason of a lavish expenditure upon railways, roads, and other similar works, because money happened to be available, should at any time be forced to admit that there were no further funds available for the settlement of our Returned Soldiers.

Loans to Local Bodies.—Of the sum of £441,418 shown above as being still available as loans to local bodies, the sum of £200,079 represents the balance of £360,000 authorised to be advanced to the Launceston Maine Board in connection with the Tamar Improvement Scheme. The other balances include a considerable sum which will not now be required, and may be re-appropriated.

Some of the local bodies when applying to Parliament for authority to borrow money, have obtained power to borrow such moneys either from the State Treasurer or from other sources. The Treasurer has taken power to raise, and in many cases has raised such moneys, and subsequently finds that the local body has borrowed elsewhere. In other cases the local body has not proceeded with the work or has only partially spent the money authorised to be borrowed.

It seems to me somewhat unreasonable that the State should be expected to hold large sums of money for an indefinite time at the call of any local body. It may be convenient for the State to advance a sum of money one year and possibly highly inconvenient to advance a like sum three or four years afterwards. The proper course seems to be to clear up past authorisations, and leave the local bodies to apply again for the loan if it should subsequently be found to be required. Provision should also be made in Acts authorising local bodies to borrow from the State, that moneys not taken up within a fixed time (say twelve months), should either lapse or carry interest from such time, should the local body desire the Treasurer to retain such moneys at its disposal when required.

All loans authorised to be raised by the State each year are included in raising Acts. As moneys are offered for investment in State securities they are placed to the credit of such Acts. When the loans authorised by one Act have been fully raised, recourse is then had to the next Act in order of date and so on. It is presumed that when Parliament authorises the Treasurer to borrow money, such money is required, and should be raised whenever opportunity offers. Except in rare cases it would not be practicable when raising moneys to omit items here and there, and to raise only portions of the moneys authorised to be borrowed. To attempt to do so would lead to endless confusion.

Unexpended Balances of Public Works Votes.—These balances still stand at the substantial sum of £632,276, though this sum is less by £223,243 than the unexpended balances on the 31st July, 1917. The existing balances can only be wiped off gradually by the expenditure of such votes as may be required for the purposes for which they were originally set aside, and by the re-appropriation towards new works of such moneys as are not now urgently required.

It will be some time before all these balances can be disposed of. In the meantime it will be well to see that the State's finances do not again drift into a similar chaotic condition. This can be accomplished by giving attention to the limitations which I laid down last year as governing State borrowings and State expenditure upon public works. These I included under three heads:—

- (1) The ability of the State to raise loans moneys.
- (2) The willingness of Parliament to impose, and of the taxpayers to bear, increased taxation to provide both interest on moneys expended upon non-revenue-earning works, and the amount required for their annual upkeep.
- (3) The power of the State to expend loans moneys advantageously.

I find that the practice in other States is to have a schedule of works prepared and submitted to Parliament for execution during the following year. In this schedule only those works are included which it is anticipated will be proceeded with during the year, and for which the Treasurer can reasonably expect to find money. The practice, which has so long prevailed in Tasmania, of voting moneys years before they can be expended, seems to be unknown. Another very useful provision exists in some of the States, under which all loan votes unexpended at the end of two years, and not contracted to be expended, automatically lapse. This is a provision which I should like to see adopted here as soon as the existing balances have been further cleared up.

The unexpended balances include £80,485 for Hydro-Electric Works, which will probably be expended at an early date.

LOANS EXPENDITURE, 1918-19, AND RE-APPROPRIATION.

With the large balances still available for expenditure upon public works, it will not be expected that any large schedule will be submitted this year. This schedule will be placed before the House by the Honourable the Minister for Lands and Works to-morrow evening, and will be found to include only such items as must be regarded as urgent, and as being consequently entitled to priority over works already voted.

The following are the totals:—

	£
For Public Works Generally	188,529
For Hydro-Electric Works	127,150
For Returned Soldiers' Settlement	100,000
	<hr/>
	£415,679
	<hr/>

It will be fortunately possible to find a large amount of this money by re-appropriations. The sums which it is proposed to utilise in this manner include:—

	£
Small roads votes items numbering over 1100	10,844
A few miscellaneous items not now required, totalling	10,245
Railways (Existing Lines)	103,119
Loans to Local Bodies	128,374
	<hr/>
	£252,582
	<hr/>

The extent to which it will be necessary to seek Parliamentary authority to raise further moneys will consequently be limited, and Honourable Members will be pleased to realise that the State's finances are in such a position, especially in these times of financial stress and difficulty.

A proposal has been put forward by the Federal Treasurer that he should make arrangements for all renewals and conversions of State loans which may mature during the next few years. A loan of £300,000 raised in England in 1881 by the issue of 4 per cent. debentures will mature on the 1st January, 1920. The State Government proposes to avail itself of the offer of the Federal Treasurer, and will place the renewal of this loan in the hands of the Commonwealth Government for negotiation.

PUBLIC DEBTS SINKING FUND.

During the recess I have given much consideration to the position of this fund, and have, in the course of my investigations, had particular regard to the report of the Royal Commission presented in 1915.

The chief criticism made in regard to the Sinking Fund had reference to the practice of investing the moneys belonging to the fund in State securities, and following out one of the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the sum of £11,500 was invested in Hobart Municipal debentures during 1916, and during the past financial year £90,000 has been invested in the Sixth Commonwealth War Loan, and last week a sum of £23,370 was invested in the Seventh War Loan.

No stock or debentures issued under the Crown Lands Act, and redeemable out of moneys at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund matured during 1917-18, but on the 1st October, 1918, stock to the amount of £30,915 matured and has been redeemed, the Public Debt of the State being reduced by that amount.

The two main objects for which the Sinking Fund has been established are (1) to redeem debentures issued under the provisions of various Waste and Crown Lands Acts, and (2) to make provisions for the redemption of certain loans raised for Public Works. These I now propose to deal with separately.

Sinking Funds for Public Works.—The report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners has this year been framed on a different plan to that which has been in vogue in the past, and will, I believe, be more easily understood by Honourable Members.

A schedule has been attached to the report showing the annual contributions made by the State to the Sinking Fund each year, the amount of each loan covered by the Sinking Fund, the general purposes of the loans, the Acts authorising the public works and loans respectively, and the present position of the fund in respect of each loan item.

It will be seen from this return that an annual contribution of £39,096 is being made towards the redemption of loans, which total £3,603,537, and that the Commissioners now hold the sum of £217,718 towards the redemption of such loans.

As a large proportion of the loans moneys covered by this portion of the Sinking Fund has been raised in England upon long-dated stock, and as the various Acts authorising the issue of the loans included provisions for the establishment of a sinking fund with annual contributions until redemption, I regard the continuance of these contributions from revenue as in the nature of a contract between the State and those who lent the money. Whatever decision may be arrived at in regard to future loans, I should be strongly opposed to any cessation of, or reduction in, the payment of the annual contributions stipulated for in the Acts authorising the loans, especially when our creditors may have regarded the creation of the Sinking Fund as one of the inducements held out to them when making us advances and as part of the security for the repayment of the money they lent us.

At the same time I do not think there can be any objection to power being given to the Commissioners to devote any portion of the moneys from time to time accumulated for the redemption of any particular loan towards repurchasing stock represented by such loan, with a view to cancellation. A provision to enable the Commissioners to effect redemptions in this manner should engage the attention of Parliament at some future date.

During the course of the investigations it was discovered that the Commissioners still retain under their control certain moneys which had been set aside to redeem stock which has since been cancelled.

This arose in the following way :—Prior to the year 1913, when the State Savings Bank was transferred to the Commonwealth Bank, the then trustees of the State Savings Bank held certain local inscribed stock as part of the assets of the bank. Under the agreement entered into between the State and the Commonwealth Bank, debentures issued by the State for an amount equivalent to such stock were handed over to the Commonwealth Bank and the old stock was cancelled. Contributions had been paid to the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund in respect of certain of the stock so cancelled, and interest had been added to such contributions from time to time. The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund in connection with such cancelled stock had, on the 30th June, 1913, reached the sum of £26,202. Since that date no contributions have been received from general revenue in connection with the cancelled stock, but the beforementioned sum of £26,202 has remained in the hands of the Commissioners, and with accumulated interest added thereto each year, the sum has now reached an amount of £32,000 approximately. As a special Sinking Fund has been created to redeem the debentures issued in lieu of the cancelled stock, the further retention of this sum in the hands of the Commissioners accumulating year by year can serve no useful purpose. It is, therefore proposed that this money should be handed over to the Commonwealth Bank in redemption at par of an equivalent amount of the debentures which were issued to the Commonwealth Bank to replace the cancelled stock. This matter will be referred to again later on.

Reserves under Crown Lands Acts.—Under the various Waste Lands Acts and Crown Lands Act, which have been in operation for many years past, it has been provided that as soon as 500 acres of Crown lands have been selected in any locality the Government is authorised to expend one-half of the purchase money on works of a permanent character, such as roads, bridges, or drains, in the vicinity of the lands selected, although the payment of the purchase-money might be distributed over a period of from 14 to 18 years. The necessary funds had to be raised by loans, and one-half of the purchase money as it was received was set aside to pay off such loans. The present provision will be found in Part XIII. of "The Crown Lands Act, 1912" (2 Geo. V. No. 64).

The system can be explained by a simple illustration. If, say, 5000 acres of first-class land should be selected in any locality in not less than 10 lots, the cash purchase price would be £5000. This would be payable in instalments of, say, £260 per annum. The selectors would be entitled to an expenditure of £2500. As the selector would require access to the lands taken up as soon as possible, and as it would be of little use to expend the sum of £130, representing the half of annual instalments, upon road construction each year, it was arranged that debentures should be issued by the Treasurer for the £2500 to enable the early construction of the roads to be proceeded with, and that the £130 should be paid to the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund each year to redeem such debentures as they matured. These payments have been known as "Reserves under Waste and Crown Lands Acts." The moneys raised by the issue of these debentures are placed to the credit of an account in the Treasury books known as "Roads under Waste Lands Act, 1870, and Crown Lands Act, 1890," which is operated upon by the Minister for Works from time to time as he may require for constructing roads to selections. The balance of the annual instalments of purchase-money is retained as ordinary revenue.

Prior to the introduction of an annual Public Works Schedule for the construction of roads, the Waste and Crown Lands Fund was the main source out of which roads were provided. Recently, however, provision has been made in the Public Works Execution Acts for the construction of roads out of loans moneys generally, and in this way over £4,500,000 have been expended in the construction of roads and bridges. This large sum includes items totalling many hundred thousand pounds, which have been provided to give access to lands purchased from the Crown, and which might otherwise have been paid for out of the fund.

The agreement to provide access to selected Crown lands has in effect been fulfilled in very many instances, either wholly or in part, by providing in the annual Public Works Schedules for the roads to which the selectors were entitled, and in most cases on a more liberal scale than would have been possible under the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts. This is proved by the comparatively small amount, averaging about £8000 each year, which has been drawn from the fund in recent times.

The result is shown in the following figures, made up to the 30th June last :—

Amount in the hands of the Commissioners to the credit of Waste and Crown Lands Account, formerly known as General Account.....	£664,551
Amount of Debentures and Local Inscribed Stock to be redeemed out of this Fund	140,292
Balance	<u>£524,259</u>

To this fund about £28,000, representing one-half of the sums received in payment for Crown lands selected, is being added each year, together with interest, which last year amounted to £25,000, or a total annual addition to the fund of £53,000.

It may be further mentioned that the last stock raised under the Crown Lands Act was issued in 1913-14, and following the usual custom this was placed to the credit of the account in the Treasury books known as "Roads under Waste and Crown Lands Acts," already referred to. Out of this sum so raised there is still a balance of £27,127 available for the purposes for which the stock was issued.

It must be evident from what I have stated that much larger sums have been accumulated for the redemption of loans to be used for the construction of roads to give access to selections than will be required, and it seems unnecessary to further hoard these moneys at compound interest. The best way in which the accumulated fund and the half proceeds to be received in the future from purchasers of Crown land, and the interest accruing due on the investments of such moneys can be dealt with, has been receiving much consideration.

When considering the question two principles have been laid down—

- (1) That the agreements already entered into and to be entered into with selectors of Crown lands shall be strictly adhered to :
- (2) That the practice of setting aside one-half of the proceeds of moneys received from Crown lands towards permanent works, or the redemption of loans raised for permanent works, should be rigidly observed, and that such half should never be regarded as available for ordinary revenue purposes. In other words that such half should always be regarded as capital and not as income.

After fully investigating all claims against the fund which can arise in the future, it has been found that there is a sum of approximately £400,000 which can be immediately applied towards the reduction of the Public Debt of the State, and that as further accumulations become available from time to time, these also should be devoted to similar redemption purposes.

The subject will be further dealt with by my colleague, the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Works in his Statement, and as amendments of the Public Debts Sinking Funds Acts and Crown Lands Acts will be necessary, full opportunities will be afforded for further explanation to, and discussion by, Honourable Members.

It will be sufficient to observe now that as the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund hold a large amount of State securities, it is proposed that they should be authorised to cancel such securities to the extent of moneys from time to time available in their Waste and Crown Lands Account (formerly known as the General Account) and debit such account with an equivalent amount.

The advantages of this proposal will be :—

- (1) That moneys set apart for the redemption of certain stock which has not been and will not be raised, because it has not been and will not be required, will be applied by a cross entry in the books of the Commissioners towards the redemption of other stock which has been raised and utilised for the construction of roads and other public works :
- (2) That moneys borrowed by the Treasurer from the Commissioners, upon the security of the stock now held by them and applied by the Treasurer towards construction purposes, will be actually repaid out of moneys set apart for the redemption of loans :

- (3) That the investments of the Commissioners in State securities will be largely reduced :
- (4) That the public debt of the State will be actually reduced to the extent of approximately £400,000 at once, with the possibility of further reductions in the future, and this will be effected out of moneys which have been derived from the sale of Crown lands :
- (5) That interest on the cancelled stock will no longer be payable, and, so far as such stock is covered by a sinking fund, the annual contributions to this fund will be saved. This will mean a yearly saving to the taxpayer of at least £20,000, though the benefit of this saving will not be fully apparent until the next financial year :
- (6) That the Sinking Fund will be applied towards the legitimate purposes for which it was created, and ample justification will be given for its establishment and continuance.

SAVINGS BANK TRANSFER DEBENTURES.

I have already referred to the transfer of the business of the State Savings Bank to the Commonwealth Bank in 1913. In carrying out this transaction new debentures for the sum of £784,133 were created and issued to the Commonwealth Bank to take the place of certain State debentures and inscribed stock which had been held by the trustees of the State Savings Bank prior to the transfer, and the latter debentures and inscribed stock were cancelled.

The interest payable upon such new debentures amounts to £29,198 per annum, and a sinking fund for the redemption of these debentures was established, which is quite distinct from the sinking funds held by the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund. Into this special fund the sum of £7841 is paid each year by the State. These annual payments are placed at fixed deposit at the Commonwealth Bank at Hobart, and are re-deposited, with accrued interest, from year to year. The fund will, on the 1st January next, amount to £51,650.

I have recently been in correspondence with Mr James Kell, the Deputy-Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, in regard to the debentures held by the Bank and the sinking fund just mentioned, and we have arrived at certain arrangements which are, however, subject to the approval of Parliament.

The Deputy-Governor has agreed to accept the sum of £32,000, already mentioned as being now held by the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund to redeem certain inscribed stock which has been already cancelled, and in consideration for such payment he will allow the State to retire at par £32,000 worth of debentures now held by the Bank. This will mean an annual saving to the State of £1192 interest, and £320 as contribution to the sinking fund, or a total yearly saving of £1512. At the same time, the Public Debt of the State will be decreased by £32,000.

It has been further agreed that the amount of £51,650 which will be standing at fixed deposit to the credit of the Sinking Fund on the 1st January next shall be applied towards the retirement of further debentures for a like face value. By this means the Public Debt of the State will be decreased by a further sum of £51,650. Although no annual saving will be effected, it seems to me preferable that this sum should be dealt with at once rather than that it should go on accumulating at compound interest until it reaches large dimensions.

A further arrangement has been come to, under which all the remaining debentures will be surrendered by the Commonwealth Bank, and that in lieu thereof instalment debentures (a form of security which I much favour) shall be issued to secure the balance of the debentures by equal half-yearly instalments of principal and interest combined. The annual payment by the State will be the same as heretofore (less the £1512 before mentioned) that is to say, £35,527, but there will be the satisfaction of knowing that the principal is being gradually reduced, and that when the final instalment debenture is met the whole debt will be extinguished without the necessity of any renewal.

A bill to deal with this question will be submitted at an early date, and a copy of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Kell and myself has been tabled this afternoon for the information of Honourable Members. These documents will fully elucidate the whole proposition.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1918-19.

I now propose to place before Honourable Members the Estimates of the Expenditure and Revenue for the current year 1918-19, dealing first with the Expenditure Estimates.

The preparation of these has received the anxious consideration of Ministers. We are fully impressed with the urgent need that the expenditure should be kept within all reasonable limits. We are compelled, however, to give due regard to the proper maintenance of Government institutions, to the adequate discharge of State functions, to the natural and increasing development of the State, and to the legitimate requirements of its people.

The items of expenditure have been under the review of Ministers repeatedly, and with every desire to economise, it has been found impossible to estimate the expenditure for the year at a lower sum than £1,582,667, an amount which exceeds the actual expenditure in 1917-18 by £122,919, and the amount voted in last year's Appropriation Act by £106,748.

As may be expected, the chief items of increases are to be found in connection with Interest, Railways, Hydro-Electric, Education, Charitable and Medical Institutions, and Police. Provision has also been made for the payment of a War Bonus to some of the officers of the State Service, the details of which will be explained later on.

The largest and most important increases will now be explained in detail, and a comparison made with the actual expenditure during 1917-18.

INTEREST.

It has been found necessary to provide £56,439 more under this head than was actually paid last year. This includes provision for £28,005 paid in London in April and June last, and not charged against last year's expenditure for reasons already explained. The rate of interest is increased on loans as they mature and are renewed, and seeing that the Public Debt of the State increased during the year by £465,000, it will be realised that additional interest to the extent of some £24,000 must also be provided.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

Provision is made to meet the increase of salaries payable to officers of the Public Service, in accordance with the regulations and recommendations of the Public Service Board. This will require an additional £2680.

In a very few cases, six in all, a small increase is asked for in the salaries of officers of the higher grades. The total sum involved is only £220. Officers in these higher grades must, from time to time, receive consideration at the hands of Parliament and Ministers. If a maximum is fixed beyond which they have no hope of advancing, they will naturally look to other fields of employment. The State Service has already suffered much from the constant drain upon its ranks consequent upon the greater inducements and better prospects offered by the Commonwealth, the larger States, and wealthy corporations.

WAR BONUS.

The increased cost of living has borne heavily upon all classes of the State Service, and especially upon those in the lower grades. This is fully realised by Ministers, and it has been decided to ask Parliament to vote a war bonus for the present year in the form of a special allowance to certain officers of the State Service. This bonus is not as large as Ministers would have wished, but it is as large as they feel justified in asking Parliament to vote in the present straitened condition of the State's finances.

The proposal now submitted includes the payment of a bonus upon the following scale :—

To each officer subject to the provisions of the " Public Service Act " whose salary on the 30th June, 1918, did not exceed £350 :—

	£	s.	d.
If married, a bonus of	15	0	0
If unmarried, a bonus of	7	10	0
For each child under 16	2	0	0

Officers of Parliament will be placed upon a similar footing to officers under the "Public Service Act." Unmarried officers with a father, widowed mother, brother or sister solely dependent upon him for support will be entitled to receive the allowance granted to a married officer.

The payment will be made in two equal instalments, one on or about the 1st December, and the other on or about the 1st June.

The Railway employees are already in receipt of a bonus which has been granted as an addition to their daily pay.

The Police have received an advance of pay, but provision is made to meet the cases of those whose increase in pay does not equal the beforementioned bonus. In such cases, the difference will be made good to them.

A revised classification of Teachers in the Education Department is now under consideration, and an item is included to enable the Minister to give an increase either under the reclassification scheme or by way of bonus.

The total cost to the taxpayers of the bonus will amount to £23,022, and will be found under the following items in the Estimates :—

	£
Railway Department	8000
Education Department ..	5800
Police Department.....	1200
Miscellaneous—General	8022
	<hr/>
	£23,022
	<hr/>

RAILWAYS.

The estimates for the Railway Department show an increase of £27,166 over the actual expenditure in 1917-18. This is due to the increased pay of the employees, additional mileage to be worked, and enhanced cost of coal and stores. It also includes provision of £8000 for increased pay by way of War Bonus. On the other hand, the increased revenue expected to be derived from working the railways will, it is hoped, more than counterbalance the increased expenditure. The balance due to meet the expenditure in connection with the Campania accident is now £6450, and it is proposed to provide this year £3000 towards the liquidation of this liability, and to finally wipe off the balance next year.

CHARITABLE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The requirements under this heading are ever increasing, and must be met. The estimated expenditure, amounting to £102,360, only shows an increase of £1631 over the actual in 1917-18, but it will be observed that the expenditure in that year exceeded the amount provided by last year's Appropriation Act by £8230, which has been provided by supplementary estimates, and exceeded by £10,931 the actual expenditure during the preceding year.

EDUCATION.

In this Department also, the expansion is continuous, and the claims upon the Treasury are growing from year to year. The vote submitted is £154,276, an increase of £16,766 over the expenditure during last year. The increases over what may be regarded as normal include a much larger provision for Technical Education than has heretofore been required. In this direction the Government is making a forward move, and is endeavouring to meet the growing demand for Technical Education in its many branches, consequent upon the introduction of Hydro-Electric power with all its associated industries. Provision is also made for the inauguration of commercial classes in connection with our University. An item of £5800 to provide for either re-classification or bonus as before mentioned is also included in the above total.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

The development of this important factor in Tasmania's future necessitates the further provision of £5523, which will bring the total annual expenditure chargeable to revenue to the sum of £26,500. In this case, again, the increased revenue expected should more than meet the increased expenditure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provision has to be made for a General Election next year. As the proceeds of the Motor Tax comes into revenue, and as these should be larger this year than last, a corresponding increase of expenditure upon Roads must be shown on the other side of the ledger. It is proposed to establish a new Forestry Branch in connection with the Lands Department, and the salary for the Conservator of Forests appears once more upon the Estimates after a long interval.

I regret that further progress has not been made in the direction of an amalgamation between the Federal and State Taxation Offices. I shall take the opportunity which will be offered later in the Session, when an amending Income Tax Bill will be introduced, to deal more fully with this question.

The details of the proposed expenditure will be found in the Estimates, and a comparison between the actual expenditure in 1917-18 and the proposed new expenditure will be found in Table H. I also again present in Tables I and J statements showing the annual expenditure and total debt for the six years 1912-13 to 1917-18, with the increases or decreases in each year. A study of these tables will show Honourable Members the general trend of the increasing expenditure during that period.

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1918-19.

I estimate the revenue for the year at £1,557,277, a sum £54,230 in excess of the revenue actually received last year.

The details will be found in Table C. It will be seen that under most headings I have set down approximately the same revenue as was received last year. In a few cases I anticipate increases and in some others decreases.

The principal increases are :—From Railways, £25,000 ; from the Hydro-Electric Department, £18,844 ; from the *per capita* payment by the Commonwealth, £5495 ; from Stamp Duties, £4034 ; from the Motor Tax, £2178 ; from Interest on Public Account and on Loans to Local Bodies, £5236 ; from Rents on Mineral Lands, £1582 ; and from Timber Leases and Royalties, £1986. If, as I anticipate, the payment for the Lighthouses taken over by the Commonwealth is settled during the year, an increased revenue of £3000 should be derived from Interest on Transferred Properties.

On the other hand, I cannot expect to realise so much from Deceased Persons' Estates Duties, nor from the Sale of Crown Lands, as was received last year. In these cases I have allowed for reductions of £9688 and £3423 respectively.

Last year I directed the attention of Honourable Members to the important fact that while our receipts from public works and services then only amounted to £2 0s. 3d. per head, or 31·27 per cent. of the total revenue ; in the other five States £5 17s. per head, or 56·97 per cent. of their revenue, was derived from the same source. Later figures show approximately the same proportion, and this factor in the finances of the State should always be borne in mind.

Three interesting graphs showing comparisons between the revenue derived by the Commonwealth and the several States from various sources have been prepared by an officer of the Statistical Department, and are published in Table V.

FINANCIAL POSITION ON 30TH JUNE, 1918.

With an estimated expenditure of £1,582,667 and an estimated revenue of £1,557,277, I have to look forward to a deficit on the year's transactions of £25,390.

The figures may be presented in another form. The estimated expenditure exceeds the actual of last year by £122,919, while the estimated revenue only exceeds the actual of last year by £54,230, a difference of £68,689. In other words, the surplus of £43,299 last year is turned into a deficit of £25,390 this year.

Honourable Members will feel, as I most assuredly do, keen disappointment that after obtaining a surplus last year, the State has to face a deficit this year. I fear, however, that it is inevitable. I have scrutinised the figures on both sides time after time. The revenue figures are based on honest and reasonable anticipations, and have not been either unduly appreciated or depreciated. The expenditure cannot be

decreased to any substantial extent. The large Interest bill must be met. The big spending departments—Railways, Hydro-Electric, Education, Charities, and Police—cannot be curtailed without retarding the progress of the State or doing an injustice to those who are working for us, and I do not believe that Honourable Members will think it incumbent upon them to refuse the proposed War Bonus. It must be remembered, too, as I have already explained, that the surplus last year was considerably swollen by reason of the change made in the date of closing the London accounts.

I propose that the anticipated deficit on this year's accounts shall be added to the already existing floating deficit which will even then not reach the figure at which the year 1917-18 started.

In view of the increased taxation recently proposed by the Commonwealth Government, and in view of the further needs which will present themselves to that Government—needs of far greater urgency than any that can effect the State—it would be improper at the present time to impose further taxation for State purposes.

I have been credited with saying that no further taxation would be needed this year. I cannot recall having ever made such a statement, and I have not been in a position until the last few days to say whether increased taxation would or would not be necessary. I, however, now say that it is preferable that any deficit on this year's transactions should be added to the already existing deficit, rather than that the State should attempt to trench upon the paramount claims of the Commonwealth to all the taxation that can be required from the taxpayers for the energetic and continuous conduct of the War.

The anticipated financial position on the 30th June, 1919, is shown thus :—

Deficiency on 30th June, 1918	...	£69,213
Estimated Expenditure for 1918-19	£1,582,667	
Estimated Revenue for 1918-19 (including Seventh Instalment of Commonwealth Special Grant)	1,557,277	
Estimated Deficiency for 1918-19	...	25,390
Total Estimated Deficiency on 30th June, 1919	...	£94,603

CONCLUSION.

Before concluding, I should like to record an expression of deep regret, shared in I know, by all Honourable Members, that during the recess our late Statistician (Mr R. M. Johnston) has been called to his rest. His life was devoted to the service of the State and of its people. He will be long remembered as an able and far-sighted statist, as the author of original and valuable treatises upon economics, and as a scientist of no mean order. To me, personally, he always extended the warmest friendship, and I owe much to the help he at all times readily afforded me, and to the direction he gave to my thoughts and researches upon financial and economic subjects.

I have attempted this evening to give the House a plain and unvarnished statement of the true financial position of the State without exaggeration and without concealment. I felt that there was much in the position of the State that required elucidation. The system of presenting the accounts which might have been suitable fifty years ago, when transactions were simpler and fewer, have with the growth of the State become involved and not easily understandable. I have made an earnest endeavour to get at the facts, and to have evolved from a mass of figures the essential conclusions. This has necessitated much time and much thought and the preparation of many returns before satisfactory results could be obtained. The real work necessarily devolved upon the officers of the Treasury, my share being merely to initiate, to enquire, and to direct. Their work has been well done, and I feel that I am now in a better position to know accurately the position of the State in every detail than were my predecessors. The knowledge that I have gained I now pass on to Honourable Members in the Budget Papers, and if the Tables contained in these papers will help them to understand much that has hitherto been impossible to ascertain, the time devoted to the work by my officers and myself will not have been misspent. I can only add that so long as the form of the tables now presented is continued, it should at all times be

possible for future Parliaments to prevent needless accumulations of votes and of unexpended balances, and Members will know more accurately than has hitherto been possible what is required, and what is available.

I have no doubt as to the future of Tasmania, provided that this terrible War ends, as we can now most confidently hope it will, in a decisive victory for the Allied Forces, and in the overthrow for all time of German militarism. We have passed through sad and anxious days earlier in the year, but never since the outbreak of the War, over four years ago, have the prospects of a complete victory seemed more assured than they do at the present moment. When peace happily comes we shall have fresh problems to face, but they can be faced in the confident hope that a solution will ultimately be found even though mistakes may be made. The developments now going on in this State, gradual as they must necessarily be, will tend towards increased productiveness and, as production increases, so will the prosperity of the State. If I have placed anything before Honourable Members this evening which will prove of assistance to them in shaping the destinies of the State, I shall feel that the task which I set out to perform has been accomplished.

I now move, Mr. Speaker, that you do leave the Chair, and the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply.



THE BUDGET, 1918-1919.

PAPERS prepared by the Honourable SIR NEIL ELLIOTT
LEWIS, Treasurer, for the information of Honourable
Members on the occasion of opening the Budget of
1918-19.

9TH OCTOBER, 1918.

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- „ V. Graphical Illustrations—
- V (1) Showing, per head of population, amounts (in detail) raised by Direct Taxation in States and Commonwealth, year 1916-17.
- V (2) Showing, per head of population, the magnitude and main sources of Revenue of the Federal and States' Governments in year 1916-17.
- V (3) Showing, per head of population, Expenditure under principal headings, also a comparison of Revenue and Expenditure in States and Commonwealth in year 1916-17.

TABLE A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, 1916-17, 1917-18, AND 1918 19
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

1916-17.			
Commenced with a Deficiency of	£ ...	£ ..	£ 68,987
Expenditure, Ordinary	1,404,393		
Expenditure, Special—The Mining Appropriation Acts, 6 Geo. V. No. 5, and 6 Geo. V. No. 67 ...	8500	1,412,893	
Revenue, Ordinary, including Fifth Instalment of Commonwealth Special Grant .....	...	1,369,368	
Deficiency for 1916-17.....	...	...	43,525
Total Deficiency to 30th June, 1917.. .....	...	...	112,512
1917-18.			
Expenditure, Ordinary—Estimated at	1,473,888		
Passed by Parliament	1,475,919		
Was actually .....	...	1,459,748	
Revenue, Ordinary, including Sixth Instalment of Commonwealth Special Grant—Estimated at ...	1,403,638		
From estimated New Revenue	42,000		
	1,445,638		
Was actually .....	...	1,503,047	
Surplus for 1917-18.....	..	...	43,299
Total Deficiency to 30th June, 1918 .....	...	...	69,213
1918-19.			
Expenditure, Ordinary—Estimated at .....	...	1,582,667	
Revenue from existing sources (including Seventh Instalment of Commonwealth Special Grant)— Estimated at .....	...	1,557,277	
Estimated Deficiency for Year 1918-19.....	...	...	25,390
Total Estimated Deficiency to 30th June, 1919	...	...	£94,603

N. E. LEWIS, Treasurer.

Treasury, Hobart.

9th October 1918.

TABLE B.

ABSTRACT of Transactions for the Year ended 30th June, 1918, including Transactions of Consolidated Revenue of 1917-18 during Month of July, 1918.

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure	Cr.
						£ s. d.
GENERAL REVENUE FUND.						
PAYMENT TO STATE BY COMMONWEALTH (PER CAPITA) ..	250,260	0	0	His Excellency the Governor's Establishment ..	3830	2 9
SPECIAL GRANT TO TASMANIA ..	90,000	0	0	Ministerial ..	3817	0 3
TAXATION—				Agent-General in England ..	1939	6 3
Land Tax ..	84,701	6	4	Legislature—		
Income Tax ..	259,869	6	1	Legislative Council ..	1436	9 4
Stamp Duties ..	95,966	2	5	House of Assembly ..	2159	3 5
Bank Notes—Duty on ..	249	0	0	General — Reimbursement of Expenses of Members ..	8087	2 0
Deceased Persons' Estates Duty ..	50,688	3	2	Electoral ..	2898	19 11
Percentage on Totalisator Receipts ..	11,790	17	6	Special Services ..	4237	10 9
Amusement Duty ..	8074	15	1	Chief Secretary's and Premier's Office ..	3566	14 8
Motor Tax ..	7321	10	9	Audit Department ..	4962	12 2
Licences—				Statistical and Registration Department ..	3064	4 6
Publicans' and other Licences under Licensing Act ..	9536	5	0	Inspection of Machinery ..	2386	12 4
Wholesale ..	537	10	0	Public Service Board ..	1139	12 1
Registration of Clubs ..	125	0	0	Public Buildings ..	4787	5 8
Packet ..	50	0	0	Charitable Department ..	7782	12 0
Billiard and Bagatelle ..	1086	0	0	Destitute and Neglected Children Department ..	5054	15 1
Auctioneers' ..	1336	0	0	Grants to Charitable Institutions ..	320	0 0
Pawnbrokers' ..	40	0	0	Grants to Medical Institutions ..	34,312	1 10
Other Licences ..	2011	7	0	New Town Infirmary and Consumptive Home ..	8819	3 3
Total from Taxation ..	533,383	3	4	Home for Invalids, Launceston ..	1058	10 9
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES—				Mental Diseases Hospital ..	38,635	0 8
Railways ..	357,640	6	7	Public Health Department ..	4746	7 8
Government Printer ..	19,992	18	9	Industrial Department ..	1993	15 11
Hydro-Electric Department ..	38,156	0	6	Education ..	130,159	12 10
Mental Diseases Hospital—Maintenance of Paying Patients, &c. ..	6119	11	10	Tasmanian University ..	7350	0 0
Recorder of Titles ..	5448	5	6	Miscellaneous—Chief Secretary ..	8185	12 9
Survey Fees ..	5720	1	2	Treasury ..	4902	17 9
Commonwealth of Australia—For Services of State Officers ..	1106	1	6	Office of Taxes ..	8645	0 3
Gaol, Hobart—Sales, &c. ..	944	2	0	Printing Department ..	18,234	6 10
New Town Infirmary and Consumptive Home—Maintenance, &c. ..	2095	1	2	Department of Stores ..	3329	11 11
Home for Invalids, Launceston ..	487	19	7	Department of Mines, Magazines and Explosives ..	7508	18 1
Education Department ..	39	7	5	Miscellaneous—Treasurer ..	2455	17 6
Agricultural and Stock Department ..	614	19	0	Attorney-General ..	502	3 7
Ditto, Sale of Grass Seed and Wire to sufferers from Bush Fires, 1914 ..	151	0	9	Parliamentary Draftsman ..	675	0 6
State Farm, Deloraine ..	670	7	4	Solicitor-General ..	1871	4 6
Agricultural and Stock Department—Fees, "Stock Brands Act" ..	359	3	3	The Judges ..	4781	4 10
Stock Act Receipts ..	85	10	6	Supreme Court, Registry of Deeds, Probate Duties, and Stamp Duties ..	2259	16 0
Commission for payment of Imperial Pensions and other charges ..	361	16	9	Lands' Titles ..	4272	13 1
Fees, Denison Canal ..	283	18	9	Sheriff and Court of Requests ..	1293	12 0
Sheriff ..	53	17	0	Courts of Requests and Court of Bankruptcy, Launceston ..	749	2 1
Registrar-General ..	221	17	0	Magistracy—		
Inspector of Machinery ..	1273	4	6	Southern Division ..	1548	17 1
For Grant Deeds and Diagrams ..	552	14	5	Northern Division ..	478	10 3
Police Department ..	43	15	2	North-Western Division ..	419	8 4
Crown Solicitor ..	284	0	9	Western Division ..	238	4 7
Registrar, Supreme Court ..	0	8	9	Generally ..	224	16 3
Under Merchant Ships Officers' Examination Act ..	25	0	0	Police Department ..	49,447	14 2
For Steamship Certificates ..	93	0	6	Gaol, Hobart ..	5757	19 7
Public Service Board ..	7	10	0	Gaol, Launceston ..	656	1 7
Industrial Department ..	252	17	6	Gaols, General Service ..	204	13 4
Stallion Registration Act, 1916 ..	431	13	6	Miscellaneous—Attorney-General ..	3095	4 4
Public Trustee ..	2408	13	1	Department of Railways ..	284,029	15 11
Miscellaneous ..	308	2	0	Department of Lands and Surveys ..	8796	2 8
Total Public Works and Services ..	446,233	6	6	Department of Public Works ..	3201	15 0
PUBLIC INVESTMENTS—				Agricultural and Stock Department ..	11,386	6 9
Interest on Public Account, Loans to Local Bodies, &c. ..	74,763	16	7	Hydro-Electric Department ..	20,977	7 5
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth ..	12,493	19	0	Miscellaneous—Minister of Lands and Works ..	41,461	11 4
Total Public Investments ..	87,257	15	7	Miscellaneous—General ..	18,097	10 0
Carried forward ..	1,407,134	5	5	Pensions, &c. ..	14,560	3 4
				Interest ..	549,689	19 11
				Sinking Funds ..	87,264	10 3
				Total Expenditure from General Revenue Fund ..	1,459,748	9 10
				Carried forward ..	£1,459,748	9 10

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1917-18—continued.

Dr.	Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL REVENUE FUND.									
<i>Brought forward</i>		1,407,134	5	5	<i>Brought forward</i>		1,459,748	9	10
LAND SALES AND RENTALS, &c.—					Balance of Receipts over Expenditure for year				
Sale of Crown Land		56,423	8	9	1917-18..		43,298	14	11
Rent of Crown Lands		8687	15	11					
Rent of Auriferous and Mineral Lands		15,418	3	7					
Fees in connection with ditto		1108	16	6					
Rent of Government Property		2164	16	4					
Rent of Police Quarters		173	8	1					
Storage of Explosives, &c.		350	5	10					
Fees received by Surveyor-General for Timber Licences, Residence Licences, Sawmilling Areas, Transfers, &c.		6464	3	3					
Sale of Government Property		400	6	4					
<i>Total Land Sales and Rentals, &c.</i>		91,191	4	7					
OTHER SOURCES—									
Refunds by Commonwealth of Railway Fares, Military Forces		38	8	3					
Fines and Fees		1302	13	0					
Miscellaneous		3380	13	6					
<i>Total other Sources</i>		4721	14	9					
<i>Total Receipts from General Revenue</i>		1,503,047	4	9			1,503,047	4	9
Balance of Receipts over Expenditure for year 1917-18..		43,298	14	11	Balance at 30th June, 1917..		112,512	0	5
Dr. Balance of Consolidated Revenue Fund at 30th June, 1918		69,213	5	6					
		112,512	0	5			112,512	0	5

TRUST ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance at 30th June, 1917	112,669	18	2	Outstanding overdue Public Debt	75	0	0
Advance Accounts	32,465	2	10	Advance Accounts	30,933	7	6
Deposit Accounts	210,476	10	10	Deposit Accounts	207,233	7	5
Suspense and other Special Accounts	356,952	6	7	Suspense and other Special Accounts	376,334	13	1
Special Appropriation and Aid to Mining Trust Funds	1801	12	4	Special Appropriation and Aid to Mining Trust Funds	6856	18	3
State Advances Trust Fund	9850	6	7	State Advances Trust Fund	12,881	14	7
Reserves	28,084	0	6	Reserves	28,998	11	8
Sinking Funds under Local Bodies Loans Act	436	5	10	Sinking Funds under Local Public Works Loans Act	0	5	6
Ditto Local Public Works Loans Act	13,852	14	5	Ditto Special Acts	4000	0	0
Ditto Special Acts	14,163	14	2	Miscellaneous	43,517	2	3
Miscellaneous	52,676	2	11	Balance to next Account	121,647	14	11
	£832,528	15	2		832,528	15	2

LOAN ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance at 30th June, 1917	653,860	19	9	Redemption of Loans	331,365	11	9
Sale of Securities	676,321	1	6	Loans to Local Bodies	72,942	16	0
Repayment of Loans made to Local Bodies	12,405	9	7	Loans and Public Works Acts	436,228	14	2
Loans and Public Works Acts	61,445	13	7	Closer Settlement Fund	93,980	10	1
Closer Settlement Fund	91,347	4	5	Returned Soldiers Settlement Fund	95,972	10	1
Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund	115,705	15	5	Balance to next Account	584,665	2	2
Transfer from Public Debt Redemption Account	4000	0	0				
Transfer from Outstanding overdue Public Debt Account	75	0	0				
	£1,615,161	4	3		£1,615,161	4	3

RECONCILIATION OF BALANCES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Credit Balance Loan Account	584,665	2	2	Balance at Commonwealth Banks, Hobart and Launceston	96,751	18	8
„ Trust „	121,647	14	11	Balance at Commonwealth Bank, London (Public Account)	76,483	3	3
	706,312	17	1	Ditto (Government Account)	514	2	4
Less Debit Balance Revenue Fund	69,213	5	6	Balance at London, County, and Westminster Bank, London	1958	13	2
				Special Deposits in London	334,000	0	0
					509,707	17	5
				Trust Fund Securities in Treasury, Hobart—			
				Public Debts Sinking Fund	474	15	7
				Fixed Deposit, Commercial Bank of Australia	5000	0	0
				Local Inscribed Stock	78,797	17	10
				Fixed Deposits, Commonwealth Bank, Hobart	43,119	0	9
					127,891	14	3
	£637,099	11	7		£637,099	11	7

D. P. YOUNG, Accountant,
Treasury, 9th August, 1918.

P. J. STRUTT, Under-Treasurer.

TABLE C.—CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FROM EXISTING SOURCES.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue of the Year 1916-17, the Estimated and Actual Revenue of the Year 1917-18, and the Estimated Revenue of the Year 1918-19.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	1916-17. Actual Revenue.	1917-18.						1918-19.		
		Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.	Compared with 1916-17.		Compared with Estimate.		Estimated Revenue.	Compared with 1917-18.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
* PAYMENTS TO STATE BY COMMONWEALTH (PER CAPITA).....	246,004	246,075	250,260	4256	..	4185	..	255,755	5495	..
TAXATION—										
Land Tax	83,595	83,650	84,701	1106	..	1051	..	86,200	1499	..
Income Tax	216,278	232,000	259,869	43,591	..	27,869	..	260,000	131	..
Stamp Duties	77,395	102,166	95,966	18,571	..	..	6200	100,000	4034	..
Bank Notes—Duty on	240	240	249	9	..	9	..	160	..	89
Deceased Persons' Estates Duties	37,310	37,000	50,688	13,378	..	13,688	..	41,000	..	9688
Amusement Tax	1896	8000	8075	6179	..	75	..	8100	25	..
Percentage on Totalisator Receipts	7305	8300	11,791	4486	..	3491	..	12,000	209	..
Motor Tax .....	..	..	7322	7322	..	7322	..	9500	2178	..
Licences—										
Publicans' and other Licences under "Licensing Act" ..	9747	9700	9536	..	211	..	164	9400	..	136
Wholesale	588	588	537	..	51	..	51	537	..	..
Packet	61	60	50	..	11	..	10	50	..	..
Billiard and Bagatelle	1042	1040	1086	44	..	46	..	1086	..	..
Auctioneers'	1206	1200	1336	130	..	136	..	1336	..	..
Pawnbrokers'	80	80	40	..	40	..	40	40	..	..
Club Licences	20	..	125	105	..	125	..	125	..	..
Other Licences	1869	1869	2012	143	..	143	..	2020	8	..
<i>Total from Taxation ..</i>	438,632	485,893	533,383	95,064 —313	313	53,955 —6465	6465	531,554	8084	9913 —8084
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES.				94,751		47,490				1829
Railways	340,173	360,000	357,640	17,467	..	..	2360	382,640	25,000	..
Hydro-Electric Department	25,599	40,000	38,156	12,557	..	..	1844	57,000	18,844	..
Government Printer	22,224	20,000	19,993	..	2231	..	7	20,000	7	..
Recorder of Titles	5144	5200	5448	304	..	248	..	5500	52	..
Mental Diseases Hospital	5610	6000	6120	510	..	120	..	6000	..	120
Sheriff	31	50	54	23	..	4	..	54	..	..
Crown Solicitor	177	160	284	107	..	124	..	160	..	124
Police Department	32	32	44	12	..	12	..	50	6	..
Gaol, Hobart	350	600	944	594	..	344	..	900	..	44
Registrar-General	240	240	222	..	18	..	18	220	..	2
Inspector of Machinery	1384	1450	1273	..	111	..	177	1500	227	..
Industrial Department	277	420	253	..	24	..	167	420	167	..
Public Trustee .....	..	..	2409	2409	..	2409	..	816	..	1593
New Town Infirmary and Consumptive Home	1537	1500	2095	558	..	595	..	1850	..	245
Home for Invalids, Launceston	329	420	488	159	..	68	..	425	..	63
Education Department	28	20	39	11	..	19	..	40	1	..
Public Service Board	12	12	7	..	5	..	5	7	..	..
Agricultural and Stock Department	757	800	615	..	142	..	185	600	..	15
Agricultural and Stock Department, "Stock Brands Act, 1915"	205	100	359	154	..	259	..	20	..	339
Stock Act Receipts	41	40	86	45	..	46	..	80	..	6
Stallions Registration Act .....	..	..	432	432	..	432	..	200	..	232
State Farm, Deloraine	1609	900	670	..	939	..	230	1200	530	..
Agricultural and Stock Department—Sale of Grass Seed and Wire to Sufferers from Bush Fires (1914).	864	250	151	..	713	..	99	50	..	101
<i>Carried forward</i>	406,623	438,194	437,782	35,342	4183	4680	5092	479,732	44,834	2884

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	1916-17. Actual Revenue.	1917-18.						1918-19.		
		Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.	Compared with 1916-17.		Compared with Estimate.		Estimated Revenue.	Compared with 1917-18.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Brought forward....</i>	£ 406,623	£ 438,194	£ 437,782	£ 35,342	£ 4183	£ 4680	£ 5,092	£ 479,732	£ 44,834	£ 2884
PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES—continued.										
Commission for Payment of Imperial Pensions and other Charges	322	340	362	40	..	22	..	370	8	..
Surveys	2737	2600	5720	2983	..	3120	..	5500	..	220
For Grant Deeds and Diagrams..	421	421	553	132	..	132	..	550	..	3
Commonwealth of Australia—										
For Services of State Officers	947	1080	1106	159	..	26	..	1106	..	..
Denison Canal	326	350	284	..	42	..	66	300	16	..
Merchant Ships Officers' Examination Act	29	29	25	..	4	..	4	25	..	..
Steamship Certificates	157	157	93	..	64	..	64	100	7	..
Introduction of Private and Semi-Public Bills	14	15	..	..	14	..	15	15	15	..
Miscellaneous Fees	301	300	308	7	..	8	..	308	..	..
<i>Total Public Works & Services</i>	411,877	443,486	446,233	38,663 — 4,307	4307	7988 — 5241	5241	488,006	44,880 — 3107	3107
				34,356		2747			41,773	
PUBLIC INVESTMENTS.										
Interest on Properties transferred to Commonwealth	13,342	16,000	12,494	..	848	..	3506	16,000	3506	..
Interest on Public Account, on Loans to Local Bodies, &c. ..	67,138	68,000	74,764	7,626	..	6764	..	80,000	5236	..
<i>Total Public Investments</i>	80,480	84,000	87,258	7,626 — 848	848	6764 — 3506	3506	96,000	8742	..
				6,778		3258				
LAND SALES AND RENTALS, &c.—										
Sale of Crown Lands	58,876	58,500	56,423	..	2453	..	2077	53,000	..	3423
Rent of Crown Lands	8763	8700	8688	..	75	..	12	8686	..	2
Rent of Auriferous and Mineral Lands	13,841	15,000	15,418	1577	..	418	..	17,000	1582	..
Fees in connection with ditto..	768	1060	1109	341	..	109	..	1000	..	109
Rent of Government Property	2078	2100	2165	87	..	65	..	2052	..	113
Rent of Police Quarters	166	166	174	8	..	8	..	174	..	..
Storage of Explosives	378	378	350	..	28	..	28	350	..	..
Forestry Revenue .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7000	7000	..
Other Fees .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1450	1450	..
Fees received by Surveyor-General	5350	5640	6464	1114	..	824	..	..	..	6464
Sale of Government Property	1523	800	400	..	1123	..	400	600	200	..
<i>Total Land Sales & Rentals, &c.</i>	91,743	92,284	91,191	3127	3679 — 3127	1424	2517 — 1424	91,312	10,232 10,111	10,111
					552		1093		121	
OTHER SOURCES.										
Fines, and Fees connected therewith	1322	1400	1303	..	19	..	97	1350	47	..
Miscellaneous	9310	2500	3419	..	5891	919	..	3300	..	119
<i>Total Other Sources</i>	10,632	3900	4722	..	5910	919 — 97	97	4650	47	119 — 47
						822				72
<i>Total Ordinary Revenue ..</i>	1,279,368	1,355,638	1,413,047	133,679	..	57,409	..	1,467,277	54,230	..

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPT.	1916-17. Actual Revenue.	1917-18.						1918-19.		
		Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.	Compared with 1916-17.		Compared with Estimate.		Estimated Revenue.	Compared with 1917-18.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
COMMONWEALTH SPECIAL GRANT	90,000	90,000	90,000		..	..	..	90,000	..	..
TOTAL REVENUE FROM EXISTING SOURCES.....	1,369,368	1,445,638	1,503,047	133,679	..	57,409	..	1,557,277	54,230	..

* Payment to State by Commonwealth (per capita).

1917-18.		Estimated.	Actual.
Estimated population, 31st December, 1917—199,900, at £1 5s. per head. (Re-estimated, 203,177)		£249,875	£253,971
Less proportion of contribution to Western Australia		3800	3711
		<u>£246,075</u>	<u>£250,260</u>
1918-19.			
Estimated population, 31st December, 1918—207,420, at £1 5s. per head		£259,275	
Less proportion of contribution to Western Australia		3520	
		<u>£255,755</u>	

Treasury, 9th October, 1918.

N. E. LEWIS. Treasurer.

TABLE D.
STAMP DUTIES.

A detailed statement of the amounts received from Stamp Duties is provided by the following table :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fees paid on Legal Documents	3974 15 4	3853 11 6	3820 16 1
Stamp Duty on Receipts.....	7062 15 5	6961 0 0	12,424 14 6
Stamp Duty on Cheques.....	8129 12 2	7864 16 9	8076 17 1
Stamp Duty on Bills of Exchange... ..	1519 4 11	1716 19 2	1555 8 4
Stamp Duty on Bills of Lading.....	1006 18 9	841 1 0	578 9 0
Stamp Duty on Land Transactions, &c.	17,338 12 11	14,905 7 7	12,297 8 5
Registration of Companies.....	1057 15 6	1193 18 5	1036 0 0
Lottery Tickets.....	29,583 0 0	40,083 6 8	56,250 0 0
	69,672 15 0	77,420 1 1	96,039 13 5
Repayments, &c.	36 15 0	24 12 6	73 11 0
	£69,636 0 0	£77,395 8 7	£95,966 2 5

TABLE E.

RETURN relating to State Railways.

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Number of Miles Open	533	562	581	587
	£	£	£	£
Capital Cost of Construction and Equipment of Lines Open ...	4,628,911	4,798,646	4,913,395	4,979,399
Working Expenses	225,995	248,651 ^a	289,186 ^b	277,952 ^c
Interest Charges	172,349	180,772	181,617	183,977
Total Annual Cost	398,344	429,423	470,803	461,929
Gross Revenue	323,265	348,028	340,505	356,735
Deficiency debited to Consolidated Revenue, being burden on Tax-payers	75,079	81,395	130,298	105,194

^a This includes £4037 paid during the financial year in connection with the Campania accident.

^b " £5000

^c " £5000

TABLE F.

ANNUAL REVENUE for each of the Six Years 1912-13 to 1917-18.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Estimated 1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation	345,282	371,413	367,577	384,820	438,632	533,383	531,554
Public Works and Services	377,109	375,362	364,962	404,191	411,877	446,233	488,006
Land Sales and Rentals ...	97,500	103,759	89,209	97,093	91,743	91,191	91,312
Interest on Investments ...	48,350	47,584	58,867	65,992	80,480	87,258	96,000
Miscellaneous	1342	2432	25,995	* 87,197	10,632	4722	4650
Federal } Per Capita ...	241,709	247,536	247,485	247,200	246,004	250,260	255,755
Provision } Special Grant	95,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	9,000	90,000
Total Revenue ...	1,206,292	1,238,086	1,244,095	1,376,493*	1,369,368	1,503,047	1,557,277

* These amounts were increased to the extent of £84,191 by amounts received during this year in respect of advances on ores and sale of wheat.

TABLE G.

RETURN SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE OF ANNUAL REVENUE in 1913-14 and succeeding years, as compared with that of the Preceding Year, increases being shown with +, and decreases —.

	1913-14 Compared with 1912-13.	1914-15 Compared with 1913-14.	1915-16 Compared with 1914-15.	1916-17 Compared with 1915-16.	1917-18 Compared with 1916-17.	Total Increase or Decrease of Annual Revenue over 1912-13.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation	+26,131	—3836	+17,243	+53,812	+94,751	+188,101
Public Works and Services	—1747	—10,400	+39,229	+7686	+34,356	+69,124
Land Sales and Rentals ...	+6259	—14,550	+7884	—5350	—552	—6309
Interest on Investments ...	—766	+11,283	+7125	+14,488	+6778	+38,908
Miscellaneous	+1090	+23,563	+61,202	—76,565	—5910	+3380
Federal } Per Capita ...	+5827	—51	—285	—1196	+4256	+8551
Provision } Special Grant	—5000	...	...	...	...	—5000
Total	+31,794	+6009	+132,398	—7125	+133,679	+296,755

TABLE H.

STATEMENT showing the Actual Expenditure for the year 1917-18 chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, compared with the Actual Expenditure for the year 1916-17, the Authorised Expenditure for the year 1917-18, and the Estimated Expenditure for the year 1918-19.

	Actual, 1916-17.	Author- ised, 1917-18.	Actual, 1917-18.	Actual, 1917-18, Compared with Actual, 1916-17.		Actual, 1917-18, Compared with Authorised, 1917-18.		Estimated, 1918-19.	Estimated, 1918-19, Compared with Actual, 1917-18.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
PREMIER—										
His Excellency the Governor's Establishment	3857	3700	3830	..	27	130	..	3808	..	22
Ministerial	3691	3550	3817	126	..	267	..	3650	..	167
Agent-General in England	2473	2720	*1939	..	534	..	781	2750	811	..
CHIEF SECRETARY—										
Legislature	18,720	17,117	18,819	99	..	1702	..	20,587	1768	..
Chief Secretary's and Premier's Department	3397	3055	3567	170	..	512	..	3266	..	301
Audit Department	4887	4500	4963	76	..	463	..	4907	..	56
Statistical & Registration Department	3055	3195	3064	9	..	..	131	2785	..	279
Inspection of Machinery	2315	2360	2387	72	..	27	..	2530	143	..
Public Service Board	1144	1120	1140	..	4	20	..	1407	267	..
Public Buildings	4240	4644	4787	547	..	143	..	4865	78	..
Charitable and Medical Institutions	89,798	92,499	100,729	10,931	..	8230	..	102,360	1631	..
Industrial Department	1568	2089	1994	426	..	..	95	2133	139	..
Education	128,972	133,778	137,510	8538	..	3732	..	154,276	16,766	..
Miscellaneous	8990	7938	8185	..	805	247	..	7276	..	909
TREASURER—										
Treasury	4727	5219	4903	176	..	..	316	5224	321	..
Office of Taxes ..	8665	8413	8645	..	20	232	..	9251	606	..
Printing Department ..	18,549	19,500	18,234	..	315	..	1266	17,576	..	658
Department of Stores	3117	3529	3329	212	..	..	200	3774	445	..
Department of Mines, Magazines, and Explosives	7643	7883	7509	..	134	..	374	7953	444	..
Miscellaneous	3166	2615	2456	..	710	..	159	2457	1	..
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—										
Judicial	16,826	16,278	16,405	..	421	127	..	16,602	197	..
Magistracy	3458	2381	2910	..	548	529	..	3010	100	..
Police	47,320	49,445	49,448	2128	..	3	..	55,236	5788	..
Gaols	6996	6922	6619	..	377	..	303	6489	..	130
Miscellaneous	1664	1800	3095	1431	..	1295	..	1800	..	1295
Railways	293,018	291,928	284,030	..	8988	..	7898	311,196	27,166	..
MINISTER OF LANDS AND WORKS—										
Lands and Works Department	11,833	12,415	11,998	165	..	..	417	12,352	354	..
Agricultural and Stock Department	9712	10,458	11,386	1674	..	928	..	11,852	466	..
Roads, Bridges, Surveys, &c. ..	31,273	..	..	..	31,273	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous—Minister of Lands and Works ..	3525	39,356	41,462	37,937	..	2106	..	45,610	4148	..
Hydro-Electric Department	18,364	23,000	20,977	2613	..	..	2023	26,500	5523	..
MISCELLANEOUS—General	14,454	17,079	18,097	3643	..	1018	..	21,020	2923	..
PENSIONS, INTEREST, AND SINKING FUNDS—										
Pensions	14,197	14,610	14,560	363	..	..	50	14,514	..	46
Interest	526,835	571,485	549,690	22,855	..	..	21,795	606,129	56,439	..
Sinking Funds	81,944	89,338	87,264	5320	..	..	2074	87,522	258	..
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	1,404,393	1,475,919	1,459,748	99,511	44,156	21,711	37,882	1,582,667	126,782	3863
				-44,156			-21,711		-3863	
				55,355			16,171		122,919	
The Mining Appropriation Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 40	8500	..	..	..	8500	..	..	..	..	..
	1,412,893	1,475,919	1,459,748	55,355	8500		16,171	1,582,667	122,919	
				-8500						
				46,855						

* Expenditure to 31st March, 1918.

TABLE I.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE and Total Debt for each of the Six Years, 1912-13 to 1917-18, also Estimated Expenditure for 1918-19.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Estimated, 1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest ...	390,433	432,637	456,099	500,665	526,835	549,690	606,129
Sinking Funds ...	55,910	64,614	65,315	77,737	81,944	87,264	87,522
Railways ...	217,355	224,407	225,945	253,988	293,018	284,030	311,196
Education ...	98,061	109,614	121,031	123,781	128,972	137,510	154,276
Charitable and Medical ...	67,728	70,387	79,433	87,895	89,798	100,729	102,360
Police ...	43,236	45,237	45,822	45,751	47,320	49,448	55,236
Hydro-Electric ...	...	...	...	10,496	18,364	20,977	26,500
All other Expenditure ...	223,134	288,118	390,505*	240,398	226,642	230,100	239,448
Total Annual Expenditure ...	1,095,857	1,235,014	1,384,150*	1,340,711	1,412,893	1,459,748	1,582,667
	30th June, 1913.	30th June, 1914.	30th June, 1915.	30th June, 1916.	30th June, 1917.	30th June, 1918.	
State Debt ...	11,421,352	12,258,512	13,128,046	13,903,913	14,671,640	15,137,355	

* These amounts were increased by extraordinary expenditure in respect of advances on ores and purchase of wheat.

TABLE J

RETURN showing Increase or Decrease of Annual Expenditure in 1913-14 and succeeding years as compared with that of the Preceding Year, Increases being shown with +, and Decreases with -.

—	1913-14 Compared with 1912-13.	1914-15 Compared with 1913-14.	1915-16 Compare with 1914-15.	1916-17 Compared with 1915-16.	1917-18 Compared with 1916-17.	Total Increase of Annual Ex- penditure over 1912-13.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest ...	+42,204	+23,462	+44,566	+26,170	+22,855	159,257
Sinking Fund ...	+8704	+701	+12,422	+4207	+5320	31,354
Railways... ..	+7052	+1538	+28,043	+39,030	-8988	66,675
Education ...	+11,553	+11,417	+2750	+5191	+8538	39,449
Charitable and Medical ...	+2659	+9046	+8462	+1903	+10,931	33,001
Police ...	+2001	+585	-71	+1569	+2128	6212
Hydro-Electric ..	...	...	+10,496	+7868	+2613	20,977
All other Expenditure ...	+64,984	+102,387	-150,107	-13,756	+3458	6966
Total... ..	+139,157	+149,136	-43,439	+72,182	+46 855	363,891
State Debt ...	+837,160	+869,534	+775,867	+767,727	+465,715	3,716,003

TABLE K.

STATEMENT showing Annual Surpluses and Deficiencies of Consolidated Revenue Fund, also Annual Aggregates for the Years 1867 to 1918 inclusive.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Annual.				Aggregate.			
					Surplus.		Deficiency.		Surplus.		Deficiency.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
On 31st Dec., 1866	...		...		...		...		†9495	14	11	...
1867	251,891	6 10	255,415	10 9	...		3524	3 11	5971	11	0	...
1868	258,130	8 0	259,553	2 8	...		1422	4 8	4548	16	4	...
1869	277,717	11 3	280,855	16 1	...		3138	4 10	1410	11	6	...
1870	268,696	16 5	281,932	0 2	...		13,235	3 9	...		11,824	12 3
1871	270,421	6 8	285,420	17 11	...		14,999	11 3	...		26,824	3 6
1872	271,994	1 9	289,002	3 4	...		17,008	1 7	...		43,892	5 1
1873	320,894	16 6	301,382	11 1	19,512	5 5	...		...		24,319	19 8
1874	329,686	6 8	322,271	17 7	7414	9 1	...		...		16,905	10 7
1875	340,067	9 9	332,864	14 0	7202	15 9	...		...		9702	14 10
1876	322,915	12 10	338,001	6 2	...		15,085	13 4	...		24,788	8 2
1877	361,830	16 0	348,547	18 2	13,282	17 10	...		...		11,505	10 4
1878	381,784	18 4	375,442	12 6	6342	5 10	...		...		5163	4 6
1879	373,493	8 11	477,672	8 11	...		104,179	0 0	...		109,342	4 6
1880	440,223	15 10	412,163	3 8	28,060	12 2	...		...		81,281	12 4
1881	501,281	9 4	461,384	14 4	39,896	15 0	...		...		41,834	17 4
1882	548,847	12 10	498,479	1 9	50,368	11 1	...		8983	13 9	...	
1883	560,056	3 7	530,787	6 3	29,268	17 4	...		38,252	11 1	...	
1884	547,865	18 1	575,569	16 8	...		27,703	18 7	10,548	12 6	...	
1885	589,079	0 10	604,199	2 6	...		15,120	1 8	...		4571	9 2
1886	650,154	8 8	666,116	11 6	...		15,962	2 10	...		20,533	12 0
30th June, 1887	314,631	5 10	369,030	10 8	...		54,399	4 10	...		74,932	16 10
1888	687,122	15 1	761,005	8 1	...		73,882	13 0	...		148,815	9 10
31st Dec., 1888	426,357	8 5	442,151	7 6	...		15,793	19 1	...		164,609	8 11
1889	988,752	11 0	991,612	4 8	...		2859	13 8	...		167,469	2 7
1890	929,505	15 8	894,804	8 1	34,701	7 7	...		...		132,767	15 0
1891	944,617	7 5	913,356	12 5	31,260	15 0	...		...		101,507	0 0
1892	783,234	15 7	915,612	18 1	...		132,378	2 6	...		233,885	2 6
1893	704,641	6 3	832,874	0 6	...		128,232	14 3	...		362,117	16 9
1894	696,795	9 8	789,805	10 0	...		93,010	0 4	...		455,127	17 1
1895	761,970	18 9	748,946	3 9	13,024	15 0	...		...		442,103	2 1
1896	797,976	4 1	750,243	16 7	47,732	7 6	...		...		394,370	14 7
1897	845,019	10 1	785,025	19 11	59,993	10 2	...		...		334,377	4 5
1898	908,223	8 5	830,168	0 6	78,055	7 11	...		...		256,321	16 6
1899	943,970	8 7	871,453	10 4	72,516	18 3	...		...		183,804	18 3
1900	1,054,980	7 11	923,731	1 0	131,249	6 11	...		...		52,555	11 4
1901	826,163	4 6	870,442	4 1	...		44,278	19 7	...		96,831	10 11
1902	734,662	16 3	850,684	11 6	...		116,021	15 3	...		212,856	6 2
1903	857,667	13 6	879,356	4 0	...		21,688	10 6	...		234,544	16 8
30th June, 1904	426,139	4 11	421,037	4 11	5102	0 0	...		...		229,442	16 8
1905	852,680	15 11	840,184	11 5	12,496	4 6	...		...		216,946	12 2
1906	900,657	4 10	853,147	0 1	47,510	4 9	...		...		169,436	7 5
1907	970,843	6 0	913,762	1 6	57,081	4 6	...		...		112,355	2 11
1908	1,005,273	14 2	929,985	4 2	75,288	10 0	...		...		37,066	12 11
1909	934,432	1 3	960,247	2 5	...		25,815	1 2	...		62,881	14 1
1910	1,008,932	4 1	997,321	0 3	11,611	3 10	...		...		51,270	10 3
1911	970,092	4 2	1,016,956	10 9	...		46,864	6 7	...		98,134	16 10
1912	1,084,663	0 0	1,064,725	0 0	19,938	0 0	...		...		78,197	0 0
*1913	1,206,292	0 0	1,095,883	0 0	110,409	0 0	...		32,212	0 0	...	
*1914	1,238,086	0 0	1,235,013	0 0	3073	0 0	...		35,285	0 0	...	
*1915	1,244,096	0 0	1,384,150	0 0	...		140,054	0 0	...		104,769	0 0
*1916	1,376,493	0 0	1,340,711	0 0	35,782	0 0	...		...		68,987	0 0
*1917	1,369,368	0 0	1,412,893	0 0	...		43,525	0 0	...		112,512	0 0
*1918	1,503,047	0 0	1,459,748	0 0	43,299	0 0	...		...		69,213	0 0

* Including Commonwealth Special Grant—Special Expenditure. Figures subject to future revision.

	£	s.	d.
+Surplus on Land Fund of.....	10,108	0	4
Deficiency on General Revenue	612	5	5
	£9495	14	11

TABLE L.
PUBLIC DEBTS SINKING FUND.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
The Public Debts Sinking Fund—						
The funds in the hands of the Commissioners amounted on the 30th June, 1918, to .....	..			878,737	9	1
To which has to be added the amount owing to that fund on the following account—						
For pensions paid .....	..			61,360	7	3
Making a total of .....	..			£940,097	16	4
The funds were invested as under—						
Tasmanian Local Inscribed Stock	740,707	6	6			
Tasmanian Debentures	33,800	0	0			
Tasmanian Municipal Debentures	11,800	0	0			
Commonwealth Inscribed Stock (War Loan) ..	90,000	0	0			
				876,307	6	6
The balance in the Treasury (since invested) being .....	..			2430	2	7
The total Loans redeemed by the Public Debts Sinking Fund up to the 30th June, 1918, amounted to .....	..			495,308	0	10
The total amount of debentures and Local Inscr- ibed Stock issued under Waste and Crown Lands still outstanding and to be redeemed by the Fund is £140,292 9s. 6d.—						
4% Debentures, due 1923	24,000	0	0			
„ „ 1924	45,000	0	0			
„ „ 1925	35,000	0	0			
				104,000	0	0
3½% Local Inscribed Stock, due 1918	30,510	0	0			
3¾% „ „ 1918	405	0	0			
3¾% „ „ 1920	394	18	10			
3¾% „ „ 1921	300	0	0			
3¾% „ „ 1922	4682	10	8			
				36,292	9	6
				£140,292	9	6

TABLE M.
PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE OF TASMANIA.

The following statement furnished by the Public Trustee detailing the operations of the Office for the financial year indicates a marked progress in the business transacted during the year. The figures show a marked increase as compared with last year's total. The total number of Wills now deposited and recorded is 196.

	1916-17.			1917-18.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Money Invested in Mortgages	17,956	0	0	17,539	0	0
Local Inscribed Stock	5000	0	0	9098	0	0
Hobart Corporation Debentures .....	...			2000	0	0
Commonwealth Inscribed Stock .....	...			2000	0	0
Advances to Estates .....	...			6075	0	0
Savings Bank	629	0	0	682	0	0
New Loans on Mortgage ..	2605	0	0	885	0	0
Principal sums received on account of Estates	34,963	0	0	47,213	0	0
Income received on account of Estates	2505	0	0	6962	0	0
Disbursements on account of Estates	30,167	0	0	43,711	0	0
Interest credited to Estates	505	0	0	773	0	0
Interest received and accrued on Loans	1076	0	0	1539	0	0
Commission received	1211	0	0	1404	0	0
Expenses of Management (Salaries, Advertising, Stationery)	465	0	3	1081	0	0
Credit balance of Estates	24,021	0	0	38,601	0	0
Unrealised Property of Deceased Persons and Trust Accounts	118,537	0	0	138,112	0	0
Assurance and Reserve Fund	517	16	10	882	0	0
Gross Value of Estates wound up	37,154	0	0	41,386	0	0
Net Value of Estates wound up	33,347	0	0	37,574	0	0
Total Value of Property held in Trust	143,460	0	0	183,812	0	0
	Number.			Number.		
Wills Deposited during Year	70			54		
Number of Estates received for Administration	190			320		
Total Number of Estates in hand	326			495		
Number of Estates wound up	162			180		

TABLE N.
LOANS ACCOUNT.

RETURN showing the Amount of authorised Loans issued on the 30th June, 1918; also showing under various heads the net Moneys actually raised and expended up to and including 30th June, 1918, in connection with Loans.

PUBLIC WORKS AND PURPOSES.	Loans issued Current Year 1917-18.	Total Authorised Loans issued to 30/6/18.	NET MONEYS RAISED.		LOANS EXPENDITURE				BALANCE OF LOANS MONEY RAISED UNEXPENDED.
			Current Year 1917-18.	Aggregate to Date, 30-6-18.	Current Year 1917-18.	Prior to 1917-18.	Aggregate to Date, 30/6/18.	Per cent. to Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways.....	40,336	5,679,808	40,336	5,668,654	55,561	5,411,039	5,466,600	36.58	202,054
Hydro-Electric Works.....	...	628,750	...	628,750	147,486	503,978	651,464	4.36	— 22,714
Telegraphs.....	...	142,507	...	142,462	...	142,410	142,410	0.95	52
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours, and Lighthouses*...	145,422	4,983,088	132,683	4,938,404	130,138	4,729,759	4,859,897	32.52	78,507
School Buildings.....	14,100	356,188	12,842	353,939	13,163	334,848	348,011	2.33	5938
Other Public Buildings.....	1525	856,421	1525	855,600	11,483	855,652	867,135	5.80	— 11,535
Closer Settlement.....	...	211,455	...	211,455	2640	301,484	304,124	2.03	— 92,669
Returned Soldiers' Settlement.....	115,067	151,467	115,067	151,467	95,334	13,666	109,000	0.73	42,467
Defences.....	...	129,516	...	128,643	...	128,224	128,224	0.86	419
Loans to Public Bodies for Public Works.....	143,523	1,617,002	143,523	1,611,982	64,537	1,198,704	1,263,241	8.46	348,741
Other Public Works and Purposes.....	12,068	957,458	3757	838,306	Cr. 1413	806,303	804,890	5.38	33,416
TOTAL.....	472,041	15,713,660	449,733	15,529,662	518,929	14,426,067	14,944,396	100.00	584,666

* Includes charges formerly shown separately, under items—"Other Public Works," "Roads and Bridges," and Miscellaneous."
NOTE—The Redemptions during 1917-18 were: Strahan Marine Board Loan, £4000; "Hydro-Electric Loan and Works Act," 7 Geo. V, No. 7, £2326. — Indicates minus.

REDEMPTIONS AND OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

	£
Amount of Loans Issued to 30th June, 1918.....	15,713,660
Less Debts absolutely redeemed in year 1917-18.....	6326
Less Debts absolutely redeemed in previous years.....	508,979
	576,305
Public Debt on 30th June, 1918.....	£15,137,355

TABLE O.
STATE LOANS EXPENDITURE.

RETURN showing the Total Loans Expenditure to the 30th June, 1912, and the Amount Expended in each Year since that Date, and the Total Loans Expenditure to the 30th June, 1918.

Heads of Expenditure.	Loans Expenditure to 30th June, 1912.	Expended during 1912-13.	Expended during 1913-14.	Expended during 1914-15.	Expended during 1915-16.	Expended during 1916-17.	Expended during 1917-18.	Loans Expenditure to 30th June, 1918.
Railways and Tramways ...	£ 4,553,649	£ 116,393	£ 146,055	£ 228,285	£ 233,601	£ 133,056	£ 55,561	£ 5,466,600
Roads, Bridges, Jetties, Harbours, and Rivers ...	3,832,151	183,625	191,428	208,156	165,701	148,698	130,138	4,859,897
Hydro-Electric Works ...	...	...	...	216,428	204,014	83,536	147,486	651,464
School Buildings ...	255,982	10,375	22,668	19,265	4525	22,033	13,163	348,011
Other Public Buildings ...	718,500	17,481	27,835	28,596	43,912	19,328	11,483	867,135
Loans to Local Bodies for Public Works	768,259	50,389	90,004	72,346	163,687	54,019	64,537	1,263,241
Closer Settlement ...	138,034	18,897	20,550	50,458	64,954	8591	2640	304,124
Returned Soldiers' Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	13,666	95,334	109,000
Telegraphs and Defences transferred to Commonwealth ...	270,634	...	...	...	...	...	..	270,634
Other Public Works and Purposes ...	705,492	47,368	53,443	...	...	...	Cr. 1413	804,890
Total...	11,242,701	444,528	551,983	823,534	880,394	482,927	518,929	14,944,996

TABLE P.

TOTAL LOAN EXPENDITURE for the Years ended 30th June, 1907, to 1918.

Year ended 30th June.	Loan Expenditure during Year.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
1907	156,945	0 17 0
1908	224,954	1 4 1
1909	334,200	1 15 4
1910	435,104	2 5 6
1911	300,091	1 11 0
1912	419,419	2 2 6
1913	444,528	2 4 1
1914	551,983	2 14 9
1915	823,534	4 1 11
1916	880,394	4 7 7
1917	482,927	2 7 8
1918	518,929	2 11 0
	£5,573,008	£28 2 5

TABLE Q.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES on Authorised Public Works.

Act.	Balance at 30.6.18.
	£ s. d.
Education Act, 49 Vict. No. 15	3568 16 3
P.W.E. Act, 64 Vict. No. 63	2 0 10
" 1 Ed. VII. No. 49	2002 9 3
" 2 " 43	480 15 10
" 3 " 27	28 14 8
" 4 " 15	118 6 6
" 5 " 42	328 18 3
" 6 " 23	164 4 3
" 7 " 31	1509 0 2
" 8 " 14	905 7 4
" 9 " 51	6504 14 8
Burnie-Flowerdale Railway Construction Act and Extension Act, 1 Geo. V. No. 58, and 3 Geo. V. No. 9	6878 16 5
P.W.E. Act, 1 Geo. V. No. 51	12,970 6 8
" 2 " 3	2211 17 4
Derwent Valley Railway Further Extension Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 25	0 9 7
P.W.E. Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 38	18,674 4 3
Railton-Wilmot Railway Construction Act, 2 Geo. V. No. 60	8202 8 7
P.W.E. Act, 3 Geo. V. No. 6	2633 4 2
" 3 " 44	11,652 12 3
" 4 " 14	33,315 18 5
" 4 " 50	1000 0 0
" 5 " 8	1383 3 0
" 5 " 13	8835 11 6
Stanley-Trowutta Railway Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 30	12,379 17 10
P.W.E. Act, 5 Geo. V. No. 40	51,282 0 1
" 6 " 52	135,093 11 8
Tamar Improvement Grant-in-Aid Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 55	40,000 0 0
P.W.E. Act, 6 Geo. V. No. 59	11,200 17 4
" 7 " 25	39,321 12 1
" No. 2, 1917, {	3352 0 0
7 Geo. V. No. 56 {	
" No. 1, 1917, {	44,153 16 3
7 Geo. V. No. 59 {	
" 8 Geo. V. No. 52	91,635 3 2
Hydro-Electric Scheme Acts, 5 Geo. V. No. 4, 7 Geo. V. No. 7, and 8 Geo. V. No. 38	80,485 5 11
	*632,276 4 6

* It is proposed to re-appropriate £124,209 4s. 7d. of this amount for Public Works.

TABLE R.
LOANS TO LOCAL BODIES included in Raising Acts but not drawn from
Treasury.

Authorising Act.	Name of Body.	Raising Act.	Amount not Drawn on 30th June, 1918.
			£
*58 Vic. No. 28	St. Helens Water District	58 Vic. No. 40	2400
*62 Vic. No. 66	Lengford Water District	63 Vic. No. 29	200
*64 Vic. No. 67	Richmond Municipality	64 Vic. No. 75	13
* 1 Ed. VII. No. 45	Emu Bay Municipality	1 Ed. VII. No. 52	6700
* 2 Ed. VII. No. 12	Gormanston Municipality	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	250
2 " 17	Leven Harbour Trust	1 Geo. V. No. 44	500
* 5 " 6	Glenorchy Municipality	6 Ed. VII. No. 40	50
* 5 " 18	Ross Municipality	5 Ed. VII. No. 44	100
* 6 " 26	Bothwell Municipality	6 Ed. VII. No. 40	400
* 8 " 24	Hobart Corporation	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	1540
* 8 " 26	Deloraine Municipality	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	1750
* 8 " 48	Campbell Town Municipality	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	600
* 9 " 20	Hobart Corporation	9 Ed. VII. No. 59	20,000
* 9 " 54	Emu Bay Municipality	9 Ed. VII. No. 59	250
1 Geo. V. No. 31	Devonport Municipality	1 Geo. V. No. 44	800
" 34	Leven Harbour Trust	1 Geo. V. No. 44	987
* " 36	Fingal Municipality	} Ditto, and }	1000
2 Geo. V. No. 11	Queenborough Municipality		93
* " 27	Emu Bay Municipality	2 Geo. V. No. 50	2300
8 Geo. V. No. 60	Hobart Corporation	" "	6830
* 2 Geo. V. No. 30	Glenorchy Municipality	" "	125
* " 34	Launceston Marine Board	3 Geo. V. No. 50	2761
" 39	Deloraine Municipality	2 Geo. V. No. 50	300
* " 57	Longford Municipality	" "	150
* 3 Geo. V. No. 8	Emu Bay Municipality	4 Geo. V. No. 21	100
" 12	Metropolitan Drainage Board	3 Geo. V. No. 50	1700
† " 12	Hobart Corporation	" "	50,000
* " 31	Table Cape Municipality	" "	2000
" 52	Launceston Marine Board	4 Geo. V. No. 2	200,079
* 9 Ed. VII. No. 24	} Glenorchy Municipality	3 Geo. V. No. 50	715
* 3 Geo. V. No. 41		4 Geo. V. No. 21	1500
* 4 Geo. V. No. 6	Scottsdale Municipality	" "	25,000
* " 24	Hobart Corporation	" "	2000
" 27	Penguin Municipality	5 Geo. V. No. 45	60
" 28	Hobart Corporation	4 Geo. V. No. 21	2000
* " 29	Smithton Harbour Trust	5 Geo. V. No. 45	800
* 5 Geo. V. No. 27	Latrobe Municipality	6 Geo. V. No. 68	400
* 6 Geo. V. No. 16	Emu Bay Municipality	" "	270
* " 18	Huon Municipality	" "	380
" 31	Queenstown Municipality	" "	5000
* " 33	Leven Municipality	7 Geo. V. No. 60	5750
7 Geo. V. No. 16	Zeehan Municipality	" "	40,000
" 17	Burnie and Table Cape Marine Board	" "	690
" 23	King Island Marine Board	" "	1600
" 26	New Town Municipality	" "	20,000
" 35	Devonport Municipality	" "	1500
" 36	Circular Head Marine Board	" "	25,000
* " 37	Hobart Corporation	" "	1225
" 46	Fingal Municipality	8 Geo. V. No. 47	3050
8 Geo. V. No. 27	Queenstown Municipality	" "	250
" 28	Westbury Municipality (Bracknell Water)	" "	250
" 35	Sorell Municipality	" "	
			£441,418

*It is proposed to reappropriate the whole of these amounts. †It is proposed to reappropriate £25,000 of this amount.

TABLE S.
GOVERNMENT STOCK Authorised for Sale, but not issued on 1st July, 1918.

Act.	Amount Authorised.	Total Amount Unissued
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 Geo. V. No. 2 ...	400 000 (reduced by 6 Geo. V. No. 55)	
	40,000	
	360,000	166,855 5 3
6 Geo. V. No. 69	473,863	124,459 1 1
7 " 61	278,313 6 5	117,088 0 0
8 " 48	105,247 10 11	105,247 10 11
	1,217,423 17 4	513,649 17 3

TABLE T.
TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
OPEN LINES, 1893 TO 1917-18.

Year.	Loan Moneys expended during year.	Capital Cost at close of year.		Average Rate of Interest.		Interest.		Working Expenses.		Total Annual Cost.		Earnings.		Net Contribution towards Interest.		Rate of Contribution.		Annual Cash Loss.		Mileage of Lines open.	
		£	£	Per cent.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	£	£	Per cent.	£	£	Miles.	Miles.	
1893	10,322	3,510,196	148,213	4.22	136,468	284,681	132,083	15,615	0.44	132,598	419.75	132,598	15,615	0.44	132,598	419.75	132,598	15,615	0.44	132,598	419.75
1894	8399	3,518,595	141,813	4.03	122,850	264,683	144,488	21,638	0.61	120,175	419.75	120,175	21,638	0.61	120,175	419.75	120,175	21,638	0.61	120,175	419.75
1895	3361	3,521,956	143,612	4.07	126,351	263,963	149,642	29,291	0.83	114,321	419.75	114,321	29,291	0.83	114,321	419.75	114,321	29,291	0.83	114,321	419.75
1896	a 23,733	3,524,051	143,849	4.08	122,171	266,020	162,932	40,761	1.15	103,088	419.75	103,088	40,761	1.15	103,088	419.75	103,088	40,761	1.15	103,088	419.75
1897	26,402	3,572,091	142,020	3.97	128,544	270,564	166,834	38,290	1.07	103,730	424.75	103,730	38,290	1.07	103,730	424.75	103,730	38,290	1.07	103,730	424.75
1898	12,949	3,585,040	140,881	3.92	141,179	282,060	178,180	37,001	1.03	103,880	437.75	103,880	37,001	1.03	103,880	437.75	103,880	37,001	1.03	103,880	437.75
1899	19,183	3,604,223	142,306	3.94	152,798	295,104	193,158	40,360	1.11	101,946	437.75	101,946	40,360	1.11	101,946	437.75	101,946	40,360	1.11	101,946	437.75
1900	54,847	3,659,070	144,239	3.94	160,487	304,726	202,959	42,472	1.16	101,767	438.75	101,767	42,472	1.16	101,767	438.75	101,767	42,472	1.16	101,767	438.75
1901	b 140,028	3,799,098	145,003	3.81	173,400	318,403	205,791	32,391	0.85	112,602	457.50	112,602	32,391	0.85	112,602	457.50	112,602	32,391	0.85	112,602	457.50
1902	c 41,649	3,840,747	144,654	3.76	173,292	317,946	233,210	59,918	1.56	84,736	461.75	84,736	59,918	1.56	84,736	461.75	84,736	59,918	1.56	84,736	461.75
1903	42,982	3,883,729	145,756	3.75	166,355	312,111	247,683	81,328	2.09	64,428	461.75	64,428	81,328	2.09	64,428	461.75	64,428	81,328	2.09	64,428	461.75
Half-year ending 30th June, 1904	17,685	3,901,414	71,397	3.66	82,852	315,249	132,854	50,002	2.56†	21,395§	461.75	21,395§	50,002	2.56†	21,395§	461.75	21,395§	50,002	2.56†	21,395§	461.75
1904-5	9094	3,920,508	147,894	3.77	171,630	320,864	241,188	71,926	1.83	75,968	462.50	75,968	71,926	1.83	75,968	462.50	75,968	71,926	1.83	75,968	462.50
1905-6	6205	3,926,713	148,263	3.77	172,601	320,864	241,188	68,587	1.74	79,076	462.50	79,076	68,587	1.74	79,076	462.50	79,076	68,587	1.74	79,076	462.50
1906-7	16,646	3,943,359	148,488	3.76	185,500	333,988	258,223	72,723	1.84	75,765	462.00	75,765	72,723	1.84	75,765	462.00	75,765	72,723	1.84	75,765	462.00
1907-8	34,251	3,977,611	149,106	3.74	201,817	350,923	277,606	75,789	1.90	73,317	463.00	73,317	75,789	1.90	73,317	463.00	73,317	75,789	1.90	73,317	463.00
1908-9	26,229	4,003,840	149,905	3.74	204,127	354,032	280,036	75,909	1.89	73,996	463.00	73,996	75,909	1.89	73,996	463.00	73,996	75,909	1.89	73,996	463.00
1909-10	44,577	4,048,417	151,980	3.75	211,677	363,657	284,063	72,386	1.78	79,594	469.00	79,594	72,386	1.78	79,594	469.00	79,594	72,386	1.78	79,594	469.00
1910-11	31,415	4,079,832	155,819	3.81	215,509	371,328	277,915	62,406	1.52	93,413	469.00	93,413	62,406	1.52	93,413	469.00	93,413	62,406	1.52	93,413	469.00
1911-12	173,182	4,253,014	159,123	3.74	221,172	380,295	312,786	91,614	2.15	67,509	495.50	67,509	91,614	2.15	67,509	495.50	67,509	91,614	2.15	67,509	495.50
1912-13	147,278	4,400,292	164,412	3.73	217,357	381,769	327,113	109,756	2.49	54,656	508.50	54,656	109,756	2.49	54,656	508.50	54,656	109,756	2.49	54,656	508.50
1913-14	96,342	4,496,634	161,268	3.76	222,713	391,981	330,168	107,455	2.38	61,813	519.00	61,813	107,455	2.38	61,813	519.00	61,813	107,455	2.38	61,813	519.00
1914-15	132,277	4,628,911	172,349	3.72	225,995	398,344	323,265	97,270	2.10	75,079	533.00	75,079	97,270	2.10	75,079	533.00	75,079	97,270	2.10	75,079	533.00
1915-16	169,735	4,798,646	180,772	3.76	248,651	429,423	348,928	99,377	2.07	81,395	562.25	81,395	99,377	2.07	81,395	562.25	81,395	99,377	2.07	81,395	562.25
1916-17	114,749	4,913,395	181,617	3.69	289,186	470,803	340,505	51,319	1.04	130,298	581.50	130,298	51,319	1.04	130,298	581.50	130,298	51,319	1.04	130,298	581.50
1917-18	66,004	4,979,399	183,977	3.69	277,952	461,929	356,735	78,783	1.58	105,194	587.75	105,194	78,783	1.58	105,194	587.75	105,194	78,783	1.58	105,194	587.75

† Per annum. § Loss for Half-year.

^a Includes £21,638 expended on North-East Dundas Tramway, which was under construction but not opened in this year.

^b Includes £83,349 expended during 1900 on Ulverston-Burnie Line, which was under construction but not opened for traffic until 1901.

^c Amount expended during 1902.....
Less difference in amount formerly shown in Railway Accounts as share capital Launceston and Western Railway Company, £50,000, and amount paid to shareholders for their interest in the Launceston and Western Railway.....

£66,649

25,000

£41,649

TABLE U.

PUBLIC LOANS.

MEMORANDUM showing the Amount of the various LOANS of the Government of TASMANIA issued on 30th June, 1918. Also amounts authorised but unissued.

PERMANENT PUBLIC DEBT.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Debentures and Inscribed Stock redeemable in London—see Statement U (1)		9,637,250	0	0			
Debentures redeemable in Hobart—see Statement U (2)		927,733	0	0			
Instalment Debentures redeemable in Hobart—see Statement U (8)		146,548	9	9			
Instalment Debentures redeemable in Hobart—see Statement U (6)		28,200	0	0			
Treasury Bills—see Statement U (7)		1,000,000	0	0			
Local Inscribed Stock—see Statement U (11)		3,397,623	13	0			
Total issued to date					15,137,355	2	9
LOANS AUTHORISED NOT YET ISSUED.							
Inscribed Stock and Debentures—see Statement U (10)					513,649	17	3
Total Authorised Permanent Debt					£15,651,005	0	0

Statement U (1)

RETURN of DEBENTURES and INSCRIBED STOCK issued at this Date redeemable in London.

Act of Parliament.	Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.	WHEN DUE.					
			1920	1922	1927	1935	1940	1950
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£
Debentures—								
44 Vict. No. 34	300,000	4	300,000					
5 Geo. V. No. 3	200,000	5½	—	200,000				
5 Geo. V. No. 10								
5 Geo. V. No. 46	593,000	5½	—	—	593,000			
5 Geo. V. No. 46								
6 Geo. V. No. 69								
7 Geo. V. No. 61								
Inscribed Stock—								
For purposes of 52 Vict. No. 68	1,000,000	3½	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	
Ditto 54 Vict. No. 1	1,106,500	3½	—	—	—	—	1,106,500	
Ditto 55 Vict. No. 82	600,000	3½	—	—	—	—	600,000	
Ditto 55 Vict. No. 82	1,000,000	4	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	
and 56 Vict. No. 56								
Ditto 58 Vict. No. 40	750,000	3½	—	—	—	—	750,000	
Ditto 64 Vict. No. 14	450,000	3	—	—	—	—	450,000	
Ditto 3 Ed. VII. No. 26 and 4 Ed. VII. No. 29	200,000	3½	—	—	—	—	200,000	
Ditto 7 Ed. VII. No. 16	200,000	3½	—	—	—	—	200,000	
Ditto 8 Ed. VII. No. 25	300,000	3½	—	—	—	—	300,000	
and 8 Ed. VII. No. 29								
Ditto 9 Ed. VII. No. 61	1,300,000	4	—	—	—	—	—	1,300,000
and 3 Geo. V. No. 20								
Ditto 2 Geo. V. No. 48	1,500,000	4	—	—	—	—	—	1,500,000
2 Geo. V. No. 49								
3 Geo. V. No. 20								
3 Geo. V. No. 49								
3 Geo. V. No. 50	137,750	4½	—	—	—	137,750		
4 Geo. V. No. 2								
5 Geo. V. No. 4								
	9,637,250	—	300,000	200,000	593,000	137,750	5,606,500	2,800,000

Statement U (2).

RETURN of DEBENTURES issued at this Date redeemable at the Treasury, Hobart.

Act of Parliament.	Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.	WHEN DUE				
			1923	1924	1925	1926	1933 to 1952
	£ s. d.		£	£	£		£
Crown Lands Acts	104,000 0 0	4	24,000	45,000	35,000		
56 Vict. No. 53	39,600 0 0	4	—	—	—	39,600	
3 Geo. V. No. 48	433,433 0 0	3½	—	—	—	—	433,433A
Ditto	350,700 0 0	4	—	—	—	—	350,700B
	927,733 0 0	—	24,000	45,000	35,000	39,600	784,133

NOTE.—A. £21,672 redeemable each year from 1 January, 1933, to 1 January, 1951. £21,665 redeemable 1 January, 1952. B. £17,535 redeemable each year from 1 January, 1933, to 1 January, 1952.

P. J. STRUTT, Under-Treasurer.

D. P. YOUNG, Accountant.
Treasury, Hobart,
30th June, 1918.

Statement U (3).

RETURN of LOANS made by the Commonwealth Government to the State of Tasmania from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

Date of Transaction.	Act.	When Redeemable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount.
24th September, 1917, to 31st March, 1918	7 Geo. V. No. 61	1st June, 1927	5½	£ 161,000

Statement U (4).

RETURN of LOANS made by the Commonwealth Government to the State of Tasmania to 30th June, 1918.

Year.	Act.	When Redeemable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount.
	<i>Local Inscribed Stock.</i>			£
1910-11	1 Geo. V. No. 43	1921	3¾	200,000
1911-12		"	"	100,000
"	1 Geo. V. No. 44	"	"	160,000
	<i>Treasury Bills.</i>			
1914-15	4 Geo. V. No. 2	1925	4½	583,331
	4 Geo. V. No. 22			
1915-16	5 Geo. V. No. 46	"	"	416,669
	<i>Debentures.</i>			
"	5 Geo. V. No. 3	1922	5¼	100,000
	5 Geo. V. No. 10			
1916-17		"	"	100,000
"	5 Geo. V. No. 46	1927	5½	432,000
	6 Geo. V. No. 69			
	7 Geo. V. No. 61			
1917-18	7 Geo. V. No. 61	"	"	161,000
				2,253,000

Statement U (5).

RETURN showing DEBENTURES issued under Act 3 Geo. V. No. 48 to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia in substitution for Local Inscribed Stock and Debentures standing in the name of Trustees State Savings Bank.

Date of Issue.	Act.	When Redeemable.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
1st January, 1913	Debentures— 3 Geo. V. No. 48	1933 to 1952	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ 4%	£ 433,433 350,700
"	"	"		£784,133

P. J. STRUTT, Under-Treasurer.

D. P. YOUNG, Accountant,
Treasury, Hobart, 30th June, 1918.

Statement U (6).

RETURN showing Instalment DEBENTURES, to be issued to the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, to replace matured Stock issued in substitution for Stock formerly standing in the name of Trustees State Savings Bank.

Act of Parliament, &c.	Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Remarks.
9 Geo. V. No. — Date of Issue— 1st January, 1918.	£28,200	4	Liquidated by half-yearly instalments of Principal and Interest at the rate of £705 per half-year up to 1st July, 1927, and in reduction of Principal £25,479 1s. 5d. on the 1st January, 1928.

Statement U (7).

RETURN of TREASURY BILLS for PUBLIC WORKS, &c., issued at this Date redeemable at the Treasury, Hobart.

Act of Parliament.	Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.	WHEN DUE.
			1925
	£		£
4 Geo. V. No. 2	83,333	4½	83,333
4 Geo. V. No. 2	83,333	4½	83,333
4 Geo. V. No. 22	83,333	4½	83,333
4 Geo. V. No. 22	83,333	4½	83,333
4 Geo. V. No. 22	83,333	4½	83,333
5 Geo. V. No. 46	83,333	4½	83,333
5 Geo. V. No. 46	83,333	4½	83,333
5 Geo. V. No. 46	83,333	4½	83,333
5 Geo. V. No. 46	83,333	4½	83,333
5 Geo. V. No. 46	83,333	4½	83,333
5 Geo. V. No. 46	83,333	4½	83,333
5 Geo. V. No. 46	83,337	4½	83,337
	1,000,000		1,000,000

Statement U (8).

RETURN of Instalment DEBENTURES issued for the purposes of the HYDRO-ELECTRIC LOAN AND WORKS ACT, 7 Geo. V. No. 7, Part I., redeemable at the Treasury, Hobart.

Act of Parliament, &c.	Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.		
7 Geo. V. No. 7.	Principal outstanding at 1st July,		
Date of Issue—	1917	4½	Liquidated by half-yearly instalments of Principal and Interest at the rate of £4500 per half-year.
	Repaid, 1917-18		
1st January, 1917.	Liability on account of Principal out-		
Loan, £150,000	standing } 146,548 9 9		

D. P. YOUNG, Accountant.
Treasury, Hobart,
30th June, 1918.

P. J. STRUTT, Under-Treasurer.

Statement U (9).

RETURN of LOCAL INSCRIBED STOCK issued in the State from 1st July, 1917, to 30th June, 1918.

Act of Parliament.						Rate of Interest.	Amount.			
							£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
4 Ed. VII. No. 30	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			560 7 5
5 Ed. VII. No. 43	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			25,647 0 5
5 Ed. VII. No. 44	...	...	...	...	...	4½	644	9	5	
"	...	...	...	...	...	5	5792	10	7	
										6437 0 0
6 Ed. VII. No. 39	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			32,858 9 0
6 Ed. VII. No. 40	...	...	...	...	...	4½	230	0	0	
"	...	...	...	...	...	5	7426	0	4	
										7656 0 0
7 Ed. VII. No. 15	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			15,000 0 0
7 Ed. VII. No. 16	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			11,537 14 4
8 Ed. VII. No. 25	...	...	...	...	...	4½	279	15	9	
"	...	...	...	...	...	5	15,330	4	3	
										15,610 0 0
8 Ed. VII. No. 29	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			3070 0 0
9 Ed. VII. No. 59	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			1271 19 2
9 Ed. VII. No. 60	...	...	...	...	...	4½	534	13	5	
"	...	...	...	...	...	5	6430	16	5	
										6965 9 10
9 Ed. VII. No. 61	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			22,129 15 0
1 Geo. V. No. 43	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			5500 0 0
1 Geo. V. No. 44	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			2091 5 8
2 Geo. V. No. 48	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			11,500 0 0
2 Geo. V. No. 50	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			41,230 10 11
4 Geo. V. No. 22	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			9025 0 0
Closer Settlement Act, 4 Geo. V. No. 39	...	...	...	...	...	4½	6898	5	8	
"	...	...	...	...	...	5	64,501	14	4	
										71,400 0 0
6 Geo. V. No. 68	...	...	...	...	...	4	9152	11	3	
"	...	...	...	...	...	5	1000	0	0	
										10,152 11 3
6 Geo. V. No. 69	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			44,507 18 6
Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 20	...	...	...	...	...	4	40,600	0	0	
"	...	...	...	...	...	4½	30,724	10	2	
"	...	...	...	...	...	5	43,742	17	2	
										115,067 7 4
The Aid to Friendly Societies Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 41	...	...	...	...	...	4½	...			7943 6 6
7 Geo. V. No. 60	...	...	...	...	...	4	23,247	8	9	
"	...	...	...	...	...	4½	459	11	4	
"	...	...	...	...	...	5	104,712	19	11	
										128,420 0 0
8 Geo. V. No. 47	...	...	...	...	...	5	...			5950 0 0
Total issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			£601,531 15 4

Local Inscribed Stock matured in 1917-18	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Redeemed by Consolidated Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	322,690	11	9
						4000	0	0
						£318,690	11	9
Deduct amount of Local Inscribed Stock which matured in 1917-18 which has been renewed by the issue of Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	28,200	0	0
Total amount of Local Inscribed Stock renewed	...	...	...	...	...	£290,490	11	9
Issued in 1917-18 for Public Works, Loans to Local Bodies, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	188,030	9	9
Issued in 1917-18 for purposes of Returned Soldiers Settlement, and Aid to Friendly Societies...	...	...	...	...	...	123,010	13	10
Total of Local Inscribed Stock issued during 1917-18...	...	...	...	...	...	£601,531	15	4

P. J. STRUTT, Under Treasurer.

D. P. YOUNG, Accountant,
Treasury, Hobart, 30th June, 1918.

Statement U (10).

*RETURN of INSCRIBED STOCK, TREASURY-BILLS, or DEBENTURES authorised for Sale,
but not issued at this date.*

Act.	When redeemable.						Total amount unissued.		
							£	s.	d.
4 Geo. v. No. 2	Not later than 1955 if raised in London, nor 1937 if raised locally						...	166,855	5 3
6 Geo. v. No. 69	"	1957	"	"	1939	"	...	124,459	1 1
7 Geo. v. No. 61	"	1958	"	"	1940	"	...	117,088	0 0
8 Geo. v. No. 48	"	1959	"	"	1941	"	...	105,247	10 11
								£513,649	17 3

D. P. YOUNG, Accountant.
Treasury, Hobart,
30th June, 1918.

P. J. STRUTT, Under-Treasurer.

RETURN of LOCAL INSCRIBED STOCK, for Public Works, &c.,

Act.	Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.		1918-19	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
64 Vict. No. 14	28,785 17 11	3 3½	1 July 1 July	... ...	... ...	... ...	4067 16 5 24,718 1 6
				...	...	...	28,785 17 11
64 Vict. No. 75	105,959 12 6	3½	1 July 1 October 1 January 1 April	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	93,157 9 5 8252 3 1
				...	...	...	101,409 12 6
1 Ed. VII. No. 52.....	4583 7 5	3½	1 July 1 October 1 April	100 0 0 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3833 7 5 150 0 0 ...
				100 0 0	...	...	3983 7 5
3 Ed. VII. No. 26.....	1450 0 0	3½	1 July	...	...	...	1450 0 0
		3½	1 July	...	...	...	300 0 0
		4	1 July 1 October 1 January 1 April	36 2 7 ... 1258 2 3...	............	............	............
4 Ed. VII. No. 30.....	4208 1 8	4½	1 October 1 April	... 421 13 7	93 16 6...	......	......
		5	1 July 1 October 1 January 1 April	... ... ... ...	... 259 9 5 80 0 0 150 0 0	150 0 0	237 9 0
				1715 18 5	583 5 11	150 0 0	537 9 0
		3½	1 July	...	...	...	1550 0 0
		3½	1 July 1 January	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 326 16 6
5 Ed. VII. No. 43.....	217,739 4 3	4	1 July 1 October 1 January 1 April	2069 0 9 7521 9 10 ... 3227 1 10	14,600 0 0 22,550 0 0 28,675 9 10 11,825 0 0	200 0 0 16 5 3 ... ...	... ... ... 400 0 0
		4½	1 July	...	5248 15 8	...	...
		5	1 July 1 October 1 January 1 April	... ... ... ...	... 1500 0 0 846 0 2 350 0 0	... 15,840 0 0 350 0 0 891 1 9	162 11 0 16,000 0 0 ... 400 0 0
				12,817 12 5	85,595 5 8	17,297 7 0	18,839 7 6
5 Ed. VII. No. 44.....	9800 0 0	3½	1 July	...	...	...	300 0 0
		3½	1 January	...	...	...	100 0 0
		4	1 July 1 October	... ...	600 0 0 1263 0 0	......	......
		4½	1 October	...	...	...	...
		5	1 October 1 April	... ...	600 0 0 160 0 0	5342 7 9 ...	... 40 0 0
				...	2623 0 0	5342 7 9	440 0 0
		3½	1 July 1 October 1 January 1 April	... 1200 0 0 ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	1200 0 0
		3½	1 January 1 April	... ...	... ...	... ...	1000 0 0 1585 0 0
6 Ed. VII No. 39	532,393 1 5	4	1 July 1 October 1 April	3192 0 5 ... 10,000 0 0	300 0 0 529 19 0...	.........	.........
		4½	1 July 1 October 1 January 1 April	... 12,960 0 0 1065 0 0 300 0 0	1200 0 0	6700 0 0 950 0 0	............
		5	1 July 1 October 1 January 1 April	... ... 500 0 0 ...	... 45,359 0 0 31,503 11 2 44,351 1 1	... 6707 9 7 2904 1 4 2100 0 0	... ... 450 0 0 ...
				29,217 0 5	123,243 11 3	19,361 10 11	4235 0 0
Carried forward	904,919 5 2			43,850 11 3	212,045 2 10	42,151 5 8	159,680 14 4

[illegible]

Return of LOCAL INSCRIBED STOCK,

Act.	Amount.	Rate of Interest per cent.					
				1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	£ s. d.	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	904,919 5 2			43,850 11 3	212,045 2 10	42,151 5 8	159,680 14 4
Under Closer Settlement Act, 4 Geo. V. No 39, Sections 25 and 26 ... }	188,455 0 0	3½	1 July	...	...	130 16 10	800 0 0
			1 April	...	1257 19 8	...	...
			1 July	250 0 0	...	800 0 0	...
			1 October	417 5 3	...	56 5 0	...
			1 January	...	28,403 15 0	...	...
			1 April	12,000 0 0	4375 17 7	...	...
			1 October	850 0 0	...	...	...
			1 January	6150 0 0	...	...	...
			1 April	182 0 0	...	15,000 0 0	...
			1 August	...	...	...	...
6 Ed. VII. No. 40.....	60,050 0 0	4½	1 July	...	...	15,980 0 0	...
			1 October	...	4990 0 0	5281 0 0	500 0 0
			1 January	...	4090 3 11	...	935 9 8
			1 April	...	450 0 0	...	60 0 0
				19,849 5 3	43,567 16 2	37,248 1 10	2295 9 8
			1 October	220 0 0	...	...	...
			1 July	...	...	...	400 0 0
			1 July	2898 13 9	...	800 0 0	...
			1 October	...	...	...	...
			1 April	...	150 0 0	...	...
7 Ed. VII. No. 15.....	30,000 0 0	4	1 July	...	130 4 4	...	...
			1 January	360 0 0	...	23,924 6 5	...
			1 April	...	...	...	...
			1 July	...	...	200 0 0	2306 17 3
			1 October	...	2200 0 0	450 0 0	1650 0 0
			1 January	...	3125 0 0	512 10 0	325 0 0
			1 April	...	...	3034 0 10	...
				3478 13 9	5605 4 4	28,920 17 3	4681 17 3
			1 October	15,000 0 0	...	...	...
			1 April	...	...	...	15,000 0 0
7 Ed. VII. No. 16.....	174,610 14 9	4½		15,000 0 0	...	...	15,000 0 0
			1 July	...	100 0 0	...	2300 0 0
			1 October	1697 0 0	...	...	...
			1 July	21,400 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
			1 October	55,812 4 0	778 18 8	...	...
			1 January	12,851 0 0	117 15 1	...	...
			1 April	12,249 12 10	...	...	...
			1 July	...	4260 0 0	...	...
			1 April	5800 0 0	...	...	...
			1 July	...	...	4485 0 0	9650 5 10
8 Ed. VII. No. 25.....	41,055 15 0	4	1 October	...	1069 14 0	1614 7 5	...
			1 January	...	1900 0 0	100 0 0	...
			1 April	...	1666 12 7	3318 0 0	...
				109,809 16 10	34,893 0 4	9517 7 5	11,950 5 10
			1 July	...	400 0 0	...	1615 0 0
			1 October	340 0 0	...	...	...
			1 October	...	1900 0 0	...	...
			1 July	17 6 5	900 0 0	...	...
			1 October	5500 0 0	13,580 11 4	37 6 7	...
			1 July	...	...	...	...
Under Crown Lands Acts, 1890 and 1903, and Crown Lands Amendment Act, 1905	36,292 9 6	3½	1 July	...	...	1175 0 0	7442 0 0
			1 October	...	905 10 8	1155 4 3	50 0 0
			1 January	...	...	3000 0 0	...
			1 April	...	...	1600 0 0	...
				5857 6 5	17,686 2 0	6967 10 10	9107 0 0
			1 October	30,510 0 0	...	...	...
			1 July	...	...	188 1 7	300 0 0
			1 October	495 0 0	...	...	...
			1 January	...	...	...	4682 10 8
			1 April	...	206 17 3	...	...
8 Ed. VII. No. 29	29,336 4 8	3½		30,915 0 0	206 17 3	188 1 7	4982 10 8
			1 July	...	...	...	927 0 0
			1 October	24,016 4 8	...	...	...
			1 October	...	...	...	...
			1 January	233 14 3	423 0 0	...	...
			1 April	...	150 0 0	...	...
			1 July	...	...	70 0 0	...
			1 January	...	...	493 2 7	...
			1 April	...	...	2506 17 5	...
				24,249 18 11	573 0 0	3070 0 0	927 0 0
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	1,464,719 9 1	...	...	253,010 12 5	314,577 2 11	128,063 4 7	208,624 17 9

for Public Works, &c.—continued.

WHEN DUE.

1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1934-35.	1937-38.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11,071 13 5	9017 11 2	3575 0 1	20,074 4 1	83,748 13 1	19,604 9 3	300,000 0 0	100 0 0	...	...
...
...	100 0 0	...	...	12,180 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	14,646 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6455 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6896 5 8	...	...	...	...	...
2505 0 0	7318 14 4	69 5 6	219 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
350 0 0	1625 0 0	25,169 0 0	...	...	...	...
7900 0 0	...	60 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
10,755 0 0	7418 14 4	129 16 7	21,320 10 6	20,701 5 8	25,169 0 0	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	7000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	144 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	162 0 0	...	230 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	898 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	389 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5898 9 0	...	...	...	...	...
2500 0 0
140 0 0
2640 0 0	1594 18 5	12,898 9 0	230 0 0	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1320 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	206 10 0	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	985 0 0	...	...	...	800 0 0	...	...	...	...
95 6 11	160 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	150 0 0	...	...	3033 7 5	...	...	...	...	...
95 6 11	3061 10 0	200 0 0	1150 0 0	3033 7 5	900 0 0	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	279 15 9	...	...	...	...
150 0 0
...
608 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	...	...
758 0 0	...	200 0 0	...	...	479 15 9	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	247 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	268 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	...	516 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25,320 0 4	19,497 15 6	4621 2 5	44,139 13 0	120,381 15 2	46,383 5 0	300,000 0 0	100 0 0	...	...

Return of LOCAL INSCRIBED STOCK,

Act.	Amount. £ s. d.	Rate of Interest per cent. £		1918-19.				1919-20.				1920-21.				1921-22.			
				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	1,464,719	9	1					253,010	12	5		314,577	2	11		128,063	4	7	208,624 17 9
9 Ed. VII. No. 59.....	32,000	0	0	4	{	1 July	...	7612	5	5		...				...
						1 October	...	1100	0	0		51	12	7		...			
						1 January	10,740	0	0		...	...				...
						1 April	2650	3	1		...	...				...
				5	{	1 July	...	...				100	0	0		...			
						1 October	...	500	0	0		621	19	2		...			
						1 January	...	5900	0	0		...				1640	0	0	
						1 April	...	382	14	3		...				...
							13,390	3	1		15,494	19	8		773	11	9		1640 0 0
9 Ed. VII. No. 60.....	204,441	19	4	4	{	1 July	3100	0	0		165	0	0		...				
						1 October	26,767	17	8		450	0	0		1154	4	7		...
						1 January	34,825	8	7		...	...			...
						1 April	150	0	0		...	...			...
				4½	{	1 July	...	180	0	0		...			...
						1 January	1200	0	0		...	...			...
						1 April	...	...			...	...			...
						1 July	...	...			...	2212	19	9		...			
				5	{	1 October	...	200	0	0		50	0	0		...			
						1 January	...	26,229	8	5		1725	0	0		850	0	0	
						1 April	...	...			2914	18	0		...				
							66,043	6	3		27,224	8	5		8057	2	4		850 0 0
9 Ed. VII. No. 61.....	151,678	8	11	3¾	{	1 October	...	...			...	51	17	4		...			
						1 January	...	...			...	...			...
						1 April	...	...			...	...			...
						1 July	20,350	0	0		...	...			...
				4	{	1 April	...	...			...	...			...
						1 July	...	...			...	25,400	0	0		...			
						1 October	700	0	0		...	10,300	0	0		...			
						1 July	...	...			...	20,060	1	11		...			
				5	{	1 October	...	675	3	2		1065	0	0		...			
						1 January	...	16,104	8	10		...	...		...
						1 April	...	15,870	13	4		...	...		...
							21,050	0	0		32,650	5	4		56,876	19	3		1306 11 5
1 Geo. V. No. 43	351,513	4	4	3¾	{	1 October	...	...			...	...			...
						1 July	3467	10	0		5300	0	0		750	0	0		300,000 0 0
						1 April	50	0	0		2407	4	2		...				...
						1 July	...	7600	0	0		...	...		...				...
				4½	{	1 January	...	...			...	4098	13	7		...			
						1 April	2000	0	0		...	...			...
						1 July	...	...			...	100	0	0		200	0	0	
						1 October	...	3193	2	2		1550	0	0		600	0	0	
				5	{	1 January	...	4076	16	1		64	15	0		1254	0	0	
						1 April	...	814	7	5		650	0	0		...			
							5517	10	0		23,391	9	10		7213	8	7		302,054 0 0
1 Geo. V. No. 44	256,725	0	0	3¾	{	1 April	...	258	4	3		200,000	0	0		...			
						1 July	...	200	0	0		...	...		...
						1 January	341	15	6		7687	9	7		...				
						1 April	9844	17	8		8000	0	0		...				
				4	{	1 July	...	2070	0	0		71	5	8		1530	0		
						1 October	...	6110	0	0		550	0	0		...			
						1 January	...	1540	0	0		...	...		12,700	0	0		
						1 April	...	...			...	...			...
							10,186	13	2		25,865	13	10		200,621	5	8		14,230 0 0
2 Geo. V. No. 48	57,109	7	7	4	{	1 July	9878	6	0		...	...			...
						1 October	3949	1	5		...	...			...
						1 January	500	0	0		...	...			...
						1 April	...	...			...	...			...
				4½	{	1 July	...	1574	0	0		...	...		...
						1 April	196	6	5		...	...			...
						1 July	...	...			1444	18	1		3515	15	4		
						1 October	...	12,306	0	3		250	0	0		...			
				5	{	1 January	...	6048	19	0		35	0	0		660	0	0	
						1 April	...	425	0	0		4750	0	0		...			
							14,523	13	10		20,353	19	3		6479	18	1		4175 15 4
2 Geo. V. No. 50	54,330	0	0	4	{	1 July	2374	9	1		...	...			...
						1 April	...	...			...	...			...
						1 January	2685	0	0		...	3800	0	0		...			
						1 April	1150	0	0		...	...			...
				4½	{	1 July	...	...			...	100	0	0		300	0	0	
						1 October	...	...			...	65	7	4		...			
						1 January	...	...			...	669	7	5		...			
						1 April	...	150	0	0		3240	0	0		...			
							6209	9	1		150	0	0		7874	14	9		300 0 0
<i>Carried forward</i>	2,572,517	9	3					389,931	7	10		459,707	19	3		415,960	5	0	533,181 4 6

for Public Works, &c.—continued.

WHEN DUE.

1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1934-35.	1937-38.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25,320 0 4	19,497 15 6	4621 2 5	44,139 13 0	120,381 15 2	46,383 5 0	300,000 0 0	100 0 0		
...
...
...	51 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
550 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
550 0 0	151 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35,251 16 0	...	...	17,820 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	443 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
429 15 8	1327 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200 0 0	...	14,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	534 13 5	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	23,191 6 4	140 9 10	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	6828 0 3	1600 8 7	...	...	...	...
929 15 8	37,222 8 3	...	14,000 0 0	47,839 6 7	2275 11 10	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	11,800 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
800 0 0	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	...	...	...	...
904 13 1	...	...	...	375 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	14,640 4 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5774 15 9	...	...	...	...	...
1704 13 1	...	...	16,800 0 0	20,789 19 10	500 0 0	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	100 0 0	1150 0 0	4965 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4121 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
2600 0 0	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	...	...	...	...
...
200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2800 0 0	100 0 0	1150 0 0	9086 15 11	...	200 0 0	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	367 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1872 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
770 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400 0 0	...	...	1611 18 1	...	...	...	...	...
1470 0 0	2272 0 0	467 9 3	...	1611 18 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	5250 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	703 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
4405 1 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...
117 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4522 3 6	5950 4 0	...	703 13 7	...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	2025 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	115 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
7500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	800 0 0	21,555 16 2	...	...	...	...
300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,300 0 0	...	...	2140 0 0	800 0 0	21,555 16 2	...	...	...	...
52,596 12 7	65,193 13 3	6238 11 8	86,870 2 6	191,422 19 8	71,314 13 0	300,000 0 0	100 0 0		

Act.	Amount.		Rate of Interest per cent.		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 2,572,517	s. d. 9 3	£		389,931 7 10	459,707 19 3	415,960 5 0	533,181 4 6
4 Geo. V. No. 21	50,008	3 1	4	1 January	50,008 3 1	...	...	...
4 Geo. V. No. 22	180,124	1 11	4½	1 July	150 0 0	...	...	...
				1 January	14,570 0 9	...	...	...
				1 April	30,669 9 6	...	...	...
				1 July	900 0 0	...	...	...
				1 October	7060 0 0	...	650 0 0	...
				1 January	5449 0 0	300 0 0	3337 7 9	...
				1 July	...	...	10,625 0 0	...
				1 January	...	150 0 0	...	15,000 0 0
				1 April	...	...	...	3107 5 2
					58,798 10 3	450 0 0	14,612 7 9	18,107 5 2
5 Geo. V. No. 3	88,000	0 0	4½	1 July	...	...	8389 4 3	...
				1 October	1705 0 0	...	...	...
				1 July	...	4529 14 4	...	1800 0 0
				1 October	400 0 0	928 14 10	404 10 2	...
				1 January	4550 0 0	...	23,334 13 6	...
				1 April	4364 0 0	...	5891 0 0	...
				1 October	...	5686 15 7	...	250 0 0
				1 January	...	...	...	...
					11,019 0 0	11,145 4 9	38,019 7 11	1850 0 0
				
5 Geo. V. No. 4	3000	0 0	4½	1 January	...	...	...	...
5 Geo. V. No. 10	28,500	0 0	5	1 January	...	...	...	...
5 Geo. V. No. 45	45,660	0 0	4½	1 July	1000 0 0	...	...	...
				1 October	23,000 0 0	...	...	...
				1 July	...	...	...	...
				1 October	...	99 7 2	56 11 1	...
				1 January	...	50 0 0	...	...
				1 April	...	1880 11 4	...	1792 14 10
					24,000 0 0	2029 18 6	56 11 1	1792 14 10
				
				
				
6 Geo. V. No. 17	100,000	0 0	5	1 January	...	...	...	...
6 Geo. V. No. 68	41,300	0 0	4	1 July	...	...	16,511 8 2	1000 0 0
				1 July	...	...	...	...
				1 January	...	600 0 0	...	...
				1 April	...	6928 14 3	...	900 0 0
					...	7528 14 3	16,511 8 2	1900 0 0
				
					...	...	200 0 0	28,975 1 7
					...	...	4332 16 11	...
					...	...	4532 16 11	28,975 1 7
				
Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 20	151,467	7 4	4½	1 July	...	...	...	...
				1 October	...	...	...	...
				1 January	...	...	...	...
				1 April	...	...	...	...
				1 July	...	...	...	...
				1 August	...	...	...	...
				1 March	...	...	...	...
				1 April	...	...	...	...
				1 July	...	...	...	...
				12 Sept'ber	...	...	...	...
The Aid to Friendly Societies Act, 7 Geo. V. No. 41	7943	6 6	4½	1 October	...	...	...	...
				1 January	...	...	...	...
				1 April	...	...	...	...
				1 July	...	...	...	...
				1 August	...	...	...	...
				1 March	...	...	...	...
				1 April	...	...	...	...
				1 July	...	...	...	...
				12 Sept'ber	...	...	...	...
				1 October	...	...	...	...
7 Geo. V. No. 60	128,420	0 0	4½	1 Nov'ber	...	...	...	...
				1 January	...	...	...	...
				1 April	...	...	...	...
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
7 Geo. V. No. 61	225	6 5	5	1 April	...	...	...	...
8 Geo. V. No. 47	5950	0 0	5	1 January	...	...	...	...
				1 April	...	...	4680 0 0	...
					...	...	4680 0 0	...
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
Total.....	£ 3,397,623	13 0			533,757 1 2	481,961 16 9	554,868 19 5	586,906 6 1

D. P. YOUNG, Accountant.
Treasury, Hobart, 30th June, 1918.

for Public Works, &c.—continued.

WHEN DUE.

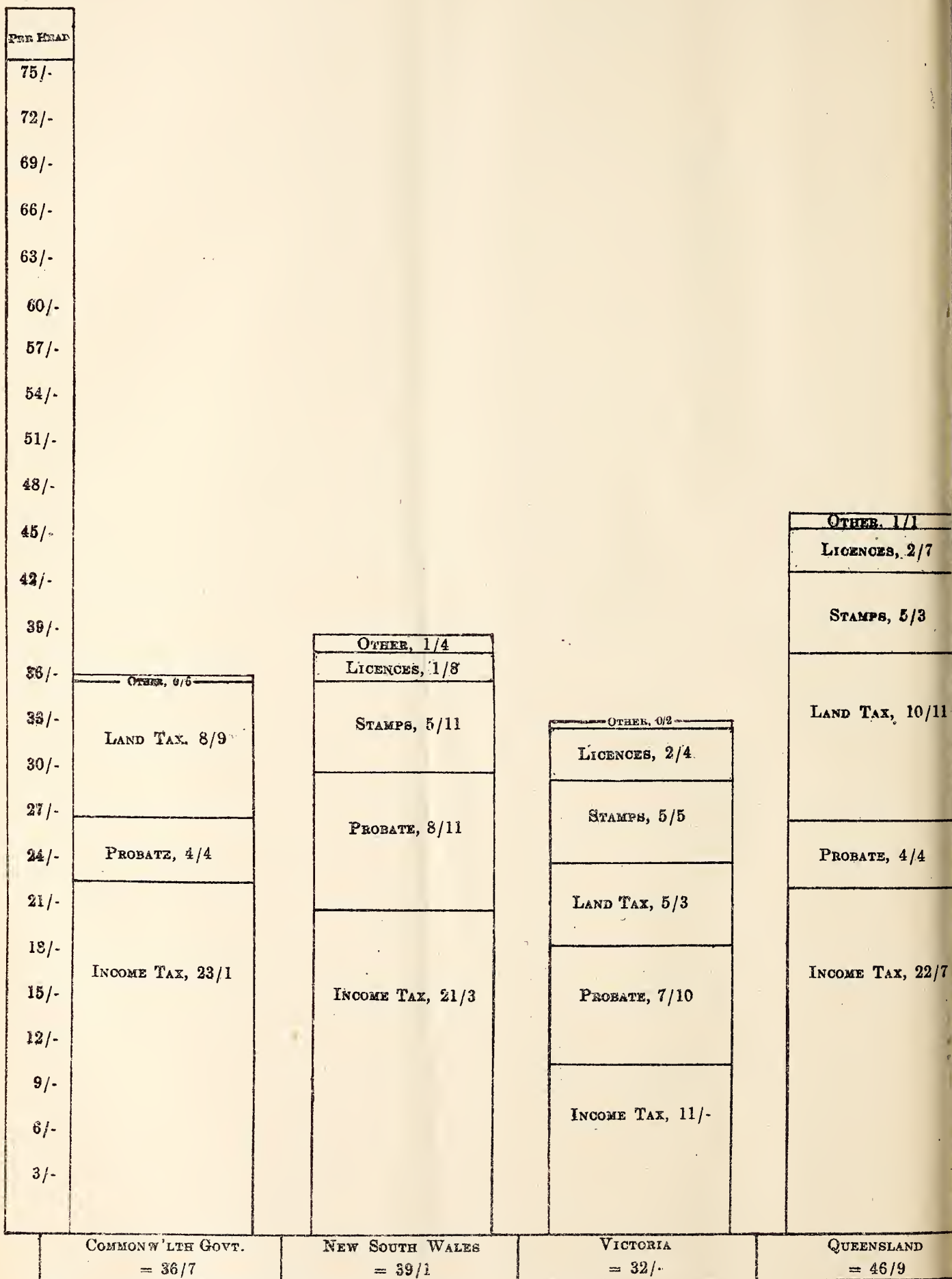
1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1934-35.	1937-38.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
52,596 12 7	65,193 13 3	6238 11 8	86,870 2 6	191,422 19 8	71,314 13 0	300,000 0 0	100 0 0	...	...
...
...
...
...	211 18 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36,893 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	557 19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	240 8 9	...	...	...	...	...
...	52 6 1	557 19 11	37,105 4 0	440 8 9	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,736 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1395 5 5	...	...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	513 15 5	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	8221 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1700 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	1395 5 5	...	21,957 6 6	2613 15 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	3000 0 0	...
...	28,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...
1692 13 8
5000 0 0
...	11,088 1 11	...	...	...	...	...
...
6692 13 8	11,088 1 11	...	...	...	...	...
...	100,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9152 11 3	...	...	...	...
5707 6 4	150 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
5707 6 4	350 0 0	9302 11 3	...	...	...	...
...	11,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	11,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,600 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	9000 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	15,000 0 0	8000 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	12,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	5199 15 0	...	...	...	...
...	709 3 0	...	...	...	...
...	12,089 13 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	7200 0 0	...	...	14,925 18 9	...	...	...	...	...
...	4256 0 0	785 0 0	...	...	...
...	1200 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	1268 10 4	...	...	...	...
...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	4705 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	31,128 6 10	...	...	...	...
...	7200 0 0	...	...	54,015 12 2	89,466 15 2	785 0 0	...	...	...
...	7043 6 6
...	23,247 8 9	...	...	...	...
...
6600 0 0	6970 9 9	...	...	...	400 0 0	...	...	...	...
2381 3 1	21,455 5 1	...	...	...	...
339 1 9	...	441 11 0	...	...	3888 18 0	...	...	...	...
...
9320 4 10	6970 9 9	441 11 0	...	...	48,991 11 10	...	...	...	...
...	225 6 5	...	...	...	...	...
...	1000 0 0	...	...	...	...
170 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	...	...
170 0 0	1100 0 0	...	...	...	...
74,486 17 5	91,811 14 6	7238 2 7	245,932 13 0	288,656 4 4	220,175 11 3	300,785 0 0	100 0 0	3000 0 0	7943 6 6

P. J. STRUTT, Under-Treasurer.





Direct Taxation—States and



Compiled from Figures supplied by State Statisticians.

B82318

The above is a graphic illustration of Direct Taxation in the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth Government.

John Vail, Government Printer.

TABLE V. (1)

<table><tr><td>OTHER, 0/9</td></tr><tr><td>LICENCES, 1/3</td></tr><tr><td>STAMPS, 6/8</td></tr><tr><td>LAND TAX, 6/5</td></tr><tr><td>PROBATE, 6/2</td></tr><tr><td>INCOME TAX, 12/3</td></tr></table>		OTHER, 0/9	LICENCES, 1/3	STAMPS, 6/8	LAND TAX, 6/5	PROBATE, 6/2	INCOME TAX, 12/3	<table><tr><td>OTHER, 7/10</td></tr><tr><td>LICENCES, 2/8</td></tr><tr><td>STAMPS, 4/4</td></tr><tr><td>LAND TAX, 2/9</td></tr><tr><td>PROBATE, 2/8</td></tr><tr><td>INCOME TAX, 5/10</td></tr></table>	OTHER, 7/10	LICENCES, 2/8	STAMPS, 4/4	LAND TAX, 2/9	PROBATE, 2/8	INCOME TAX, 5/10	<table><tr><td>OTHER, 0/11</td></tr><tr><td>LICENCES, 1/6</td></tr><tr><td>STAMPS, 7/9</td></tr><tr><td>LAND TAX, 8/4</td></tr><tr><td>PROBATE, 3/9</td></tr><tr><td>INCOME TAX, 21/8</td></tr></table>	OTHER, 0/11	LICENCES, 1/6	STAMPS, 7/9	LAND TAX, 8/4	PROBATE, 3/9	INCOME TAX, 21/8	<table><tr><td>OTHER, 1/9</td></tr><tr><td>LICENCES, 2/-</td></tr><tr><td>STAMPS, 5/8</td></tr><tr><td>LAND TAX, 12/10</td></tr><tr><td>PROBATE, 11/6</td></tr><tr><td>INCOME TAX, 39/9</td></tr></table>	OTHER, 1/9	LICENCES, 2/-	STAMPS, 5/8	LAND TAX, 12/10	PROBATE, 11/6	INCOME TAX, 39/9
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STATES & COMMONW'TH																												
= 73/6																												

W. T. Murphy

for the year 1916-17, based upon the rate per head of population. A comparison can be made within each State, but also between the corresponding and other sources of all the States.



Graph showing, per head of population,
the magnitude and source of the Revenue
of the Commonwealth and the Six States
for the year 1916-17.

Compiled from Figures supplied by State Statisticians.

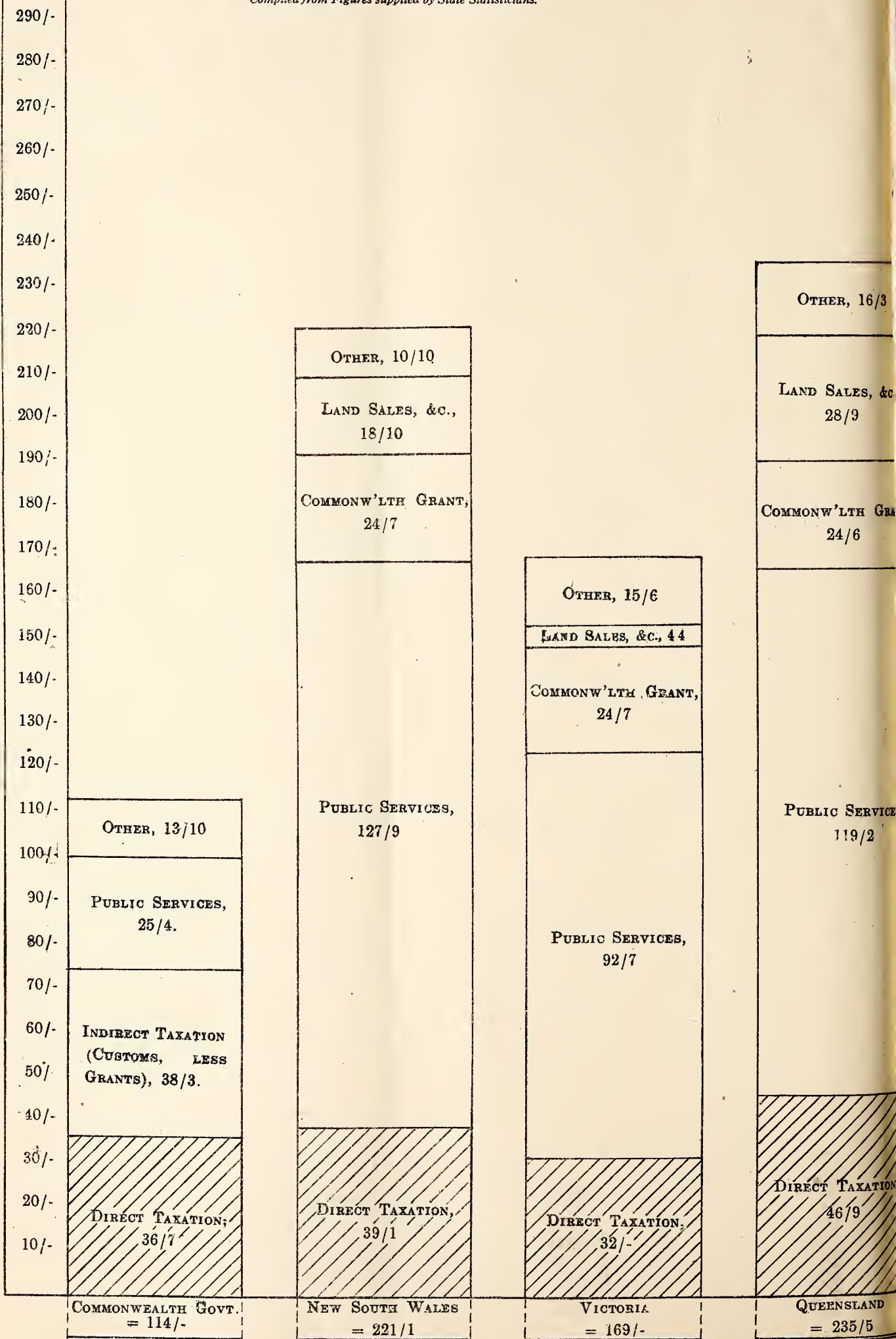
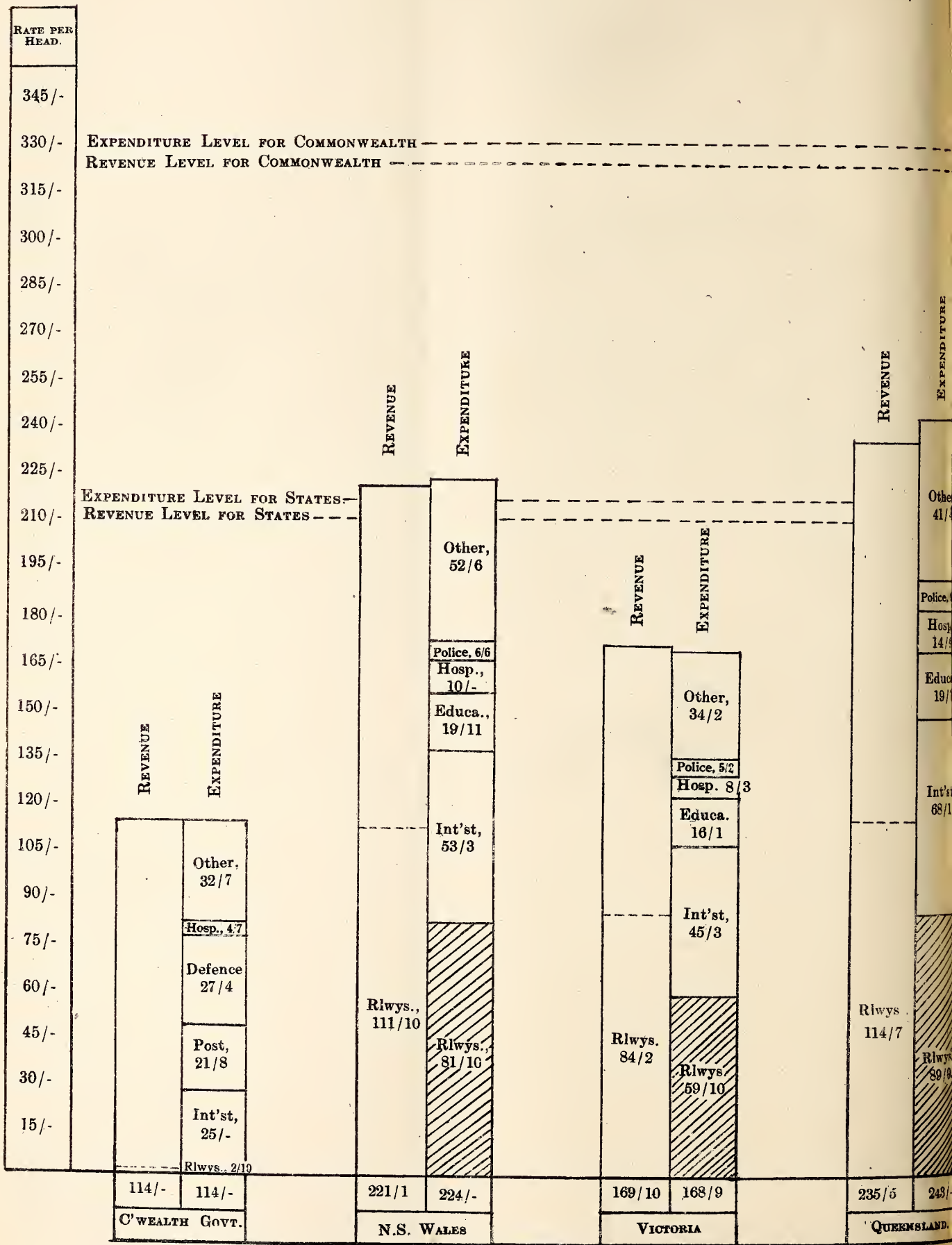


TABLE V. (2)

OTHER, 21/1	OTHER, 31/5		OTHER, 29/-
LAND SALES, &C., 12/2	LAND SALES, &C., 21/5		LAND SALES, &C., 15/2
COMMONW'LTH GRANT, 24/6	COMMONW'LTH GRANT, 38/6		PUBLIC SERVICES, 141/10
PUBLIC SERVICES, 133/7	PUBLIC SERVICES, 119/-		INDIRECT TAXATION (CUSTOMS), 64/-
DIRECT TAXATION, 33/6	DIRECT TAXATION, 26/1	OTHER, 9/2	DIRECT TAXATION, 73/6
SOUTH AUSTRALIA = 224/10	WEST AUSTRALIA = 296/5	LAND SALES, &C., 9/2	
		COMMONW'LTH GRANT, 33/7	
		PUBLIC SERVICES, 41/2	
		DIRECT TAXATION, 43/11	
		TASMANIA = 137/-	STATES & C'WEALTH = 323/6

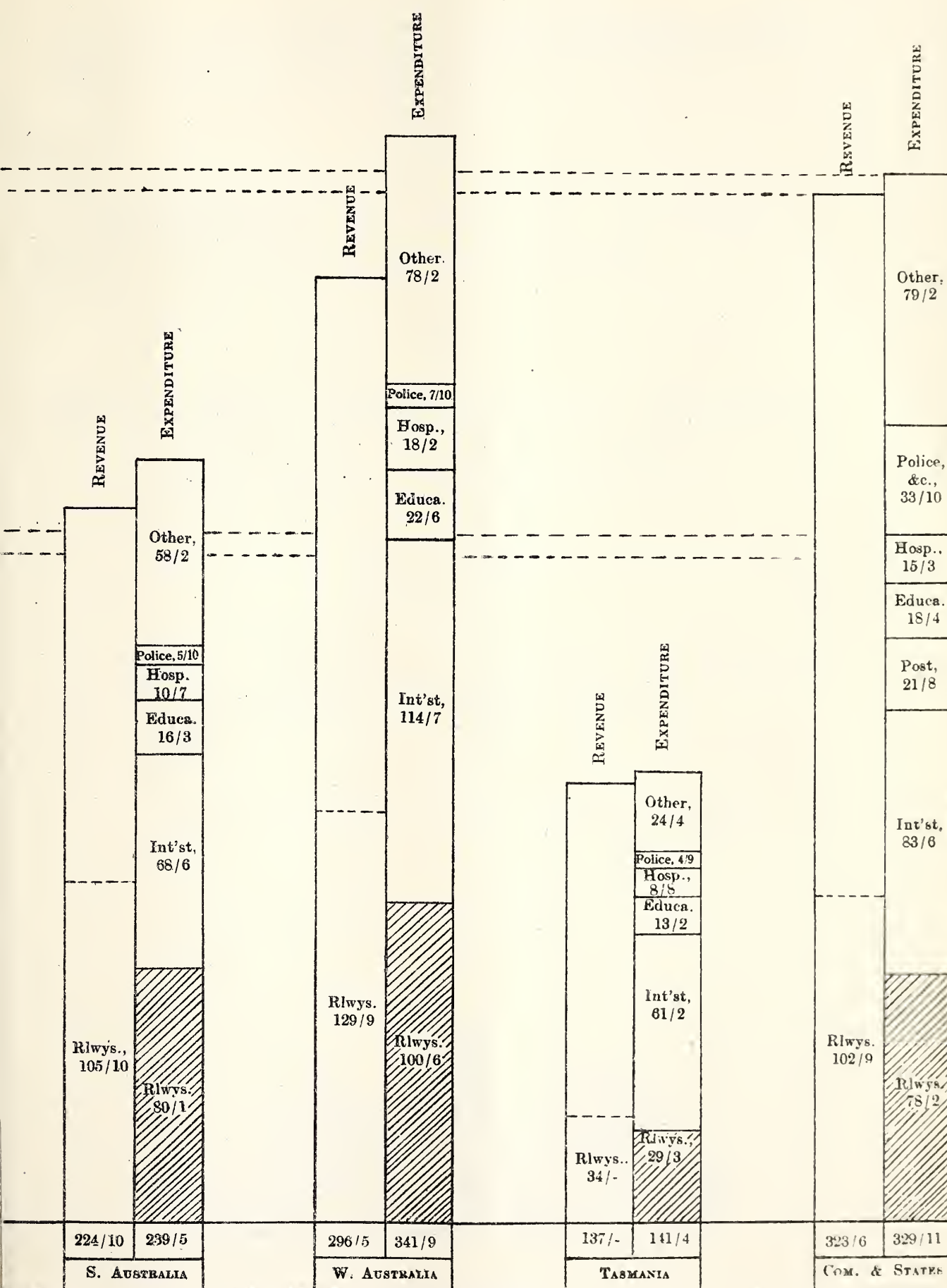
W. T. Murphy





Compiled from Figures supplied by State Statisticians.

The above is a graphic illustration of the Revenue and Expenditure based upon figures supplied by the various Statisticians and on the Dec a State as well as with other States. Under Revenue only the amount fro



respective States of the Commonwealth for the year 1916-17, per head of population. opuation. The principal items of Expenditure are comparable one with another within ays is distinguished

W. T. Murphy



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TASMANIA

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NOV 26 1918

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MINISTER OF LANDS, WORKS,
AND AGRICULTURE

AND

MINISTER CONTROLLING HYDRO-
ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT

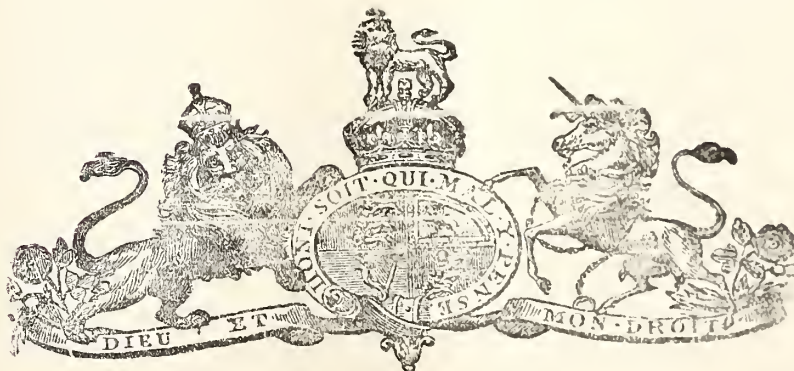
1918

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON THURSDAY
EVENING, 10TH OCTOBER, 1918

BY

THE HONOURABLE JOHN BLYTH HAYES

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

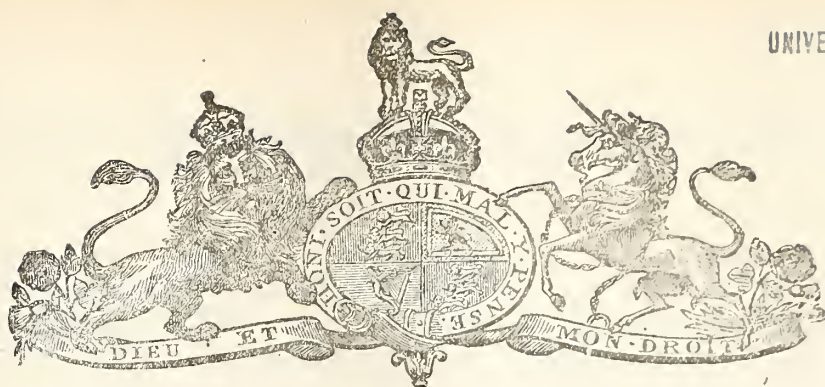


Tasmania:

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART.

1918.

NOV 26 1918



MINISTERIAL STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF LANDS, WORKS, AND AGRICULTURE, 1918.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT of the Minister of Lands, Works, and Agriculture, and Minister controlling Hydro-Electric Department (The Hon. JOHN BLYTH HAYES), delivered in the House of Assembly on Thursday Evening, 10th October, 1918.

MR. SPEAKER,

I have the honour to be the bearer of a Message from his Excellency the Governor recommending certain appropriations.

Message read by the Honourable Speaker, as follows :—

MESSAGE.

F. A. NEWDEGATE, Governor.

In accordance with the provisions of the 33rd Section of "The Constitution Act" (18 Victoria No. 17), the Governor recommends to the House of Assembly that the following sums be appropriated for the purposes named, and shown in detail in the within Schedule :—

	£	s.	d.
Roads Generally	23,850	10	2
Conditional Vote, £ for £	3000	0	0
Tracks	2500	0	0
Bridges (new)	5308	0	2
Renewals of Bridges	7000	0	0
Small Bridges	500	0	0
Jetties (new)	3720	0	0
Renewals of Jetties	500	0	0
Harbours	2000	0	0
Miscellaneous	17,057	2	11
Buildings	48,386	7	11
Railways and Tramways (new)	68,565	0	0
Railways (Existing Lines)	6142	0	0
	£188,529	1	2
Hydro-Electric Works	127,150	0	0
	£315,679	1	2

Government House, 8th October, 1918.

In moving that you do leave the chair and the House go into Committee to consider the message from His Excellency the Governor, I desire to give the House a brief resume of the past year's work, and to indicate the nature of the proposals for the current term. In doing so, I am sure that the House will agree with me in regretting that the great battle for liberty still continues, but will join in feeling proud of belonging to a race whose grim resolve, with her splendid allies, is to bring the present conflict to its only possible termination—an honourable peace brought about by a decisive victory.

LANDS AND SURVEYS.

CROWN LANDS.

In a policy designed for the permanent progress of the State and the betterment of its people, the responsibility of providing every assistance to the industrious settler who goes out into the virgin forest to carve out a home for himself and those dependent upon him, must take a leading part. The fact that so large a part of our public debt is spent on works that are not directly revenue producing, and that our interest bill—which means direct taxation—is mounting up apace, makes the advisableness of a vigorous settlement of our Crown lands at least a debatable question. As every sale of first-class Crown land should carry with it—by implication—a promise to construct to it a metalled road, without which prosperous settlement is hopeless; it seems that the time has arrived when the development of lands already selected should have preference over the opening up of fresh areas; and with that end in view, no fresh tracts of Crown lands have been thrown open for selection this year. For financial reasons the works policy of the State must for some time be restricted, and in consequence it will be some years at least before the land that is at present selected is properly roaded, it does not therefore appear to me to be honest to encourage settlers to go into back country when there is no chance for them to get ordinary transit facilities for their produce for a long time to come.

Another reason why the energies of the land-workers should be directed to developing settled areas instead of going further afield, is that the maintenance of the rapidly increasing mileage of our roads is imposing a burden on the local authorities which they find it hard to carry, and to which newly settled areas contribute very little.

For these reasons it is not a matter for regret that the sales of first-class land have decreased, compared with the previous year.

In addition to road works carried out, attention has been given to those of greater magnitude, such as the extension of the Stanley-Trowutta Railway towards the Balfour tin field, which is its ultimate objective. This line is now nearly completed to within half-a-mile of the upper crossing of the Duck River, making in all a total length of $26\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the Port at Stanley. Settlement is in progress from end to end along the route which forms a main artery of communication through one of the most conveniently apportioned agricultural settlements in Tasmania, comprising some 20,000 acres of magnificent country without a break. In addition to the facilities it affords to the deserving landholders, this railway reaches out to one of the best blackwood forests in the State. This magnificent timber, which is recognised as one of the most valuable in the Commonwealth, if not in the world, is bringing highly remunerative prices in the Interstate markets.

Another important feature in the policy of the Government has been the extension of the Scottsdale-Bransholme Railway towards Moorina to give the fine Winnaleah settlement, which compasses some of the richest basaltic land of the State, access to the railway system. The scarcity of labour has very much retarded the construction of these and other public works generally. The paucity of labour is mainly due to the loss of the brave young men who have answered the call from the Front, where they have voluntarily gone to fight for King and Country, many of whom have sacrificed their precious young lives in defence of justice and civilisation.

SWAMP LANDS.

The Mowbray and other extensive areas of swamp land in Western Wellington are known to contain the essential elements of the finest dairying country in Tasmania, but owing to the excessive cost entailed in reclaiming, clearing, and bringing into a productive condition, progress in the development of these areas is a very tedious matter. The Mowbray Swamp comprises some 7000 acres, bearing a probable capital value of £10,000 with the improvements effected. Hon. members will remember that some five votes were passed, which together with the amount contributed by the land fund make up a sum of at least £4000 of public money which was expended in cutting main channels through this area a few years since, but further expenditure is needed on the main artery, and to provide cross drains to discharge into the main system before the land can be effectually relieved from the surface waters, and be brought into cultivation as a practicable proposition. Having regard to the special difficulties with which these selectors were faced, a special Act was passed by Parliament last year, authorising the formation of a district and the election of trustees who are empowered to negotiate a

loan for the purpose of carrying out such works under a system of local liability, but the time available, so far, has been insufficient to place a comprehensive scheme in going order.

SALE AND SELECTION OF CROWN LANDS.

It is ascertained from the returns supplied by the Lands Department, that the total area of country lands sold during the year was 20,450 acres, and that the area disposed of during the previous year, 33,324 acres. These figures are exclusive of 63 town allotments, comprising 515 acres, purchased for business and residence purposes. The falling off in the total area is largely due to the heavy drain upon the industrial portion of the population, which has pressed heavily upon the rural districts from which a large percentage of voluntary enlistments has been drawn.

Notwithstanding the restricted sale of Crown Lands, the revenue derived from that sources realised £56,423 during 1917-18, as compared with £58,867 for the year 1916-17.

SECOND CLASS LANDS.

The number of applications for second-class lands received and dealt with in the Land's Department was 142, covering a total area of 17101 acres, as compared with 66 applications, covering a total area of 6040 acres during the previous year. These figures show a tangible increase in the demand for second-class land, which can fairly be credited to the fact that a very large extent of the first-class lands are withdrawn from selection.

RENTS FROM CROWN LANDS.

The total area of Crown lands held under lease for pastoral purposes throughout the State at the end of the year was 1,390,575 acres, at an annual rental of £8688, and at the same period of the previous year the total area leased was 1,641,743 acres, at a rental of £8763.

The details in connection with Crown Lands matters will be found in the report of the Surveyor-General.

IRRIGATION.

The importance of providing means by which the waters from the upland lake reservoirs can be utilised for irrigating the lower country as well as adding additional power to the hydro-electric plant has not been overlooked. Survey parties have been employed in the interior ascertaining the catchment area, gauging the rainfall capacity and flows of the main streams, and compiling data from which it is hoped a scheme will be evolved for giving practical effect to the suggestions embodied in the special reports furnished to the Government by the Victorian Commissioner of Water Supply, J. S. Dethridge, Esq., and later by Wm. Richards Williams, Esq., M.I.C.E., and F. St. Hill, Esq.

TIMBER.

The dearth of overseas shipping has had a stimulating effect on the interstate timber trade. By limiting the importations of Baltic and American timber a mild boom has been caused in this commodity. The consequent increased value has led to leases being taken up and mills erected on a scale previously unthought of. The necessity has thus been brought before the Government of securing something like adequate payment for this fast diminishing asset; royalties were consequently doubled early in the year. It was soon found, however, that whilst the leaseholders, who are sawmillers, had to pay this impost, those who were obtaining the timber on licences escaped to a very great extent. It is proposed to introduce legislation to enable similar royalties to be collected from timber cut on licence as from timber procured from leases. Honourable Members will be asked to sanction an amendment to the "Crown Lands Act" which will be necessary in order to secure this. It is also proposed to engage an experienced officer as Conservator of Forests, whose duty will be to place the timber industry on a sound footing, to arrange for the better conservation of cut-out areas, and to advise generally as to the desirability of planting soft woods to supply future needs.

The necessity for the appointment of such an officer is very apparent and can be no longer delayed without serious loss to the State.

Large quantities of valuable timber are being destroyed by the present unsatisfactory method of dealing with it, and a fully qualified officer should be able to prevent much of this loss, and also to initiate a system of forest management which will be of lasting benefit to the State.

The increase in the quantity of timber, especially logs, which is being carted to the railways or ports, has, unfortunately, resulted in damage to some roads out of all proportion to the ability of the Municipal Councils to repair. The introduction of legislation to enable the local authorities to collect from the timber carters a special rate to assist in the maintenance of roads is being considered.

The value of the timber cut for the year 1917-18 was £244,057, as against £296,637 for the preceding year. The royalties, licences, and rents collected, amounted to £5251, as against £3680 in 1916-17. The reason for the decrease in value was that the increased activity did not materially affect the revenue until near the end of the calendar year. Both the value of the timber produced and the revenue will be very largely increased during the current year.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

There is no more important, and I may say interesting, problem to be faced by this and future Governments than the settlement of returned soldiers on the land. In fact, it should be the chief work of a Minister entrusted with its administration, and not one merely incidental to the many duties of the Minister of Lands and Works.

I have made it a rule to be available to the men for interviews, and, as often as my other work permitted, to visit them on their farms. This has given me splendid opportunities for studying the best methods of dealing with them. In consequence I am much more hopeful of success than a more superficial knowledge would give one. Whilst there will undoubtedly be some failures—and failures always make most noise—the percentage of successes will be very large.

The hardships of a strenuous campaign has, naturally, had an unsettling influence on the soldier. It is surprising, however, how most of the men are readapting themselves to the settled condition requisite to make successful farmers. The cutting up of large purchased estates looks the best scheme of settlement, as it adds to the number of producers in the State. In practice, however, the purchase of small farms, already equipped with buildings, fences, &c., gives the best results. This is ascribable to a great extent to the present excessive price of labour and materials, which make subdivision in many cases prohibitive. Where houses, farm buildings, stock, and implements have to be purchased, the £500 advance is much too small.

The late Chairman of the Board found it impossible to retain his office owing to private demands on his time. Mr. Rudge, a member of the Board, was appointed acting-chairman for the unexpired portion of Mr. Perry's term. Captain J. A. Boyes, a returned soldier, was appointed as a member of the Board during the year, and recently another soldier, Mr. H. Parsons, was appointed an inspector. The latter's duties are to assist and advise the settlers, as well as to inspect their farms and stock. These gentlemen will materially help the scheme along.

The local advisory committees are giving much of their time and doing good work, as also are local farmers who have been appointed to assist in necessary stock-dealing, and who are remunerated for their services.

The report of the Chairman of the Board will be found interesting, and Hon. Members will be asked to vote more money to carry on the work and make several amendments in the Act, the necessity for which has become apparent.

During the year estates valued at £84,172 have been purchased, and 94 men settled on farms. The sum of £11,626 6s. 8d. has been advanced for stock, implements, and improvements, whilst 26 men have been given remission of purchase-money on Crown selections, and 25 qualification certificates for free selections have been issued this year. The total number of men assisted in these directions is 145 for the year. Remissions to dependants of deceased soldiers amounted to £671 17s. 3d.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

No purchases have been made during the year, but the care with which past purchases were made is fast becoming apparent. I need only say that the whole scheme, including interest on capital, advances, and administration, is being financed from the rents received, and that there are 74 per cent. of the original settlers on their holdings, the other blocks, in almost every case, being transferred to other settlers, who are doing well.

PUBLIC WORKS.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

Parliament voted last year from loans funds for public works in connection with the Public Works Department the sum of £118,843, and from revenue the sum of £35,667, or, in all, £154,510.

In addition, there were at the beginning of last year unexpended votes and balances amounting to over £387,000.

The expenditure carried out by the Public Works Department during the year ended 30th June, 1918, on behalf of the State, was £251,449 18s. 3d, and the Commonwealth expenditure on works supervised by officers of the Department was £3990 15s. 6d., giving a gross total of £255,440 13s. 9d.; of this amount £10,250 is the amount of Aid to Road Rates Vote paid to municipalities, leaving the net expenditure £245,190 13s. 9d. The expenditure is made up as follows:—

Summary of Expenditure on Public Works for Year ended 30th June, 1918.

	Charged to Revenue.			Charged to Loans.			Charged to Crown Lands Fund.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Roads and Streets	16,507	1	6	86,081	13	7	*4568	10	2	107,157	5	3
Tracks	625	5	11	1850	6	7	...			2475	12	6
Bridges	5930	10	4	18,883	13	9	...			24,814	4	1
Jetties	457	19	11	1773	1	11	...			2231	1	10
Harbours	453	3	2	4889	17	9	...			5343	0	11
Buildings	9282	18	2	22,914	16	6	...			32,197	14	8
Public Reserves	612	9	1	...			...			612	9	1
Ferries	832	1	4	...			...			832	1	4
Railways .....	...			43,775	6	1	...			43,775	6	1
Tramways	50	0	0	9974	1	11	...			10,024	1	11
Miscellaneous	3954	9	7	18,032	11	0	...			21,987	0	7
State Expenditure	38,705	19	0	208,175	9	1	4568	10	2	251,449	18	3
Commonwealth Expenditure carried out under State Supervision.....	...			...			...			3990	15	6
										£ 255,440	13	9

* The Crown Lands Expenditure includes Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Drainage Works.

The total expenditure on salaries was £16,509, as compared with £20,246 12s. 2d. for the previous year; and upon travelling expenses and allowances, £3631 4s. 10d. as compared with £3808 0s. 3d.; or a total of £20,140 4s. 10d., as compared with £24,054 12s. 5d. for 1916-17, being 8·21 per cent. of the net expenditure of £245,190 13s. 9d.

It is to be noted that these figures are inclusive of the salaries of all the clerical and professional staff, also all road inspectors and inspecting overseers, and of all the time-keepers, paymasters, storekeepers, travelling gangers, and inspectors on railway construction work, and of the Manager and Accountant of the Marrawah Tramway. The Manager and Accountant of the Marrawah Tramway were mainly employed in the working and maintenance of the tramway, the cost of which is not included in the £245,190 13s. 9d. above quoted. If their salaries are omitted, the percentage comes down to 8·07.

It should further be noted that a portion of the staff were engaged on the work of valuing lighthouses transferred from the State to the Commonwealth, at a cost to the Department of £208 5s. 7d. If this be deducted, the expenditure on salaries and travelling expenses comes down to £19,597 19s. 3d., or 7·97 per cent.

It may be well to note, also, that during the year the cost of printing and advertising was £942 2s. 5d., as compared with £1136 16s. 7d. for the previous year; and of stationery, stores, and postage, &c., £612 15s., as compared with £703 16s. 3d.

The road-construction for the year was as follows:—

New roads opened, 74 miles; as against 77 miles for the previous year.

New roads formed, 142 miles; as against 135 miles for the previous year.

New roads metalled or gravelled, 120 miles; as against 104 miles for the previous year.

The total spent on the construction of roads was £90,650 3s. 9d. The difficulty in obtaining suitable labour has seriously interfered with the progress of some very necessary road works during the past year.

AID TO ROAD RATES.

The Act passed in 1915 fixing the Aid to Road Rates Subsidy for 10 years, and distributing it amongst municipalities (after allowing for classification) in proportion to the amounts expended by them from rates upon the roads during the previous year, continues to work well, and gives general satisfaction.

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS OF IMPORTANT ROADS.

Parliament voted £10,000 last year for this purpose, which included the revenue expected from the motor tax, but until definite information as to the receipts which would be available from this tax was received, it was not considered desirable to allocate more than £7500. The receipts, however, came out much better than was anticipated, and this enabled me to grant special assistance to some roads which carry very heavy motor traffic and were in specially bad condition. The bulk of the allocation has been on the £ for £ basis. The roads dealt with were as follows :—

Smithton to Launceston.
 Launceston to Beaconsfield.
 Launceston to George Town.
 Launceston to Hobart.
 Bridgewater to New Norfolk, Hamilton, and the Ouse.
 Hobart to Dover.
 Bellerive to Sorell, Eaglehawk Neck, and Port Arthur.
 Sheffield to Spreyton, *via* Upper Barrington.
 Hobart to Woodbridge.
 Huonville to Port Cygnet.
 Launceston, *via* Lilydale, Scottsdale, St. Helens, St. Marys, and Swansea, to Hobart.

EXPENDITURE UNDER CROWN LANDS.

The total expenditure for the year under this heading has been £4568 10s. 2d., as against £4213 18s. 2d. for the previous year.

£ FOR £ VOTE.

The expenditure under the £ for £ loans vote was £1741 11s. 2d., as compared with £1433 15s. 4d. for the previous year.

JETTIES.

A new jetty has been constructed at Pilling's, Huon, extensive renewals or additions have been made to four others, and eight have been repaired. The total expenditure for the year on jetties has been £2231 1s. 10d.

BRIDGES.

Seventy-one new bridges have been erected during the year, and 45 ordinary renewals have been effected. Repairs were also effected to 102 other bridges, and the total expenditure on bridge work was £24,818 4s. 1d.

STANLEY BREAKWATER.

Steady progress is being made with the reconstruction of this work, notwithstanding the rough weather experienced, and it is now almost completed. The estimate was about £20,000, and it is anticipated that the reconstruction will be completed for £22,000.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Despite the unfavourable conditions and numerous slips on the Bransholme-Moorina Railway steady progress has been made, taking into consideration the shortage of labour available, and this line will be completed in about three months, and handed over to the Railway Commissioner.

Steady progress has been made on the Stanley-Trowutta Railway, and this line, it is anticipated, will be handed over to the Railway Commissioner with the extension completed before the end of the financial year.

ARCHITECTURAL BRANCH.

The work of this Department has involved an expenditure of £32,197 14s. 8d. on the part of the State, and of £3990 15s. 6d. on the part of the Commonwealth.

The more important buildings dealt with were as follow:—

Sanatorium, New Town.

Vaocluse Hospital.

In addition a number of new buildings and extensions have been provided throughout the country for schools and police buildings, and numerous repairs effected to the public buildings throughout the State.

The balances of votes for public works on 30th June, 1918, is shown hereunder, for the information of Hon. Members:—

Balances on Public Works Votes to 30th June, 1918.

Act.	Roads and Tracks.	Bridges.	Jetties.	Buildings.	Railways and Tramways.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
64 Vict. No. 63	2 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 10
1 Edw. VII. No. 49	84 8 7	...	...	...	1941 7 10	...	2025 16 5
2 " " 43	165 8 4	59 18 6	...	190 17 2	...	64 10 4	480 14 4
3 " " 27	28 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	28 14 8
4 " " 15	68 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	68 6 6
5 " " 42	326 1 3	2 7 0	...	...	...	...	328 8 3
6 " " 23	163 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	163 4 3
7 " " 31	521 17 2	15 3 4	...	...	...	971 19 8	1509 0 2
8 " " 14	656 14 0	...	...	...	...	46 9 0	703 3 0
9 " " 51	490 17 2	...	...	...	...	5301 5 4	5792 2 6
1 Geo. V. No. 51	1918 4 7	...	288 8 0	100 0 0	4984 3 8	4872 6 9	12,163 3 0
1 " " 58 .....	...	...	...	...	1128 16 5	...	1128 16 5
2 " " 3	2210 10 10	1 6 6	...	...	...	...	2211 17 4
2 " " 38	2207 4 2	...	...	5000 0 0	...	1435 1 9	8642 5 11
2 " " 60 .....	...	...	...	...	8202 3 7	...	8202 3 7
3 " " 6	2610 19 3	22 4 11	...	...	...	...	2633 4 2
3 " " 44	800 16 5	154 10 0	...	...	...	2225 1 4	3180 7 9
4 " " 14	3855 17 11	249 10 10	2146 5 1	3297 7 1	...	12,063 2 10	21,612 3 9
4 " " 50	1000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1000 0 0
5 " " 8	1125 2 8	...	146 3 11	...	14 15 7	...	1286 2 2
5 " " 13	8480 4 7	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	8780 4 7
5 " " 30 .....	...	...	...	...	12,278 2 0	...	12,278 2 0
5 " " 40	90 8 6	...	1400 19 2	5417 10 4	...	11,356 19 2	18,265 17 2
6 " " 52	18,552 2 8	1728 3 10	696 14 6	2629 11 1	243 19 6	2225 8 6	26,076 0 1
6 " " 59	1993 11 2	...	...	395 12 8	8663 9 0	81 0 0	11,133 12 10
7 " " 25	28,180 9 11	703 1 10	...	...	...	...	28,883 11 9
7 " " 56 .....	...	...	...	...	1853 19 9	...	1853 19 9
7 " " 59	1779 3 1	792 17 4	3401 10 10	12,436 1 7	8729 4 10	1816 13 8	28,955 11 4
7 " " 7, Item 4... ..	1128 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1128 0 0
8 " " 52	44,643 1 10	4594 8 10	2150 0 0	14,738 6 5	11,905 11 9	13,958 16 3	91,990 5 1
	123,083 10 4	8623 12 11	10,230 1 6	44,205 6 4	59,945 13 11	56,418 14 7	302,500 19 7

A number of old balances, included in the above figures, amounting to £10,121 1s. 3d., are being re-appropriated towards the cost of new works.

EXPENDITURE UNDER "THE CROWN LANDS ACT."

There has been a considerable reduction in the expenditure under the "Crown Lands Act" during the past year or two, and the time is opportune for instituting an improvement in the method of financing the fund.

The amount standing to the credit of the Crown Lands Fund on 30th June, 1918, in the accounts of the Commissioners of the Public Depts Sinking Fund was £524,259 1s. 10d., after providing for liabilities. This amount is made up of half the receipts from the sale of Crown land for nearly fifty years past and interest accruing on same, and is considerably in excess of any claims the selectors are entitled to under the provisions of the Act.

The large surplus can be attributed to two causes:—

- 1st. A liberal loans expenditure under the "Public Works Execution Acts" during the past 10 or 15 years has provided all necessary road accommodation for very many of the selectors, rendering the expenditure of crown lands funds unnecessary.

- 2nd. The interest earned by the large accumulation of funds has been very considerable, and as the Act makes no provision for the expenditure of interest on roads, &c., it can be used to advantage in the redemption of loans.

A comprehensive return has been compiled by the Department of Public Works, which shows that an amount of £162,500 will fully discharge all liabilities to those selectors who have not yet had any expenditure from the Crown Lands Fund.

The annual return furnished to the Auditor-General shows that an amount of about £15,000 is required to adjust excess expenditure in Crown lands districts and towns throughout the State. These excesses are referred to in the Auditor-General's annual report to Parliament, and were incurred years ago principally in providing mining towns with roads, streets, and bridges. A number of the selections from which the funds were derived were subsequently abandoned, and reverted to the Crown, leaving many of the districts and towns seriously in excess. During the past 10 years some of these accounts have been adjusted by the land having been reselected, but in a number of towns it is not likely that they will recover within any reasonable period, and it is therefore proposed to appropriate an amount not exceeding £15,000 out of the moneys at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund, standing to the credit of Crown lands, to adjust the excesses and remove the necessity for the Auditor-General's adverse report each year.

The fund will also provide an amount urgently needed for the exploration and survey of roads through excess area lots. These surveys have been in abeyance for some years, and it is imperative that they should be undertaken at once.

After providing for all possible requirements of the Department in connection with its Crown lands expenditure an amount of £400,000 can be made available for the redemption of loans as proposed by the Honourable the Treasurer in his Financial Statement.

To facilitate the inauguration of the new system here briefly outlined, the Department of Public Works will accept from the Commissioners of the Public Debts Sinking Fund annual instalments sufficient to finance the Department in connection with its Crown lands expenditure.

The alteration in the method of financing the Department will not prejudice present or future selectors in any way, as the same proportion of the purchase-money will be set apart for road purposes.

MAIN ROADS.

The equitable distribution of the vote for the maintenance of Main Roads and the funds derived from motor tax has brought the necessity for a Board to define them into prominence. A Main Roads Bill will be introduced for your consideration. The Board will not only define the roads to be dealt with but will apportion the money derived from the grant and motor tax and determine what contributions the Municipal Councils shall make. In this connection I desire to point out that it is quite impossible for the local councils, under present conditions, to properly maintain the roads under their care unless they raise their rates. Some Councils have done this, but others have not yet realised their responsibilities in this respect. I have endeavoured in every way since I have been in office to increase the privileges of the Municipal Councils, and it is always a disappointment to me to note any Council that is evading an obvious responsibility. The money for the maintenance of the roads must be raised by taxation, either by the local or central Government. By the local governing bodies assuming to a large extent that obligation they can fairly claim to have earned the privileges that are extended to them.

NEW PROPOSALS.

As before mentioned, the Railways under construction have been delayed, but it is anticipated that they will be finished before the end of this year. It is proposed, in view of the financial stringency that exists, to limit construction to one line at a time. Several very desirable new railways have strong claims for inclusion in the Schedule, but after very mature consideration the Government have decided to adhere to their decision announced last year to make the Stanley-Myalla connection the first work to be undertaken. Honourable Members will be asked to vote a sum for its commencement.

The ordinary road votes to be submitted to Parliament this session total £23,850, of which £10,400 will be provided by re-appropriating old balances and votes. Two road votes of special importance will also be proposed, viz., road from Staverton railway station to Wilmot £8000, and road from Gunn's Plains Road to the Nietta Tramway at Preston for which an additional amount of £2700 will be required; both these amounts will be provided by the re-appropriation of the balances of the Wilmot railway vote and of an old tramway vote.

It must be remembered that the amount of £23,850 referred to above for roads does not represent the whole of the work to be done, as the unexpended road votes total £123,083 in addition to the sum asked for in this year's proposals.

Several small new bridges are proposed, and again I wish to ask Honourable Members to reconsider the proposal to construct a bridge over the Huon near Judbury. Apart from its necessity as a means of communication between that district and Glen Huon, the question—for reasons of safety—of having a second means of crossing that river is an urgent one. The proposals include seven jetties; several of these are rendered necessary by the gratifying increase in the fruit industry. The conditional vote proposed for Grassy Jetty at King Island is to facilitate the work of the Schcelite Company.

The building votes asked for total a large amount, but nearly all the items are for Educational or Hospital purposes, none of which can be shelved.

REORGANISATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

This matter has received the earnest consideration of the Government and is now being effected.

The completion of important Public Works and the necessity for limiting further expenditure renders the employment of a large and expensive staff unnecessary.

The Government, supported by the recommendation of the Public Service Board, has now decided that the future economic administration of the Department could be more successfully carried out under non-professional control. This decision will lead to the abolition of the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, whilst the late Secretary for Public Works will be transferred to another Department. An experienced officer, with the advantage of commercial training, has been promoted to the resultant vacancy, which will ultimately embrace the responsibilities of head of the Department.

The estimates as printed are not to be taken to indicate the expenditure for the year, but rather to show the rate of salary payable to each officer during such period as he may be employed.

In effecting retrenchment the Government is desirous of inflicting as little loss and inconvenience as can be upon the staff, but some officers will necessarily be affected during the currency of the present Estimates. It is hoped that suitable transfers will be possible in most cases.

Considerable savings will be effected by the reorganisation proposed, details of which will be given when the Estimates are being considered.

I am sure that when the reorganisation of the Department is complete, a great deal of the present duplication will be eliminated, and the Department more effectively and economically operated.

THE STATE FARM.

Deeming it advisable to have a change of administration at the State Farm, Mr. A. T. Bonney was appointed Manager in February last, thus releasing Mr. Conlon for the growing and important work of fostering the Dairy Industry, and as the disturbance in Europe has necessitated, temporarily at any rate, abandoning the educational side of the Agricultural Farm and College, it is intended to concentrate attention upon making the Farm as productive as possible, with a view to curtailing expenditure in respect to working and other expenses. As the orchard of the State Farm is now entering upon a stage in which expenditure is greatest prior to its becoming revenue-producing, it has been separated in the Treasury books from the State Farm proper, as it was felt that this expenditure was not a fair charge to debit against the Farm itself. The expert officers of the Department will supervise the orchard, and a sum of money will be placed on the Estimates to provide for its maintenance, and revenue as it is secured will be paid into the Treasury. There are several important matters demanding attention at the State Farm which cannot well be postponed, amongst them being the purchase of a cheese plant, which the Manager says is necessary, the Farm being in his opinion more suitable for dairying than cropping.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY.

Every effort during the past season has been made by the Department concerned to assist fruitgrowers in the disposal of their 1918 crop, and to this end a representative was despatched to Brisbane and one to Sydney; their mission was to watch the sale of Tasmanian fruit and report upon its condition; also to enquire into the possibilities of extending markets for Tasmanian fruit throughout the States of Queensland and New South Wales, and generally to promote the interests of fruitgrowers. With a view to supporting the industry, particularly in respect to marketing fruit, Mr. D. H. Rundle was, on the recommendation of the Central Fruit Committee, appointed as Fruit Organiser to instruct growers in the standardising of their fruit. A bill to this end is already before Hon. Members. With a view of gaining all possible information upon all phases of fruit culture, Mr. J. M. Ward has been despatched to America, and the data collected should be of immense value to fruitgrowers on his return. Whilst prices for fruit in the early part of the season were comparatively low, the returns to growers for the later varieties was, on the whole, very satisfactory. This result was no doubt in part secured by reason of the fact that the Imperial Government, through the Commonwealth authorities, gave an order for drying a large quantity of Tasmanian fruit. This order amounted to some 700,000 cases of green fruit, but it was only in part supplied, as the fruit crop of the season under review was by no means a heavy one in many localities. If an order for this balance can be obtained from the Imperial authorities next season, it will go a considerable way towards helping to relieve the Australian market of next year's fruit crop, more particularly should the yield of apples prove to be a heavy one.

THE POTATO INDUSTRY.

Early in the season the conditions prevailing promised another disappointing result for potato-growers. Heavy rains and a warm temperature resulted in luxuriant growth, with everything favourable to the spread of Irish blight, which disease made its appearance quite early, and some varieties, particularly Bismarks, suffered considerably, though not to the same extent as during the previous season.

In the later part of the season there was a remarkable freedom from disease in the tubers submitted for export, both blight and moth being practically non-existent, and only an occasional trace of the gall-worm. The area under potatoes for the State was somewhat less than the previous year, but the yield per acre showed a slight increase. Prices, though higher early in the season, were, generally speaking, in the vicinity of £5 per ton, which taken into consideration with the shortage of labour and the high price of sacks, fertilisers, &c., did not result in a specially remunerative margin for the grower. The outstation inspection doubtless saved farmers considerable expense when their potatoes were found diseased, and was much appreciated.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

This industry continues to make steady increases in all parts of the State. Some years ago it was confined to a few districts, which were called the "Dairy Districts," but during the past two years the dairy business has taken root over the whole State. This fact is illustrated by the production of butter from registered factories in the South being 230 tons, while in Table Cape, which is a long established dairy district, 280 tons were made. During last season 1660 tons of butter valued at £278,000, were manufactured in factories, a large amount of which was exported to the United Kingdom, being shipped for the first time direct from Hobart.

Under the Imperial purchase scheme all Tasmanian butter was graded in Tasmania, the Commonwealth Government providing a grading officer. The State Government took steps early in the season to have cool storage space available for storing butter awaiting shipment. This relieved the already congested stores on the mainland, and resulted in our butter grading higher than would have been the case if shipped to Melbourne.

The production of cheese in factories has fallen off owing to a great number of private dairies making cheese on the farms. The state of the dairy industry throughout the world leads me to believe that good prices will be realised for dairy products for many years to come, and the establishment of the industry on a good footing in Tasmania will lead to increased prosperity for all parts of the island.

State Ministers of Agriculture are at present endeavouring to secure similar dairy legislation in all States, and it is probable that additional regulations will be necessary under the "Dairy Prodnce Act, 1910," dealing with the compulsory grading of cream on the lines which have proved so successful in New South Wales.

It is anticipated that the latest methods in neutralising and pasteurising cream for butter-making will be largely adopted by the Tasmanian factories during the coming season, as owing to the standard of points for the grading of butter for export having been raised by the Commonwealth authorities, it will be a difficult matter for any factory to reach "choicest" grade unless fully equipped with modern appliances. The value of the industry to the State at the present time, and the prosperous outlook, warrant every care being taken by the Government to place dairying on a permanent foundation.

I was enabled, through the courtesy of the Minister of Customs, to arrange for a school for factory managers in cream grading under the Federal Chief Dairy Expert, at Scottsdale, which was largely attended, and good results are certain.

STOCK BRANDS.

I am pleased to be able to say that it is conceded generally by stockowners that the benefit of the Stock Brands Act is being felt in many ways. Opposition has arisen more I think, from an antipathy to a change from the old order of things, than from a conviction that the Act is faulty in principle. Even some owners who were at first opposed to it, have now assured me of its being badly needed, and aver now that it was somewhat late in making its appearance.

The work of allotting and registering brands and earmarks is nearing completion. Altogether it has been a tedious and complex task, involving a correspondence with some 6671 owners. If it had been simply a matter of receiving an application and issuing a certificate of the due registration of a brand, or earmark without reference to the applicant, there would have been an enormous saving of time, and less expense.

THE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Stockowners had their quota of disabilities this season, more particularly in respect to calves attacked by blackleg, which disease, in several instances, was disseminated by an unwise practice of inoculation in cases where disease was not present. With a view to safeguarding stockowners, a Veterinary Bill has been introduced to Parliament this session, which, if it becomes law, will be a distinct step towards regulating the persons who will be permitted to carry out veterinary practices in the State, and lay the foundation for an increase of qualified officers in this profession. The high prices prevailing for store and fat stock were rudely shaken by the Commonwealth fixation of prices, which, in Hobart, culminated in butchers closing their businesses for several days.

Although there were considerable losses in some centres through lambs and young sheep dying, the pastoral industry maintained a high standard throughout the year, pastoralists having every reason to be satisfied with their returns generally and future prospects.

THE FERTILISER ACT.

In response to a general request from farmers the services of the Agricultural Chemist were directed to the analysis of fertilisers throughout the State. As the success of most farming operations hinges upon the employment of artificial fertilisers the protection of agriculturalists in this respect is an important duty of the Agricultural Department.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

During the year a considerable amount of construction work has been carried out by the Hydro-Electric Department, details of which will be found in the General Manager's report, the most important being the completion of the work enabling the Department to supply 3500 h.p. contracted for by the Carbide Company. The power was supplied for a short period, and is now available permanently as soon as the Company can take it. The full 4000 h.p. contracted for by the Zinc Company is also being continuously delivered.

The inability of the firstmentioned company, through a temporary difficulty with its plant, to continue to take the power contracted for, has involved a loss of revenue to the Department, but notwithstanding this, the fact that the revenue received has been sufficient to pay all working expenses, and also $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. interest on the capital invested in the scheme in only the second year of its existence is an achievement on which the General Manager has every right to receive the congratulations and thanks of the State.

The current year's estimate of revenue and expenditure shows that the scheme will pay over 5 per cent. interest on all capital over working expenses ; details of this will be given when the Estimates are under discussion.

A water-power survey of the State has been proceeded with during the period under review, the principal attention being given to the Great Lake, Arthur's Lake, and the Upper Ouse, the policy of the Government being to use the water at the points where the most power can be economically developed and deliver it to any portion of the State where it is required.

It has been definitely established on a conservative basis that the water available from the Great Lake, Upper Ouse, and Arthur's Lakes, would be sufficient to generate 85,000 h.p. by a combination of the Waddamana and Arthur's Lakes schemes.

Many considerations such as availability and price of the materials required are involved in a decision as to the best method to adopt to meet our immediate prospective requirements, and the investigations into the whole matter including other schemes than those mentioned are rapidly approaching the position when a definite pronouncement can be made.

The present indications are, that it will be found most economical to limit the Waddamana installation to 42,000 h.p., and then proceed with the Arthur's Lakes scheme, eventually reducing the output from Waddamana to 30,000 h.p., and utilising the balance of the equipment as spare plant for the whole of the central plateau schemes.

The surveys of Lake Echo are developing satisfactorily ; it is hoped this lake will add another cheap scheme, with a power-station near Waddamana, to the central plateau group.

As the result of elaborate exploratory work the existence of a power site at King River to give a minimum of 45,000 h.p. has been definitely established, and negotiations with the Mt. Lyell Company are in progress for its development.

The establishment of an industry in Launceston that will require a large quantity of power is now assured, and when the demand is made for it, Parliament will be advised and asked to vote sufficient money for a transmission-line from Waddamana, via Arthur's Lake, to that city.

Sufficient progress has been made to warrant me in asking the House to vote a sum sufficient to survey the route of the line, the completion of which will enable the northern part of the State to participate in the prosperity brought about by the development of our magnificent water-power resources.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND METALLURGICAL COMPANY.

Unfortunately, the electrodes necessary for the continuous operation of this Company's furnaces have not come to hand, and its own electrode factory is not completed, but it is pleasing to note that the Company was enabled to run the works for a sufficient length of time to prove that a magnificent product could be manufactured, and also that they have given notice of their requirements of the additional block of 6500 h.p., and proposals will be placed before Parliament this session to enable the demand to be met.

ELECTROLYTIC ZINC COMPANY.

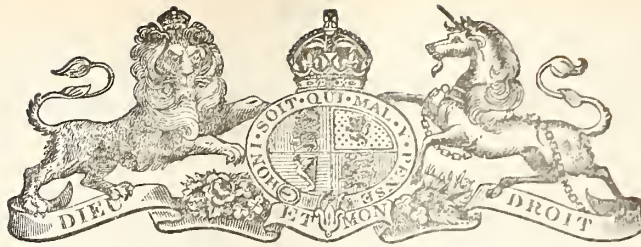
Rapid progress has been made by this company with its works, and it is now taking the full amount of its first block of power. The way it is extending its operations should be a source of gratification to the State, as steady employment to some 300 hands at the company's works is being given, while indirect employment is being given to many times that number.

The Government has been in conference with the company, and the indications are that important developments will be made in the near future.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Statement, I have to again express regret at the curtailment of what, under brighter financial circumstances, might be considered necessary works. The Government is faced with the fact, however, that extra expenditure on non-revenue producing works means extra taxation, and that our somewhat limited borrowing powers will be taxed in finding the funds necessary to carry out our Hydro-Electric schemes, which will be directly revenue producing, and will undoubtedly do so much to enhance the prosperity of the State, and also in financing the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Scheme. I believe that the policy of fully developing our industrial resources is a sound one, and will commend itself to Honourable Members.

I again have the privilege of thanking the officers of my Department for the loyalty and zeal displayed during the year, and beg to move, Sir, that you now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.



MEMORANDUM OF PUBLIC WORKS PROPOSALS, 1918.

MUNICIPALITY OF BEACONSFIELD—

	£	s.	d.
1. Jacksons and Baker's Road	124	2	4
2. Deviot Motor Road	250	0	0
3. From Sidmouth Hill Road to Richmond Hill Jetty ...	50	0	0
4. Freshwater Point Road to new Jetty	50	0	0
5. Blackwall-Deviot Road	50	0	0
6. Devil's Elbow to Blackwood Hills	50	0	0
7. Kelso Road to Bryant's Bay Jetty	50	0	0
	£624	2	4

MUNICIPALITY OF BOTHWELL—

8. Hamilton Road to Dysart, <i>via</i> Wetheron	85	2	4
9. To complete deviations required in connection with raising level of Great Lake	500	0	0
10. Great Lake Road between Bothwell and Hydro-Electric Tram Terminus	300	0	0
	£885	2	4

MUNICIPALITY OF BRIGHTON—

11. Roads Generally	17	5	2
12. Extension of Public Road, Tea Tree Railway Station	125	0	0
13. From Elderslie to Boundary towards Pelham	125	0	0
	£267	5	2

MUNICIPALITY OF BRUNY—

14. Roads Generally	108	7	11
15. Alonnah to Adventure Bay	150	0	0
	£258	7	11

MUNICIPALITY OF CAMPBELL TOWN—

16. Swansea-Campbell Town Road	£44	12	0
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MUNICIPALITY OF CIRCULAR HEAD—

17. Sunny Hills to Lovell's and others	25	0	0
18. Groom's Cross Road	125	0	0
19. Smoker's Bank Road	25	0	0
20. Road to Popowski's, Stewart's, and others	50	0	0
21. Arthur River to Franklin River	25	0	0
22. Road to Davidson's, Mengha	25	0	0
23. Thompson's Road to Wells' and others	50	0	0
24. Ford's Road, Forest	25	0	0
25. Back Line Road to Wells' and Healey's	50	0	0
26. Brickmakers' Bay to Selections, South	25	0	0
27. Trowutta Road to H. Ryan's and others	50	0	0
28. Roads Generally	308	4	1
29. Harrison's to Pearcey's, <i>via</i> Pearcey's Bridge	150	0	0
30. Trowutta Road to Sloane's and Butler's	100	0	0
31. South Road to Spink's Corner	50	0	0
	£1083	4	1

MUNICIPALITY OF CLARENCE—

	£	s.	d.
32. Grass Tree Hill Road	£253	12	7

MUNICIPALITY OF DELORAINE—

33. Reifer's Road to Meander Road	75	0	0
34. Roads Generally	85	15	2
35. Dog Trap Road... ..	100	0	0
36. Meander Road from Bluff Creek towards Deloraine...	100	0	0
37. Christmas Hills to Walch's, Gillard's, and others ...	75	0	0
38. To Jarman's, Finch's, and others	25	0	0
	£460	15	2

MUNICIPALITY OF DEVONPORT—

39. Roads Generally	£104	7	8
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MUNICIPALITY OF EMU BAY—

40. Natone Road	100	0	0
41. Road to West Pine, including Culvert (conditionally upon Council contributing £35)	60	0	0
42. Kara Road	87	2	6
43. Natone Road (Continuation)	150	0	0
44. East Ridgley Road	50	0	0
45. East Ridgley Circular Road	50	0	0
46. West Ridgley Guide Road	50	0	0
47. Prospect Road North	150	0	0
	£697	2	6

MUNICIPALITY OF ESPERANCE—

48. Sorell Road to Hickey's and others	50	0	0
49. Old Back Road (Hospital Bay)	50	0	0
50. Geeveston to Flight's Bay	50	0	0
51. Road to Palmer's and others, Dover Valley	25	0	0
52. Raminea to Hastings	102	18	10
53. Hastings to Recherche	300	0	0
54. Riley's Creek Road	100	0	0
55. Extension of Arve Road	200	0	0
56. Scott's Rivulet Road (right)	100	0	0
57. North Creek Road	100	0	0
	£1077	18	10

MUNICIPALITY OF EVANDALE—

58. Roads Generally	£58	19	10
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MUNICIPALITY OF FINGAL—

59. Roads Generally, St. Marys Ward	100	0	0
60. Roads Generally, Tower Hill Ward	50	0	0
61. Roads Generally, St. Pauls Ward	4	16	3
62. Mt. Elephant Road to King's, Beddy's, and others...	50	0	0
63. Avoca to Storey's Creek Mines	200	0	0
	£404	16	3

MUNICIPALITY OF FLINDERS ISLAND—

64. Main Road between Emita and North End... ..	75	0	0
65. Main Road between Whitemark and Lady Barron	100	0	0
66. Roads Generally	48	19	5
67. White Mark to Emita	75	0	0
	£298	19	5

MUNICIPALITY OF GEORGE TOWN—

68. Lower Piper Road to Freeman's and others	35	0	0
69. Piper's River Road to Alford Hall	28	3	10
70. From Hillwood Jetty along old Tram Line to Lefroy Road	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
71. To Law's, Young's, and others	50	0	0
72. From Booth's to Saunders', and others	50	0	0
73. To Geale's, Stonehouse's, and others	50	0	0
	£313	3	10

MUNICIPALITY OF GLAMORGAN—

74. Roads Generally	68	1	9
75. To Swan River and Schouten Selections	100	0	0
	£168	1	9

MUNICIPALITY OF GLENORCHY—

76. Springdale Road, Deviation near Hickman's	25	0	0
77. Berriedale Road near Pearce's... ..	150	0	0
78. Goodwood Road Deviation	75	0	0
79. Road to West's, Grant's, and others	75	0	0
80. Road to Peterson's and Cooper's	14	9	2
81. Hilton Road	100	0	0
	£439	9	2

MUNICIPALITY OF GREEN PONDS—

82. Melton to Apsley	75	0	0
83. Lovely Banks to Colebrook	19	3	3
84. Green Valley Road	100	0	0
	£194	3	3

MUNICIPALITY OF GORMANSTON—

85. Queenstown to Gormanstown	£100	0	0
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MUNICIPALITY OF HAMILTON—

86. Russell to Ellendale	25	0	0
87. Marlborough Road, Ouse, to Red Gate	25	0	0
88. Hollow Tree to Smith's and others	25	0	0
89. Marked Tree Road, near Peckham Vale	31	16	11
90. Victoria Valley to Lake St. Clair	400	0	0
	£506	16	11

MUNICIPALITY OF HUON—

91. New Road	75	0	0
92. Chitty's Road, near A. Walker's	50	0	0
93. Road to Short's and Cannell's	25	0	0
94. Road to Besters' and Watson's	25	0	0
95. From Huon Road to Ranelagh, <i>via</i> Oates' Bridge... ..	100	0	0
96. Blackfish Creek Road	25	0	0
97. Road from Russell River to Russell River Road	50	0	0
98. Road to Griggs' and Fyfe's	50	0	0
99. Crabtree Road between Rocky Creek and Jones'	50	0	0
100. Roads Generally	59	14	9
101. Through Rookwood estate, Ranelagh	250	0	0
102. Chitty's Road (Completion of Deviation)	150	0	0
	£909	14	9

MUNICIPALITY OF KENTISH—

103. Shorey's Lane, <i>via</i> Braid's	150	0	0
104. Hayes' Road, <i>via</i> Wellard's	50	0	0
105. To J. Linnane's and others, Wilmot	100	0	0
106. Leading to Blocks on Native Plains Closer Settlement	100	0	0
107. Roads Generally	128	2	9
108. Dunorlan-Paradise Road, between Kimberley Turn-off and McNally's Sawmills	200	0	0
	£728	2	9

MUNICIPALITY OF KING ISLAND—

109. Pegarah to Siberia, <i>via</i> Crowe's... ..	25	0	0
110. Main Road, South	275	0	0
111. Main Road North to Currie Jetty	75	0	0

		£	s.	d.
112.	Roads Generally	126	15	10
113.	Badger Box to Grassy	350	0	0
114.	East Wickham Road	350	0	0
115.	Old Yellow Rock Road	150	0	0
		£1351	15	10

MUNICIPALITY OF KINGBOROUGH—

116.	Summerleas to Fern Tree	25	0	0
117.	Allen's Rivulet Road (Top End)	25	0	0
118.	Sandfly Deviation	50	0	0
119.	Allen's Rivulet Road, near Rollins'	25	0	0
120.	Hall's Track Road	25	0	0
121.	Approach to Margate Jetty	50	0	0
122.	Poverty Gully Road	25	0	0
123.	Kregor's Road (Lower End)	25	0	0
124.	Middleton Hall to Yeoland's	25	0	0
125.	Oyster Cove to Lovett	25	0	0
126.	Road to Webster's and Dicker's	25	0	0
127.	Flowerpot to Crammond's Store	25	0	0
128.	Trial Bay Road	25	0	0
129.	Roads Generally	58	7	8
130.	Woodbridge Jetty Approach	200	0	0
131.	Gordon to Reef Point	200	0	0
		£833	7	8

MUNICIPALITY OF LATROBE—

132.	Road to Rubicon, <i>via</i> Robertson's	18	16	5
133.	To Appleby's, and others	50	0	0
134.	To Oppenheim's, Abey's, and others	50	0	0
		£118	16	5

MUNICIPALITY OF LEVEN—

135.	Road to Stephens', McDonald's, and others	50	0	0
136.	Roads Generally	31	10	9
137.	Wolfe's and Filleul's, off Kindred Road	50	0	0
138.	To Barnes', Hardy's, and others	50	0	0
139.	To Tongs', Delaney's, and others	50	0	0
140.	To Midgley's and Jones', off Allison Road	50	0	0
141.	Through Closer Settlement, Lower Gawler	200	0	0
		£481	10	9

MUNICIPALITY OF LILYDALE—

142.	Road to P. Brown's and others	25	0	0
143.	Road to Green's and Dolbey's	25	0	0
144.	Lilydale to Lebrina	25	0	0
145.	Wyena to Shepherd's	25	0	0
146.	Smilie's Road, with Branch to Young's	50	0	0
147.	Road to J. Long's and Whybrow's	50	0	0
148.	Road to Proctor's and others	25	0	0
149.	Roads Generally	60	16	4
150.	Karoola to Alford	200	0	0
151.	Bird's, Mailor's, and others with branch to C. Bird	50	0	0
152.	To Hill's, Traill's, and others	50	0	0
153.	Tunnel to Retreat	100	0	0
154.	Alanvale-George Town Road	50	0	0
155.	Lower Turner's Marsh to Lefroy	50	0	0
		£785	16	4

MUNICIPALITY OF LONGFORD—

156.	Roads Generally	18	15	4
157.	Through Woolmers' to Powranna Station	100	0	0
		£118	15	4

CITY OF LAUNCESTON—

158.	Road to the Wharves, Lindsay Street, West, conditionally upon £1500 being provided by Council	1000	0	0
		£1000	0	0

MUNICIPALITY OF NEW NORFOLK—

	£	s.	d.
159. Kinvarra Road	50	0	0
160. Slip at Turn-off to Cockerill's and others	25	0	0
161. Russell's Falls Road (Dangerous Corners)	100	0	0
162. Huon Track Road, Townsend's to Gobbey's	25	0	0
163. Swamp Gum Hill Road	25	0	0
164. Lachlan Main Road (Widening)	142	4	0
165. From Glenfern Road to Plenty Bridge	125	0	0
166. From Lahl's to Rollins'	100	0	0
167. To Selections of Feil and others, Upper Plenty	50	0	0
168. To H. and J. Kingshott's Selection	125	0	0
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	£767	4	0

MUNICIPALITY OF OATLANDS—

169. Oatlands to Lake Crescent and Interlaken	25	0	0
170. Andover to Nala Siding	250	0	0
171. Roads Generally	102	11	11
172. From York Plains to Smith's, Wilson's, and Barwick's	100	0	0
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	£477	11	11

MUNICIPALITY OF PENGUIN—

173. Roads Generally	55	0	6
174. Nine-mile Road, through Bonney's	100	0	0
175. Lowana Road, South... ..	200	0	0
176. To Hayward's and Crawford's	35	0	0
177. To Midgley's and others, <i>via</i> Riana Butter Factory	65	0	0
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	£455	0	6

MUNICIPALITY OF PORT CYGNET—

178. Widening Charlton Street	120	0	0
179. Road from Welsh Boundary to Gardner's Bay Bridge	140	0	0
180. Road to Cool Stores	25	0	0
181. Widening Main Road (Cradoc End)	53	12	11
182. Nicholls' Rivulet to Oyster Cove	150	0	0
183. Garden Island Creek to Gordon... ..	200	0	0
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	£688	12	11

MUNICIPALITY OF PORTLAND—

184. Warra Road from Anson's Bay Road to Clifford's	25	0	0
185. Road to Beechey's, Manson's, and others	25	0	0
186. Pyengana to Weldborough	85	0	0
187. Road to Sutton's and Haley's	13	4	0
188. St. Helen's to Boat Harbour	100	0	0
189. North George's River Road	100	0	0
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	£348	4	0

MUNICIPALITY OF QUEENSTOWN—

190. Queenstown to Gormanstown	£100	0	0
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MUNICIPALITY OF RICHMOND—

191. Brewery Lane	75	0	0
192. Sandhill-Yarlington Road	75	0	0
193. Colebrook to Yarlington	100	0	0
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	£250	0	0

MUNICIPALITY OF RINGAROOMA—

194. Graham's Lane	110	0	0
195. New Hope Road	75	0	0
196. Road to Rainbow's and Harper's... ..	50	0	0
197. Road through Diprose's to Ringarooma	100	0	0
198. Road to Rodman's and others, Derby	19	5	10
199. Branhholm Station to Salier's, Wilson's, and others... ..	200	0	0
200. Ringarooma to Ruby Flat	50	0	0
201. Derby to Derby Railway Station (Completion)	150	0	0
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	£754	5	10

MUNICIPALITY OF ROSS—

	£	s.	d.
202. Roads Generally	£34	5	4

MUNICIPALITY OF SCOTTSDALE—

203. Cutting Down Salier's Hill	275	0	0
204. Minstone and Carey's Road to Ringarooma Road	25	0	0
205. Murphy's Deviation, and Fencing Dangerous Parts	25	0	0
206. Roads Generally	20	14	4
207. Bridport Road to Lade's Estate (Closer Settlement)	50	0	0
208. Bridport to Piper's River, near Emmett's	150	0	0
209. Forester Settlement to Linton's, Glennon's, and others	50	0	0
210. Road connecting Nos. 1 and 2 Settlements	50	0	0
	£645	14	4

MUNICIPALITY OF SORELL—

211. Sorell to Richmond, <i>via</i> Black Hills	60	0	0
212. Sorell to Nugent	40	0	0
213. Sorell to Cherry Tree Opening	40	0	0
214. Wattle Hill to Wiggins' and others	25	0	0
215. Flaggy Creek to Newberry's	40	0	0
216. Forcett to Copping	25	0	0
217. Dunalley to Eaglehawk Neck	90	0	0
218. Kellevie to Copping	50	0	0
219. Kellevie to Nugent	50	0	0
220. Dunalley to Blackman's	50	0	0
221. Dunalley to Fulham's	45	0	0
222. Franklin's to Gellie's and others	23	16	4
223. Lufra to Selections of Reynolds' Tatnell, Alomes, and others (deviating Eaglehawk Hill)	300	0	0
	£838	16	4

MUNICIPALITY OF SPRING BAY—

224. Orford to Rheban	50	0	0
225. Rheban to Swan's	25	0	0
226. Main Road to Castles' and others	25	0	0
227. Main Road, Buckland to Richmond	100	0	0
228. From Main Road to Phipps'	8	1	4
229. Orford to Wielangta	100	0	0
	£308	1	4

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. LEONARDS—

230. Camden Road, near Green's	50	0	0
231. Campbell Street, Newstead	100	0	0
232. Launceston to Opossum Road	50	0	0
233. Talbot Road	250	0	0
234. Prosser's Forest to Patersonia	50	0	0
235. Diddleum Road to Green's and Prior's	40	18	3
236. Launceston to Prosser's Forest	500	0	0
	£1040	18	3

MUNICIPALITY OF STRAHAN—

237. To Oldfield's and others	£100	0	0
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MUNICIPALITY OF TABLE CAPE—

238. Kinch's Road, off Myalla Road	50	0	0
239. Road to Bassett's and Johnson's	50	0	0
240. Road to Hyland's and Fleming's	50	0	0
241. Road to Hope's, Westgarth's, and others	25	0	0
242. Table Cape Road at Dowling's Hill	100	0	0
243. Big Creek Road at Turnbull's Hill	75	0	0
244. Roads Generally	217	18	2
245. Moore's Plains Road to Takone, <i>via</i> Rothwell's	50	0	0
246. Calder Road, Lower End	100	0	0
247. Myalla Road	100	0	0
248. Moore's Plains Road, Lower End	100	0	0
249. Moore's Plains to Takone, <i>via</i> Johnston's and Biggins'	100	0	0
250. To French's, Webb's, and others, <i>via</i> Love's	100	0	0
	£1117	18	2

MUNICIPALITY OF TASMAN—

	£	s.	d.
251. Nubeena Road towards Tomkinson's	40	0	0
252. Koonya-Nubeena Road	180	0	0
253. Koonya Road towards Premaydena	30	0	0
254. Premaydena Road... ..	30	0	0
255. Road near Oakwood	30	0	0
256. Junction Opossum Bay Road to Blackwood's	30	0	0
257. Main Road, Eaglehawk Neck	50	0	0
258. Carnarvon to Wedge Bay	40	0	0
259. Saltwater River to Slopen Main Jetty	40	0	0
260. Roads Generally	23	9	8
261. Eaglehawk Neck to Ball's Selection	100	0	0
	<u>£593</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>

MUNICIPALITY OF WARATAH—

262. Roads Generally	6	8	4
263. Waratah to Magnet	300	0	0
	<u>£306</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

MUNICIPALITY OF WESTBURY—

264. Myrtle Creek Road to Liffey Bridge	50	0	0
265. East Frankford Road to Ponsonby's	96	1	11
266. Golden Valley to Upper Liffey	100	0	0
	<u>£246</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>

MUNICIPALITY OF ZEEHAN—

267. Dundas Road (Zeehan End)	50	0	0
268. Zeehan-Renison Bell Road	58	16	6
269. Tullah to McIntosh Mine	100	0	0
	<u>£208</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>

CONDITIONAL VOTE.

270. Construction of Roads, Bridges, and Jetties generally on the £ for £ system (an equal amount being contributed locally)	£3000	0	0
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TRACKS.

271. Tracks generally	£1500	0	0
272. Lake St. Clair to Gormanston	1000	0	0
	<u>£2500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

BRIDGES.

273. Huon River at Judberry, Glen Huon (Huon)	3500	0	0
274. Bullock Shed Creek, Village Settlement Road (Esperance)	150	0	0
275. New Road, Derby, to Derby Railway Station (Ringaroma)	200	0	0
276. Back Tea Tree Bridge (Richmond)	18	0	2
277. On Road to Chalmers', Robertson's, and Eddington's (Brighton), conditionally on balance required being contributed locally	100	0	0
278. Charles Street, Launceston (Extension)	1340	0	0
	<u>£5308</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
279. Renewals of Bridges Generally (amount to be redeemed by Special Sinking Fund)	£7000	0	0
280. Small Bridges Generally	<u>£500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JETTIES.

281. Freshwater Point Jetty (Additional), Beaconsfield ...	300	0	0
282. Beauty Point Jetty (Launceston Marine Board to pay Special Sinking Fund to redeem the amount in 20 years)	1725	0	0
283. Leam Jetty	150	0	0
284. Extension and Shed Accommodation, Hillwood Jetty...	180	0	0

		£	s.	d.
285.	Grassy River Jetty, King Island (conditionally upon Scheelite Co. contributing £1000)	1000	0	0
286.	Jetties generally, King Island	150	0	0
287.	Clarence Point Jetty (Extension and Shed)	215	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£3720	0	0
		<hr/>		
288.	Renewal of Jetties generally (amount to be redeemed by Special Sinking Fund)	500	0	0
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HARBOURS.

289.	Stanley Breakwater (additional)	£2000	0	0
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MISCELLANEOUS.

290.	Water-supply (Part Cost), Beaconsfield Hosiptal	85	0	0
291.	Widening and Deepening Linda Creek (Gormanston)	20	19	0
292.	Queen River Deviation (near Braddon Street), Queens- town	102	0	5
293.	Snagging Henty River (Strahan)	153	3	6
294.	Planting Marram Grass and protecting same on Sandy Foreshores	500	0	0
295.	Purchase of Land at Freycinet's Peninsula for Scenery Preservation and Game Protection	300	0	0
296.	Franklin Reclamation Works and Resumption of Land for Widening the Main Road at Franklin	1000	0	0
297.	Excesses and Contingencies	1000	0	0
298.	Printing and Advertising in connection with Loan Works	600	0	0
299.	Salaries of Permanent Staff charged to Loans, as per " Appropriation Act "	8246	0	0
300.	Salaries of Inspecting Overseers, Temporary Officers, under the " Public Service Act," Chairmen, Office Charges, and Travelling Expenses	5050	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£17,057	2	11
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BUILDINGS.

301.	New Schools, Equipment, Structural Alterations of Existing Buildings, and Purchase of Sites	14,825	0	0
302.	Technical Schools, Equipment, Structural Alerations of Existing Buildings, and Purchase of Sites	11,700	0	0
303.	Blind Institution, Hobart	300	0	0
304.	Boys' Training School, New Town (additional)	75	0	0
305.	Courthouses and Police Buildings Generally, and Pur- chase of Sites	1000	0	0
306.	Hobart Gaol (Remodelling, and Extra Cells)	500	0	0
307.	Hobart General Hospital	3000	0	0
308.	Hobart General Hospital, Electric Lighting	360	15	11
309.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Ward, Hobart	500	0	0
310.	Launceston Infectious Diseases Hospital, and Land Purchase	3500	0	0
311.	Mental Diseases Hospital, New Norfolk (Male Refrac- tory Block)	1500	0	0
312.	Mental Diseases Hospital, New Norfolk (Secretary's Quarters)	300	0	0
313.	Home for Feeble-minded, New Norfolk	2000	0	0
314.	Consumptive Sanatorium, New Town (additional)	2000	0	0
315.	Zeehan Hospital, Infectious Diseases Ward	225	0	0
316.	Zeehan Hospital, Detention Ward	60	0	0
317.	Infectious Diseases Ward, Queenstown (extra)	400	0	0
318.	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Queenstown, Sanitary Conveniences	50	0	0
319.	Queenstown Hospital, Additional Bedroom	30	0	0
320.	Scottsdale Hospital, conditionally upon £2000 being provided locally, and provision being made for the treatment of Infectious Diseases	3000	0	0
321.	Wynyard Hospital (completion)	60	12	0
322.	Wynyard Hospital, W.C.'s and Drainage	200	0	0
323.	State Farm Cheese Plant and Cementing Cow Shed	275	0	0
324.	Central Laundry for Government Institutions, Hobart and Suburbs	500	0	0
325.	Additional Electric Lighting and Heating, Government Printing Office	150	0	0

	£	s.	d.
326. Government Printing Office, New Room for Saleable Publications	350	0	0
327. Government Stores, Hobart, Store for Inflammable Oils and Carbide, and Fire-fighting Appliances	925	0	0
328. Accommodation House, Great Lake	300	0	0
329. Building on Agricultural Show Ground, Glenorchy...	300	0	0
	<u>£48,386</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

	£	s.	d.
330. Myalla to Stanley-Trowutta Railway (1st Instalment)	55,500	0	0
331. Branxholm-Moorina Railway...	8000	0	0
332. Extension of Stanley-Trowutta line to 26½ miles	4000	0	0
333. Completion of Boulder Tram	180	0	0
334. Dunkley's Tram	400	0	0
335. Mill Siding at 6 miles, Stanley-Trowutta Railway (conditionally upon the Circular Saw Milling Company Limited providing an amount of £560 for work outside Railway Boundary)	260	0	0
336. Stanley Wharf, Rails and Materials	225	0	0
	<u>£68,565</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

RAILWAYS (EXISTING LINES).

	£	s.	d.
Main Line—			
337. Additions and Improvements to Stations, Purchase of Land, &c.	1460	0	0
Extension of Telephone Service	450	0	0
338. Sorell Line—Penna, Purchase of Land and Additional Accommodation	60	0	0
339. Weighbridge, Bellerive	368	0	0
Western Line—			
340. Improvements and Additions to Stations...	240	0	0
341. Electric Staff Equipment	300	0	0
342. Metallic Telephone Circuit, Launceston to Deloraine	350	0	0
343. Staverton Line—Staverton, Extra Room for Cottage...	65	0	0
344. North-Eastern Line—Tunnel Station, Verandah	35	0	0
345. Siding at 12 miles, 60 chains	250	0	0
General—			
346. Lathe, Electric Light Installation, &c.	1900	0	0
347. Freight on Railway Rolling Stock required for Stanley-Trowutta Railway	664	0	0
	<u>£6142</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

SUMMARY.

	£	s.	d.
Roads Generally	23,850	10	2
Conditional Vote £ or £	3000	0	0
Tracks	2500	0	0
Bridges (new)...	5308	0	2
Renewal of Bridges	7000	0	0
Small Bridges...	500	0	0
Jetties (new)	3720	0	0
Renewals of Jetties	500	0	0
Harbours	2000	0	0
Miscellaneous	17,057	2	11
Buildings	48,386	7	11
Railways and Tramways (new)	68,565	0	0
Railways (Existing Lines)	6142	0	0
	<u>£188,529</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS PROPOSALS FOR EXPENDI-
TURE DURING 1918-19.

	£	s.	d.
(1) Hobart District (Retail) Branch—			
(a) For the provision of services to consumers' premises, distributors, &c., in Hobart and Suburbs	3900	0	0
(b) For the extension of low-tension mains in Hobart and Suburbs... ..	2200	0	0
(c) For the provision of new H.T. Feeders... ..	2700	0	0
(d) For the construction of extensions to Franklin Square Sub-station, and of out-door transformer Stations in Hobart and Suburbs...	4200	0	0
(e) For the provision of meters for new installations	2000	0	0
(f) For sundry requirements on Capital Account in District Branch	800	0	0
(2) For and towards the completion of the Road to Waddamana	6850	0	0
(3) For and towards the extension of the State Hydro-Electric Works... ..	75,000	0	0
(4) For and towards the Diversion of River Ouse to Great Lake, and conservation works in connection therewith	25,000	0	0
(5) Surveys and Designs for Transmission Line to Launceston, <i>via</i> proposed Arthur's Lakes Power Station	2000	0	0
(6) For and towards the Water Power Survey of the State, and preliminary designs in connection therewith	2500	0	0
Total... ..	£127,150	0	0

*UNEXPENDED VOTES AND BALANCES proposed to be
re-appropriated for Public Works.*

MUNICIPALITY OF BEACONSFIELD—

	Item.	£	s.	d.
2 Geo. V. No. 38	781. Deviot Jetty to Sidmouth	6	0	0
4 Geo. V. No. 14	6. Deviot to Sidmouth	4	19	0
	35. Main Road to Supply Church... ..	3	10	0
	33. Main Road to Sidmouth, <i>via</i> Hind's and Floyd's	1	10	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	17. Main Road to Sidmouth, <i>via</i> Hinds'	1	3	0
	19. Main Road to Supply Church	1	2	7
	26. Scott's and Stonehouse Road	0	15	6
5 Geo. V. No. 40	1134. Through Cormiston Estate	2	0	7
	1138. York Town to Kelso... ..	0	17	0
	1141. York Town to Bewglass', Bowen's, and others	1	0	3
	1142. Sidmouth, West Bay Road to Richmond Hill Jetty	1	4	5
		<u>£24</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

MUNICIPALITY OF BOTHWELL—

8 Ed. VII. No. 14	32. Bothwell to Lake Echo	5	8	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	42. Bothwell to Interlaken	4	0	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	37. Bothwell to Hollow Tree... ..	7	19	9
	38. Jean Banks Road	5	14	6
	40. Bothwell to Dysart	5	5	0
	41. Interlaken to Steppes	8	2	6
4 Geo. V. No. 14	47. Apsley to Lower Marshes	1	19	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	43. Red Gate to Zig Zag	2	1	7
	44. Hunterston to Great Lake	17	6	4
	45. Ouse River to Great Lake	4	5	7
	46. Nant Deviation	5	1	5
	58. To Handsome Hill	5	16	9
	59. To Limekilns, Lower Marshes to Oatlands Road	9	11	9
6 Geo. V. No. 52	37. Hunterston to Great Lake	2	10	2
		<u>£85</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

MUNICIPALITY OF BRIGHTON—

6 Ed. VII. No. 23	264. Upper Back River Road, near Bradshaw's	6	7	0
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	511. Baskerville through Old Beach... ..	1	0	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	51. Road to Campania, <i>via</i> Bisdee's	3	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	47. Black Brush Road to Reynolds', Geard's, Jarvis' and Briggs'	1	5	5
	49. Dromedary to Johnston's, Fitzgerald's, Banister's, and others	1	2	0
	50. Continuation by Hoare's Farm, Old Beach to Brighton	2	10	9
	53. Towards Plummer's, Johnston's, and others	2	0	0
		<u>£17</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>

MUNICIPALITY OF BRUNY—

5 Ed. VII. No. 42	252. Daniel's Bay Road	11	10	3
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	648. North Bruny Main Road to Selections ...	10	11	0
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	46. To Barnes' Bay Jetty	1	8	6
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	56. Adventure Bay to Murray's	4	0	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	62. Adventure Bay Road	6	6	3
	65. To Adam's and Davis'	3	14	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	55. Denne's Point to Leo. Young's	4	2	2
	59. Adventure Bay Road	4	2	8
3 Geo. V. No. 6	59. Great Taylor's Bay to Selections	3	0	0
	71. Barnes' Bay Road to Blyth's	7	7	2
4 Geo. V. No. 14 Cl.	8. Rosebank Jetty	3	14	10
	80. Road, Adventure Bay Mills to Kellaway's and others	10	3	6
	81. Adventure Bay to Dorloff's Road	2	14	8
	88. Little Taylor's Bay Road... ..	11	13	4

	Item.	£	s.	d.
5 Geo. V. No. 13	89. Adventure Bay to Kellaway's and others	2	11	0
	90. Adventure Bay to Hanson's and others...	1	9	1
	94. Barnes' Bay Jetty to Main Road	4	19	0
	96. Rosebank Jetty to Main Road	0	3	3
	100. Trumpeter Bay to Main Road	3	7	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	59. Lunawanna to Great Taylor's Bay	2	8	3
	60. Lunawanna to Lagoon Road	3	7	8
	63. Main Road at Denne's Point, and at 4 and 5 mile pegs	4	16	8
	69. Lockley's, Lehner's, and others, Adventure Bay	0	17	6
		£108	7	11

MUNICIPALITY OF CAMPBELL TOWN—

9 Ed. VII. No. 51	58. Auburn to Barton, and 2 Bridges	1	5	0
4 Geo. V. No. 14	1074. Accommodation House, Lake Leake	43	7	0
		£44	12	0

MUNICIPALITY OF CIRCULAR HEAD—

7 Ed. VII. No. 31	29. Sunny Hills Road, to Lovell's, and others	2	6	10
	33. Back Line Road to Fern Reserve	4	15	0
	39. Old Coast Road, Detention	4	1	3
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	55. Mt. Balfour to Whale's Head... ..	4	0	6
	73. Trowutta Road to Meaney's	6	18	8
	786. Draining and Fencing, Smithton Plains...	46	9	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	65. Thompson's Road, North, through Poke's	10	12	0
	84. Fahey's Lane to House's	1	6	11
	78. Thompson's Road, through Poke's	1	1	11
1 Geo. V. No. 51	79. Ford's Road, South, to Well's, and others	52	7	0
	80. Comeback Road, <i>via</i> Well's	4	15	6
	97. Finger Post to Smoker's Banks	22	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	100. Trowutta Road, Allen's Creek to Duck Bg.	53	12	10
	106. Trowutta Road to Meaney's	6	5	4
	123. Mengha Reserve to Shipp's	1	14	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	127. Ford's Road, Forest	16	7	0
	70. Back Line Road, to Wells', Healey's, and others	51	17	7
	73. Brickmakers' Bay to Selections, South...	3	15	0
3 Geo. V. No. 44	91. Arthur River to Frankland River	20	8	1
	101. Trowutta Road to Meaney's	2	9	5
	121. Sunny Hills Road to Ranson's... ..	2	15	3
4 Geo. V. No. 14	92. Thompson's Road to Duff's, and Allen's...	13	14	3
	99. Newhaven Road to Turney's	3	1	3
	111. Butler's to Mackay's	18	4	10
5 Geo. V. No. 13	115. Roger River to Arthur River	9	9	11
	891. To Betteridge's from Mowbray Swamps ...	4	9	0
	119. Groom's Cross Road, Deviation	7	13	10
5 Geo. V. No. 13	127. Trowutta Road, Scottstown to Allen's Creek... ..	14	14	1
	129. Trowutta Road, <i>via</i> Frost's, and Trowutta	19	18	2
	131. Popowski's, Stewart's, and others	4	10	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	138. Through Sloane's and Butler's	0	7	6
	143. Thompson's Road, through North's and Poke's to Tramway... ..	0	3	10
	153. To Burke's, Thorpe's, and others	5	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	103. Ford's Road... ..	5	13	10
	105. To Selections, Fern Reserve	3	0	0
	106. Burnside Road... ..	2	3	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	108. To Thorpe's, Stoke's, and others	1	17	0
	112. South Road to Tierney's, Bellinger's, and others... ..	7	6	9
	114. Main Road, Black River to Davis,' Bre- heney's, and Richardson's	4	0	3
5 Geo. V. No. 13	125. Brickmakers' Road to Knight, Collins, and others	3	19	0
	126. Murray's Road to Tierney's, Wells' and others	12	2	11
	133. To Thurston's, Lovell's, and others...	23	2	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	141. Heaney's Road to Trowutta, <i>via</i> Garcia's...	1	16	9
	147. Scotchtown Road to Blackwood Bridge ...	0	16	5
	148. Trowutta Road, <i>via</i> Frost's, Murray's, and others	24	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	150. Sloane's to Butler's... ..	3	6	0
	154. To Mathew's, Reid's, and others, <i>via</i> Fahey's Lane	2	18	6
	165. To Chequer's, Montague Road... ..	1	11	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	168. Brickmakers' Bay Road, Deviation at Medwin's	6	10	0

	Item.	£	s.	d.
5 Geo. V. No. 13	169. O'Connor's, Sampson's, and others ...	4	16	0
	171. Brickmakers' Bay Road to McLaren's, Ruddock's, and others ...	9	12	4
	172. Baldwin's, Booth's, and others ...	2	6	6
	175. To Davidson's, Mengha ...	23	13	0
	176. Christmas Hills to Smithton ...	0	2	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	85. Scotchtown to Blackwood Bridge ...	4	10	0
	91. Sunny Hills to Leach's ...	10	6	0
	94. From Fahey's Lane to J. H. Reid's, &c. ...	2	0	0
	125. Boy's Road to Bauchop's ...	0	9	1
		£583	4	1

MUNICIPALITY OF CLARENCE—

5 Ed. VII. No. 42	296. Road, Rokeby Jetty ...	50	0	0
	297. Causeway to Sandford Jetty ...	6	0	6
	299. South Arm to Sandford ...	50	0	0
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	697. Sandford Causeway to Old Jetty ...	3	9	0
	699. Half Moon Bay Jetty to Sandford ...	4	9	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	108. Causeway to Ralph's Bay Jetty ...	4	0	0
	111. Risdon-Bellerive Road to Grass Tree Hill ...	1	16	6
1 Geo. V. No. 51	145. Bellerive to Cambridge ...	2	18	0
	148. Risdon Ferry to Richmond Boundary ...	14	5	6
2 Geo. V. No. 3	131. To Goods', Riley's, and others ...	3	0	0
4 Geo. V. No. 14	164. Main Road, Cambridge to Belbin's, Evans', &c. ...	0	17	6
5 Geo. V. No. 13	180. To Lane's, Farmer's Latham's, and others ...	1	3	6
	182. To Downham's, and others ...	2	12	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	126. To Farmer's, Lane's, Latham's, and others ...	1	11	8
	128. Downham's, Lane's, and others ...	1	14	0
	131. From School, South Arm, to Musk's, and others ...	1	2	6
	132. Sandford to Cambridge ...	0	18	9
	133. Cambridge to Sandford at Acton ...	3	14	2
		£153	12	7

MUNICIPALITY OF DELORAINE—

8 Ed. VII. No. 14	117. Tongataboo Road ...	29	0	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	123. Pochin's and others ...	1	6	7
1 Geo. V. No. 51	170. Pochin's ...	1	9	5
4 Geo. V. No. 14	170. Dog's Head Road ...	2	0	0
	200. Through J. G. How's to Prewer's, and Howe's ...	7	6	7
	1059. Irrigation Channel, &c., Cheshunt ...	3	17	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	209. Christmas Hills Road to Walsh's, Gildard's, and others ...	10	7	11
	221. To Poynton's, Nicholas', and others ...	0	0	2
	224. Parkham to Tongataboo ...	17	11	2
	226. Parkham to Cox's, and Butler's ...	15	4	6
	228. Avenue Road ...	10	5	6
	233. Meander Bridge to Bourke's, and others ...	6	12	5
	235. Ledwell's to Rudge's, and Gleeson's ...	4	11	3
	237. Watson's, Davis', and others ...	0	14	0
	239. From Pickett's to Windsor's, and others ...	0	1	1
	242. Black Creek Road ...	0	10	0
	243. To Proposed Cheshunt State School ...	3	18	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	135. To Prewer's, Howe's and others, Mole Creek ...	0	1	3
	141. Harrison's, Horton's, and others, Mersey Hill ...	2	0	3
	142. To Walter's and Alum Cliffs ...	5	0	0
	144. Wilton's, Flower's, Lees', and others, Mole Creek ...	0	0	3
	145. Sugar Loaf Run Road ...	0	3	0
	147. Holme's, Chilcott's, and Lucas', Cir. Pds. ...	0	6	0
	150. To Green's Roses', and others ...	0	3	3
	152. Deviation, High Plain's Road ...	1	8	9
	153. Christmas Hill's Road ...	0	1	11
	154. Enright's, Bailey's, and others ...	1	4	7
	155. West's, Joyce's, and others ...	1	12	10
	157. Humphrey's to Exton Bridge ...	2	9	1
	159. Tongataboo Road ...	1	8	8
	160. C. Walker's to Tongataboo ...	2	10	11
	161. Whiteford Hills, West ...	0	4	1
	163. Meander Road to Ritter's, Poynton's, and others ...	0	0	1

	Item.	£	s.	d.
6 Geo. V. No. 52	168. McCarthy's to Cheshunt... ..	0	15	1
	169. Peter's to Newman's, Bourke's, and others	0	4	5
	170. Webb's to Hardy's and Chilcott's	2	19	2
	171. Cheshunt to Western Creek... ..	15	13	5
	172. Evan's (Late Ledwell's) to Gleason's, and others	1	15	6
	173. To Jackey's Marsh, Bridge, Hill	5	6	0
	174. Meander Bridge, <i>via</i> Long Hill to Bourke's	0	11	0
		£160 15 2		

MUNICIPALITY OF DEVONPORT—

6 Geo. V. No. 52	180. Stackhouse's and others	1	17	8
	181. Tangye Street	2	10	0
		£4 7 8		

MUNICIPALITY OF EMU BAY—

7 Ed. VII. No. 31	83. Oonah Road to Deacon's	1	0	0
	100. Village Lane to Armstrong's	1	2	1
	115. Stowport Road to West Pine Road	24	0	6
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	732. Bridge, South Cam River, Oonah Road... ..	6	19	8
	147. New Country Road to Docking's... ..	2	3	0
	157. Oonah Road to Deacon's	1	3	3
	174. To Atkinson's and Dodd's	8	18	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	148. New Country Road to Docking's	4	10	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	207. Mooreville Road West	1	17	0
	222. To Morris's and others	33	3	5
	234. Natone Road to Atkinson's... ..	10	18	6
	237. Bryant's Road, Chasm Creek	9	12	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	240. Stowport Road, East of Chasm Creek	100	0	0
	175. Stowport Road	6	11	0
	178. Lynch's, Clark's, and others	7	0	2
2 Geo. V. No. 38	809. Martin's, Morris', and others	3	6	6
3 Geo. V. No. 6	181. Martin's, Morris', and others	13	4	3
5 Geo. V. No. 13	262. Old Surrey Hills Road	1	19	9
	268. Natone Road to Dooley's and others... ..	9	13	5
		£247 2 6		

MUNICIPALITY OF ESPERANCE—

4 Ed. VII. No. 15	122. Underwood's to Crosswell's	1	19	0
	154. Glock's Road	6	4	0
5 Ed. VII. No. 42	286. <i>Via</i> Eaves' and Thurley's to Esperance... ..	3	13	0
6 Ed. VII. No. 23	366. Sorell Street, Liverpool	4	2	6
	380. Southport to Lady's Bay	48	6	3
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	673. Scott's Rivulet Road (Left)... ..	13	4	3
	680. Eaves' Road	2	9	10
	683. Hopetoun Road	8	15	0
	686. Folkstone Road	5	9	5
	689. Main Road, Crickton Bridge, to Hastings ...	1	10	2
	691. Hastings to Southport	2	14	1
	692. Lady's Bay Road	1	11	0
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	181. To Lincoln's and Harwood's	2	15	0
	183. To Russell's and Ashlin's	2	8	0
	184. To Howe's and Holmes'	5	18	0
	189. To Eaves' and Clarke's	4	9	0
	190. Old Esperance Road	4	13	11
	196. Tongue Road	3	7	9
	176. Glenburvie Road	4	0	4
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	180. Hopetoun Road	5	16	0
	186. Hohne's Road, Liverpool	1	10	0
	190. McInolty's and Williams'	2	10	0
	192. Flight's Road to Eaves'	1	2	6
	194. To Baker's Selection, Dover	1	0	7
	253. Leprena to Lune River	5	17	2
	257. Road to Knight's	2	17	6
1 Geo. V. No. 51	260. Kermandie Jetty to Main Road	4	15	0
	262. Hohne's Road, Liverpool	5	15	0
	264. Hynde's Road and Old Back Road	23	10	6
	265. To French's, Ramsgate	1	7	3
	182. Spion Kop Road... ..	2	0	0
	184. Huon Road (Widening), South of Geeveston	4	2	4
	187. Hohne's Road, Liverpool	2	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	202. To Seabourne's and others	1	12	0

	Item.	£	s.	d.
2 Geo. V. No. 38	924. Track, Picton River to Cracroft and Arthur Plains	500	0	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	209. Recherche Road to Catamaran Bridge	12	13	0
	215. To Knights'	10	7	3
4 Geo. V. No. 14	271. Scott's Rivulet (Left)	5	0	0
	272. Warren's and Bennett's... ..	8	0	0
	274. Roaring Bay Road	0	7	5
5 Geo. V. No. 13	293. Continuation of Recherche Road	17	4	9
	298. Southport to Lady's Bay	5	2	7
	300. Wilson's, Oldham's, and others	2	12	6
	301. Ida Bay Road	0	10	6
	304. Percy Road	2	1	0
	316. Riley's Creek Road	0	12	0
	319. H. Burgess', Thiessen's Road	2	15	6
	324. Baker's Road	2	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	210. Smith's and others, Black Point	0	15	6
	218. Radcliff's and McInalty's	9	7	6
	222. Thiessen's, Radcliff's, and Rowe's	3	16	0
	233. Wilson's and others	1	7	0

£777 18 10

MUNICIPALITY OF EVANDALE—

5 Ed. VII. No. 42	325. Bridge at St. Albans	2	7	0
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	204. Blessington to Evandale	4	14	3
	205. English Town Road	47	2	7
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	197. To Rothwell's, Davis', and others... ..	4	16	0

£58 19 10

MUNICIPALITY OF FINGAL—

5 Ed. VII. No. 42	116. Thompson's Marsh	14	0	0
6 Ed. VII. No. 23	170. Road to Gardiner's Creek	21	5	0
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	363. St. Marys to Dublin Town... ..	8	12	5
4 Geo. V. No. 14	296. Mangana to Oliver's, Dudgeon's, and others	6	7	6
	298. Mathinna to Ringarooma	15	2	0
	300. St. Marys to Irish Town	14	0	0
	305. Denison River to Chain of Lagoons	13	2	0
	312. Cormish's, Heelan's, and others, to Whittle's	5	10	0
	313. To Gracey's, Maney's, and others	6	0	0
	314. Mount Nicholas Road	0	7	5
	315. To Grant's and others	2	18	0
	316. To Lawson's, Duncan's, and others... ..	5	10	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	331. Harefield's Road	2	0	0
	333. To German Town	7	12	7
	336. Falmouth Turn-off to Mariposa	8	18	3
	340. Pyengana Road	5	10	11
	341. Brock's, Clayton's, and others... ..	10	6	0
	342. Jubilee Mine Road	0	8	6
6 Geo. V. No. 52	241. Junction from Mariposa to Four-mile Creek	0	10	7
	245. To Pratt's, Rubenach's, and others	0	5	6
	247. McKercher's, Coker's, and others	0	0	2
	248. Mathinna to Ringarooma	4	4	1
	249. South Esk Bridge to Fletcher's and others...	0	3	7
	250. From Jubilee Road to Top of Tier	0	4	9
	251. Avoca to Storey's Creek... ..	1	17	0

£154 16 3

MUNICIPALITY OF FLINDERS—

4 Geo. V. No. 14	319. Emita to North End	3	5	1
	320. Badger Corner to Lady Barron	10	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	350. Main Road, Whitemark to Lady Barron ...	12	16	8
	351. Main Road, Whitemark to Emita	35	13	0
	354. Badger Corner to Lady Barron	3	2	11
6 Geo. V. No. 52	252. Lady Barron to Whitemark	18	16	9
	253. Whitemark to Emita	0	11	4
	255. From Main Road to East and West Lagoons	3	2	11
	256. Lady Barron to Badger Corner	4	4	0
	257. Badger Corner to Whitemark... ..	3	11	3
	259. Lady Barron to Nelson's Lagoons	53	15	6

£148 19 5

MUNICIPALITY OF GEORGE TOWN—

	Item.	£	s.	d.
4 Geo. V. No. 14	325. East Arm Creek Road to Egg Island Creek	0	17	6
	330. To Warren's, Freeman's, and others	9	0	0
	333. Lefroy Road to Launceston Road	10	0	0
	334. To Edwards' and others, from Egg Island Creek Road	6	0	0
	337. To Young's, Denman's, and others	1	10	0
	340. Theo. Targett's to Little Piper's River... ..	9	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	364. To Warren's, Shegog's, and others	4	15	0
	368. Alford to Karoola	2	0	3
	369. Piper's River to Piper's Brook... ..	3	0	6
	371. To Young's, Denman's, and others... ..	12	11	0
5 Geo. V. No. 40	1145. To Law's, Young's, and others	2	17	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	265. East Arm Road to Lefroy Road	0	2	11
	266. East Arm Road through Roberts' to Egg Island Creek	0	2	7
	269. Lower Piper Road to Bunting's and others	0	17	3
	273. Alford to Karoola	0	9	10
		<hr/> £63 3 10 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF GLAMORGAN—

7 Ed. VII. No. 31	478. Swansea to Bicheno... ..	1	4	10
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	238. To Powell's and others	2	10	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	310. Cranbrook to Bicheno	32	10	6
2 Geo. V. No. 3	250. Spring Bay to Swansea, at Tirzah	11	7	9
4 Geo. V. No. 14	342. Swansea to Campbell Town	5	1	7
	345. Cranbrook to Bicheno	0	2	2
	347. To Lisdillon Jetty	7	0	0
	349. To Gamble's, Castle's, and others	7	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	377. To Flack's, Walford's, and others	1	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	281. Widening Road to Rocky Hills, towards Lisdillon	0	4	11
		<hr/> £68 1 9 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF GLENORCHY—

64 Vict. No. 63	221. Road to Fehlborg's	2	0	10
2 Ed. VII. No. 43	80. Road to Prettyman's and Pearce's	60	0	0
5 Ed. VII. No. 42	226. Sky Farm Road	3	8	6
	228. Hestercombe Road (Top End)... ..	50	0	0
6 Ed. VII. No. 23	247. Glенаide Road	3	11	3
	249. To Reynolds' and others	27	1	2
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	559. To Tottenhofer's	2	3	1
	560. To Woodward's and Stourton's	18	17	1
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	239. Barossa Road... ..	8	18	11
	241. Hill Street to Lane's and others	3	17	5
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	229. Tolosa Road	1	13	0
	235. Springdale Road (Top End)	12	0	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	315. Montrose Road to Gordon's	3	0	6
Clause	10. Montrose Road to Pearce's	2	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	257. Bismarck Road	66	5	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	285. Bowen Road, Moonah	5	0	0
	288. Springdale Road	4	18	8
	292. Montrose Road	6	5	7
3 Geo. V. No. 44	924. Derwent Park Road to Lampton Farm... ..	2	6	2
	926. To R. H. Johnson's and others	1	1	9
4 Geo. V. No. 14	354. Collins' Cap Road	2	18	10
	355. Mount Hull Road	1	5	0
	357. Ackroyd's, Rabe's, and White's, Collins' Cap	3	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	379. Goodwood Road, Tensbury to Naval Base ...	2	19	11
	382. Mary's Hope Road	1	19	6
	389. To River, Kensington Ward	33	16	0
5 Geo. V. No. 40	1146. Christ's College to Kangaroo Valley Road ...	0	11	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	282. To Merton School Gates, Hart's, O'Neill's, and others	1	2	6
	283. Collins' Cap Road	3	15	4
	284. To Glenlusk	3	8	9
	286. To Selections of Farley and Austin	0	3	5
		<hr/> £339 9 2 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF GORMANSTON—

	Item.	£	s.	d.
1 Ed. VII. No. 49	268. Linda Valley to King River Bridge	1	12	5
2 Geo. V. No. 38	923. Track, Gormanston to Eldon Ranges	11	10	3
4 Geo. V. No. 14	1063. Clearing Linda Creek	5	1	6
5 Geo. V. No. 13	392. Widening Main Road, Queenstown to Linda	1	5	8
6 Geo. V. No. 52	862. Fencing Queenstown-Gormanston Road	1	9	2

£20 19 0

MUNICIPALITY OF GREEN PONDS—

7 Ed. VII. No. 31	519. Apsley to Lower Marshes	1	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	259. Apsley Road	59	18	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	294. Apsley Road	18	11	0
	298. To Wyley's and others	2	1	6
	299. Beard's to Colebrook, at Porter's	5	13	7
5 Geo. V. No. 13	400. Muddy Plains to Hutton Park Road	2	5	4
6 Geo. V. No. 52	290. Hunting Ground Road	0	13	10
	294. Archer's Road (Elderslie)	4	0	0

£94 3 3

MUNICIPALITY OF HAMILTON—

7 Ed. VII. No. 31	501. Hollow Tree Road	6	4	8
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	259. Marked Tree Road	8	11	6
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	244. Hamilton to Broad Marsh	1	10	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	327. Ellendale to Dunrobin Bridge	14	8	1
	328. Gretna to Bluff	10	0	0
	329. Hamilton to Broadmarsh	7	8	0
	332. Ouse Bridge to Marlborough, <i>via</i> Saggy Flat	28	5	6
	336. Dawson's Road to Dunrobin Bridge	12	2	8
2 Geo. V. No. 3	271. Lane's Tier Road	1	13	9
	272. Hamilton to Bothwell, <i>via</i> Hollow Tree	6	12	3
3 Geo. V. No. 6	303. Ellendale Creek to Cook's	5	13	5
5 Geo. V. No. 13	415. Hollow Tree to Smith's, and others	1	6	0
	419. Horse Shoe Bend on Main Road	1	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	303. Hamilton to Broadmarsh Deviation on Tier	2	1	1

£106 16 11

MUNICIPALITY OF HUON—

2 Ed. VII. No. 43	114. Road to Bennett's and Robertson's	50	0	0
	116. McIntosh Road Extension	5	8	1
	149. Snagging Huon River	64	10	4
4 Ed. VII. No. 15	148. New Road	4	0	0
6 Ed. VII. No. 23	360. Chitty's Road	11	19	3
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	633. Knight's Road	6	5	9
	641. Hall's Track to Woodstock	1	3	5
	748. Bridge, Crabtree River at Lovell's	8	3	8
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	271. New Road, Franklin	2	19	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	275. South Baker's Creek Road	1	3	9
	277. Judd's Creek to New Selections	9	13	0
	280. Crabtree to Ball's	5	15	9
1 Geo. V. No. 51	338. New Road	3	15	7
	342. Approach Road, Franklin Jetty	50	0	0
	345. Short's and Connell's	1	7	11
	362. Ranelagh Road to Wood's	3	15	3
	363. Baker's Creek to Crabtree	3	12	6
	366. Ball's, Worsley's, and others	2	0	0
	368. North Huon Road to Bennett's	4	1	7
2 Geo. V. No. 3	283. To Bester's and others	5	8	9
	302. Huon Road to Oates' Bridge	108	5	8
	308. Kalla Creek Road	7	10	0
	312. South Baker's Creek Road	6	10	0
	313. Baker's Creek to Crabtree	2	9	1
	316. Mitchell's, Harris', and others	2	19	3
	772. Mountain River Bridge	1	6	6
3 Geo. V. No. 6	310. Chitty's Road	3	10	9
	317. To J. Smith's, and others	6	0	0
	333. Fleming's Road from Huon Road	4	3	9
	340. To Lovell's, Cordwell's, and others	1	10	0
4 Geo. V. No. 14	405. Through Longley's, and others	6	10	0
	406. From Main Road to Packer's, and others	2	0	0
	412. Russell's, Wallis', and Crown Lands	8	0	0
	413. Victoria Township to Huon River	4	2	3
	423. To C. Wallis' and Crown Lands	7	10	0
	1050. Jetty at Ironstone Creek, Huon	0	0	1

	Item.	£	s.	d.
5 Geo. V. No. 13	423. From Swamp Road to Mansfield's and others	0	19	9
	426. To Pitt's, Pain's, and others	0	5	9
	427. To Hall's, Bender's, and others	6	7	6
	428. D. and R. Smith's	4	5	6
	429. To J. Lane's, and others... ..	1	0	0
	432. To Beston's, Watson's, and others	1	18	0
	434. Bermuda Road	3	16	0
	436. Hall's Road to Burton's, and others... ..	3	7	6
	442. Chitty's Road Deviation	7	12	1
	443. From Chitty's Road to Mrs. B. Walker's...	1	9	3
	447. Packer's, Ayers', Stranly's, and Page's...	0	7	0
	448. Upchurch's and Oates'	2	19	0
	459. Mosquito Point Jetty to Brown's, Page's, and others	8	5	6
	463. Fog Grass Hill to Wallis' and Fletcher's	5	14	0
	467. Newbone's to Fyles', Jones', and others...	1	8	0
	468. Lightwood Gully Road to Lovell's, Green-say's and Roberts'	3	19	2
	472. Talbot's to Crabtree	3	17	0
	478. Along New Norfolk Track to Lovell's, Nichol's, and others	2	7	0
	481. To Judd's and Crown Lands, Upper Huon	8	8	8
6 Geo. V. No. 52	314. To Upchurch's, and others	0	10	0
	319. Woodstock Road	0	18	5
	321. Mansfield's, Stransfield's, and others	0	10	0
	323. Short's, Connell's, and others	0	7	0
	331. To A. Bennett's, Buxton's, and others	1	10	0
	334. New Road Extension	3	10	0
	352. To T. Talbot's, Bell's, and others	2	14	6
6 Geo. V. No. 52	344. Lightwood Gully to Wood's, and others	1	10	0
	353. Crabtree Road... ..	1	10	3
1 Ed. VII. No. 49	247. Hall's Road to Dickenson's Creek... ..	2	17	2
5 Ed. VII. No. 42	272. Nation's, and others... ..	4	0	0
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	663. Henzler's Road	4	0	0
		£509 14 9		

MUNICIPALITY OF KENTISH—

1 Ed. VII. No. 49	47. Wilmot, Middlesex	79	19	0
2 Ed. VII. No. 43	136. Bridge over Wilmot River	59	18	6
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	223. Mount Claude Road to Sheffield	2	11	0
	259. Gad's Hill to Baker's, and others... ..	75	0	0
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	297. Lower Wilmot to Upper Wilmot	24	6	10
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	284. Lower Wilmot to Upper Wilmot	14	10	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	382. To Smith's and Buck's	10	9	10
	398. To French's and Ridgley's	11	12	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	323. Kent's Track, Bryan's Road to Sheffield Road	2	13	3
	324. Shaw's Road through Forest's Estate... ..	15	19	7
3 Geo. V. No. 6	355. McCulloch's Road	12	0	0
	365. Merseylea, <i>via</i> Foster's to Bourke's	5	1	11
4 Geo. V. No. 14	1041. Forth Bridge, near Geales'	52	4	10
6 Geo. V. No. 52	385. Wilmot to Sheffield	7	17	10
	387. Hay's Road, <i>via</i> Wellard's... ..	3	8	0
	393. Belmont Road to Bismuth Junction	0	5	5
	395. Moina, <i>via</i> All Nations Mine to Settlement	0	3	7
	396. Lorinna Westward to back Settlement	0	0	5
	397. From New Forth Bridge to Selections... ..	0	0	9
		£378 2 9		

MUNICIPALITY OF KINGBOROUGH—

5 Ed. VII. No. 42	244. Little Snug to Shipping Place... ..	2	5	0
6 Ed. VII. No. 23	292. Brown's, and Wolf's Road	1	0	0
	334. Sandfly Road, <i>via</i> Richardson's	1	10	3
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	580. Golden Gully Road	5	1	9
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	328. Approach Road, Margate Jetty... ..	50	0	0
	338. Hall's Track to Woodstock... ..	3	18	0
	339. Longley to Margate	2	6	0
	340. South Allen Rivulet Road	10	16	5
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	331. Main Road, Snug to Goodwin's	4	4	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	420. To Stubbing's, and others	12	0	8
	421. Summerleas to Kingston... ..	9	18	5
	437. Lawless', Young's, and others... ..	1	17	7
	442. Waterwork's Road towards Lonergan's	1	1	4
2 Geo. V. No. 3	362. To Elwell's, Price's, and others	2	0	0
	364. Middleton Hall to Yeolands	7	6	11
	366. To Flowerpot Jetty	8	0	0

	Item.	£	s.	d.
2 Geo. V. No. 3	380. Brown's, Wolf's, and others	1	5	0
	385. Kingston Main Road at Bonnet Hill	7	14	0
	386. Tinder Box Road	6	13	5
	392. Hart's, Sproule's, and others	1	5	0
	397. Branch, Old Station to Meredith	2	4	4
2 Geo. V. No. 38	402. Oates', Rollins', and others	15	10	9
	840. Trial Bay Road	12	14	5
	841. To S. M. Smith's, and others	1	8	9
	842. Thurston's, Lovell's, and others	4	15	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	393. South Allen's Rivulet Road to Upper End	2	5	0
	411. Peppermint Hill Road	5	4	0
	414. Kierman's Road	4	7	9
	415. Denehey's Road	2	0	0
	417. Ayer's Road	4	5	1
	421. Meredith's, Wiggins, and Booth's Road ...	2	17	4
	437. Benneto's Road, Longley	8	2	8
	438. Main Road at Flower Pot School	10	8	6
	439. Daley's Road,	2	1	6
	940. To Cripps', Robertson's, and McVilley's ...	4	0	0
	943. Esplanade Westerly, Margate	5	18	0
	488. Maudesley's, Rollin's, and others	2	0	0
	495. Allen's Rivulet Road, Top End	10	6	6
	500. A. Jamanson's, Coomb's, and Crown Lands	0	19	11
3 Geo. V. No. 44	504. Main Road, Kettering to Gordon	6	19	11
	514. Oyster Cove to Lovett, Cross Road to Port Cygnet	21	7	6
	518. To Hart's, Corman's, and Torpy's	1	5	0
	522. Lawler's Road	6	2	8
	523. To J. D. Vincent's	8	15	0
	525. Peppermint Hill Road Extension	2	10	0
	541. Perkin's, Hutton's, Hyland's, and others	2	10	0
	544. Middleton Hall, round Foreshore	3	0	0
	546. Flowerpot School to Beadle's and Miller's	1	9	0
	547. McKay's Road, Birch's Bay	0	14	6
	555. Kettering Road to Mercer's, Oxley's, and others	1	0	0
	559. Creighton's, Hugh's, and others	0	15	9
	560. Gordon to Reef Point	2	9	6
	565. Summerleas to Fern Tree, below Lonergan's	6	14	2
5 Geo. V. No. 13	570. Stock's, Fehlberg's, and others	2	10	0
	572. Summerleas Road to Kingston	2	8	3
	573. Daley's, Abery's, and Wiggins'	3	10	0
	574. J. D. Vincent's, and Crown Lands	14	4	6
	575. Firth's, Warburton's, and Brown's	2	15	0
	577. M. Daley's, and Crown Lands	0	14	0
	578. A. Jamerson's, Coombs', and Crown Lands	2	14	0
	582. Sandfly to Selections near Coal Mine	2	9	8
	583. C. Roberts', and others	5	0	4
	585. Allen's Rivulet, between Rollin's	0	11	0
	586. Allen's Rivulet to School	5	9	9
	587. Allen's Rivulet (Top End)	2	9	10
	588. J. Jamieson's, Stubbings', and others	1	8	2
	602. Webster's, Dicker's, and others	19	15	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	407. Phillips', Seabourne's, Lawless', and others	1	14	0
	409. Thurston's, by McVilley's, Jones', and others	4	0	0
	410. Kruger's, Phillips', Watson's, and others ...	3	0	0
	413. Llantwitt Road to Worthy's and Nettle's ...	2	0	0
	416. Havelock Road to Oxley's and others	4	17	11
	422. Maudesley's, Mudge's, and Rollins'	5	15	0
	423. Firth's, Warburton's, and Brown's	1	3	6
	424. Summerleas to Kingston	0	3	6
	426. S. Crane's, Murtagh's, Fogarty's, and others	9	14	0
	427. R. J. Betts' and Crown Lands	0	4	3
	428. Allen's Rivulet (Top End)	3	11	0
	430. Webster's and Bradburn's	4	17	6
	432. J. D. Vincent's and others	19	2	0
		£433	7	8

MUNICIPALITY OF KING ISLAND—

2 Geo. V. No. 3	354. Main Road South to Whellocks	250	0	0
	355. Main Road North from H. J. Pearson's ...	1	1	6
4 Geo. V. No. 14	478. Siberia to Grassy	22	16	9
	480. Pegarah Road to Siberia, via Crowe's	9	3	0
	481. Pegarah Road to Fraser River	7	16	2
5 Geo. V. No. 8	3. Fraser Bluff Jetty	146	3	11
5 Geo. V. No. 13	533. Main Road East (Fraser Road)	46	0	0
	535. Pegarah Road	50	15	11
	537. Main Road North to Yellow Rock Jetty ...	500	0	0
	538. Grassy to Surprise Bay	0	11	3
	539. Fraser Road to Pegarah Road, via Brumby's	0	1	3

	Item.	£	s.	d.
5 Geo. V. No. 13	540. Grassy Road...	41	7	0
5 Geo. V. No. 40	1172. Channel for Camp Creek, Currie ...	60	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	400. North Road ...	6	16	9
	401. South Road ...	9	0	5
	405. Pegarah to Crowe's and others ...	0	2	2
		<hr/> £1151 15 10 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF LATROBE—

2 Geo. V. No. 3	355. Road, Valleyfield Road to New Ground...	1	14	10
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	265. Five Lane Ends to Roche's ...	8	10	2
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	347. Fossil Bank Road ...	4	7	10
6 Geo. V. No. 52	459. Appleby's Road ...	0	2	9
	448. Palmer's, Rowland's, and others ...	3	0	4
	449. To Kelly's ...	1	0	6
		<hr/> £18 16 5 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF LEVEN—

1 Geo. V. No. 51	483. To Baxter's and others ...	11	1	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	415. Delaney's, Barnes', and others ...	5	0	6
5 Geo. V. No. 13	647. Bramich's, Leary's, Wright's, and others ...	48	7	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	474. O'Sign's to Jeanbrook ...	4	11	6
	475. Watts' Hill, Nietta Road, Westward to Selections ...	6	4	6
	478. Central Castra to Blackwood Park ...	0	8	0
	489. Kindred to Chatwin's and others ...	1	18	0
	494. To A. Robertson's and others, off Moreton Road ...	4	0	3
		<hr/> £81 10 9 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF LILYDALE—

6 Ed. VII. No. 23	187. Mahnken's to Somerville's...	17	10	10
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	392. Baker's to Hill's and Traill's ...	8	5	6
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	417. Hill's, Traill's, and others ...	9	8	7
1 Geo. V. No. 51	509. Turner's Marsh to Launceston ...	10	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	457. Tunnel to Bangor ...	1	17	0
	465. Lisle Road to Bridport ...	11	19	5
3 Geo. V. No. 44	595. Fernie Hill to Bowood ...	3	15	4
4 Geo. V. No. 14	595. Youl's, Burn's, and others ...	7	8	9
	597. Bird's, Nailor's, and others...	3	0	0
	599. Goulee's, Hudson's, and others ...	10	0	0
	600. Lilydale Road to Bardenhagen's, &c. ...	9	10	0
	602. Lilydale Road to Tunnel Station ...	12	18	0
	603. Tunnel Road to Geiss', Underline's, and others ...	4	19	0
	604. Lebrina to Wyena ...	10	16	0
	609. Green's, Dolbey's, and others ...	5	0	0
	612. Mount Arthur Extension...	1	16	4
	614. Fernie Hill to Bowood ...	6	13	9
	618. Bridport to Dundee's, McArthur's, &c....	5	0	0
	621. Lebrina Road to Cronin's, King's, &c. ...	5	2	11
	623. Bangor to Kent's, Coward's, and others ...	7	10	0
	626. Boyd's, Blackburn's, and others ...	5	0	0
	627. Wilson's Road to Doak's Road East ...	11	10	0
	629. Turner's Marsh to Bewsher's and others ...	3	0	0
	631. Conlon's Lane to Bangor ...	5	13	6
	632. Golconda to Bridport, <i>via</i> Bowood ...	1	1	10
5 Geo. V. No. 13	667. Timber Siding to Nabowla ...	5	16	3
	674. Murphy's, Burn's, and others ...	4	15	0
	675. Collins', Wallace's, and others ...	4	14	0
	678. Bardenhagen's, Brown's, and others...	9	7	6
	682. Green's, Dolby's, and others...	3	0	0
	689. Wyena to Shepherd's and others ...	12	11	0
	690. Conlon's Lane to Bangor...	14	9	0
	697. Lower Turner's Marsh to Aldred's, Ran- kin's, and others ...	3	14	0
	698. Dornaulf's Lane to Mt. Arthur Road ...	9	10	0
	701. Bye's, McKenna's, and others ...	2	12	0
	705. Kirkby's Hill on Road Karoola to Bangor ...	5	0	0
	706. To Broadhurst's Selection ...	5	16	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	503. East of George Town Road to Corcoran's and others ...	0	4	0
	507. To Piper's Brook ...	2	0	0
	514. Lilydale to Lebrina...	0	1	11
	520. Peddles', Blackburn's, and others ...	3	16	3
	521. Golconda to Lone Star Creek ...	9	15	0

	Item.	£	s.	d.
6 Geo. V. No 52	522. Golconda to Nabowla	0	5	0
	525. Bangor to Lefroy	6	10	0
	528. George Town Road to Allan Vale Road	0	13	0
	529. George Town Road to Woodlawn	2	9	8
		£285	16	4

MUNICIPALITY OF LONGFORD—

2 Geo. V. No. 3	470. Peacock's Corner to Tubb's Lane	3	2	10
5 Geo. V. No. 13	715. Tubb's Bridge to G. Frankcomb's, through Stoke's	7	19	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	534. Bates' Road from Liffey Road to Jones'	0	4	0
	535. Bullock Holes Road, Blackwood Bridge to Spencer's	0	5	0
	539. Emu Plains Closer Settlement	7	4	6
		£18	15	4

MUNICIPALITY OF NEW NORFOLK—

8 Ed. VII. No. 14	461. Booth's Road	9	18	0
	462. Uxbridge to Salter's	4	19	10
	480. Cocker's Branch Road Extension	26	15	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	430. Lachlan to White Timber Hills	1	1	0
	432. Lachlan to Timb's and others	0	18	4
	433. Bellevue Road from Deansbury	2	17	6
	444. Bedchambers Road	30	10	0
	446. Back River Road (Top End)	7	0	6
1 Geo. V. No. 51	555. Ackroyd's and Purcell's	2	10	0
	558. Ironstone Gully to Knight's	7	18	6
	563. Foster's Gully Road	12	12	6
	579. Plenty to Booth's Road	3	17	10
	580. Glen Fern Road	1	15	6
2 Geo. V. No. 3	475. To A. D. and P. Marriott's	2	0	0
	476. Russell Station to Fentonbury Bridge	10	0	0
	482. Den Hill Road past J. Cransfield's	2	5	8
	493. To Harriss', Bond's, and others	2	15	5
	502. Macquarie Plains Station to Hamilton	4	0	3
3 Geo. V. No. 6	528. Bellevue Road	8	10	0
	547. New Norfolk to Plenty	1	0	0
	554. To Clark's and Leeson's	1	15	4
	557. Glen Fern Road	5	10	9
3 Geo. V. No. 44	969. Lachlan Road from Sawmill to Gobbey's and Brior's	2	10	0
	970. Widening Bridge Hill (conditional)	160	0	0
	971. To McGurk's & Smith's and others	9	15	3
	972. Show Ground to Shone's	7	12	6
6 Geo. V. No. 52	542. To R. Triffitt's, Jarvis', and others	0	2	1
	544. Dixon's towards Oakley's	1	1	2
	546. Blow's to Harman's	0	2	9
	547. Back River, Ralph's, Hay's, to Harris'	0	9	5
	551. Lachlan Road to North Side of Swamp Gum Hill	15	10	0
	552. Main Road to Copley's and Crown Lands	1	10	0
	556. Glen Fern Road	2	4	9
	557. Corner near Dry Creek	4	4	1
	563. Murtagh's to Hardwick's Gate	6	1	0
	564. Ellendale Road to Marriott's	4	2	6
	568. To H. & J. Kingshott's	1	6	7
		£367	4	0

MUNICIPALITY OF OATLANDS—

6 Ed. VII. No. 23	244. Jericho to Colebrook	1	0	10
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	487. To Kennedy's and Hun's	2	2	0
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	489. Main Road to Eastern Marshes	4	14	1
1 Geo. V. No. 51	587. Oatlands to Lakes Crescent and Sorell	7	3	3
	596. Levendale to Buckland	10	0	0
	602. Tunnack to Stonor, via Wattle Hill	10	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	504. Oatlands to Lakes Crescent and Sorell	5	5	8
	516. Woodsdale to Howard's and others	7	9	0
2 Geo. V. No. 38	866. Morrisson's and Headlam's to Hamilton	9	1	9
4 Geo. V. No. 14	682. Whiteford Road to Mayne's and others	1	11	8
	683. Kingston's and McConnon's to Levendale Road	12	0	9
	685. Lake Road, Old Man's Head to Interlaken	2	7	4
	689. Jericho to Colebrook	8	16	0
	686. Jericho to Bridge over Jordan	1	0	0
	691. Lower Marshes to F. Jones' and others	4	0	0

	Item.	£	s.	d.
4 Geo. V. No. 14	692. York Plains to Cornish's and others	0	8	7
	693. Cornish's to Jones', Headlam's, and others	6	8	3
5 Geo. V. No. 13	765. Whiteford to Woodsdale	9	7	2
	766. Inglewood to Stonehenge	3	17	6
	767. Stonor to Jericho, to Tunnack Boundary	0	1	0
	768. Parattah to Baily's, Fisher's, Geard's, and others	5	7	5
5 Geo. V. No. 13	1126. Bridge over Deep Creek	200	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	571. Woodsdale to Levendale Boundary	2	17	6
	572. Burke's, Campbell's, and others... ..	3	19	8
	579. Lake Crescent Road to Brown's, &c.	0	7	10
	580. To Lemont, <i>via</i> York Plains... ..	4	14	11
	583. State School, <i>via</i> T. B. Hall's	0	0	9
		£327 11 11		

MUNICIPALITY OF PENGUIN—

6 Ed. VII. No. 23	97. South Road to Hamilton's	1	11	8
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	117. To Groom's and Clark's	3	9	8
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	476. Lowana Road to Kent's, and others	1	16	2
1 Geo. V. No. 51	605. Blight's and Burgess'	1	19	0
	623. McHugh's and Eastley's	1	0	0
	629. Hall's, Paton's, and others	2	0	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	579. Dial Road to Russell	2	0	0
	582. To Brumby's, and others	6	0	0
	588. Speight's and Horne's Road	4	0	0
	589. Marshall's and Hooper's	6	11	6
	598. Natone Road, Extension to Hampshire	13	4	7
3 Geo. V. No. 44	976. Nine Mile Road to Roughley's	13	14	4
	985. To Claridge's, Elphinstone's, and others... ..	3	2	9
4 Geo. V. No. 14	695. Ironcliff Road	0	11	6
	704. Whitehouse's, Plapp's, and others	1	19	9
	718. South Road	2	0	0
	728. Dial Road to Russell's	0	2	6
	732. To E. Revell's and others	3	7	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	776. Lowana Road to Delaney's Bridge	0	12	1
	780. Ironcliff to Pine Road	6	10	0
	784. Loongana Bridge to Webb's, and others	16	12	1
	785. Horne's, Speight's, and others	1	8	0
	786. Whitehouse's Plapp's, and others	3	14	5
	791. Upper Blyth Bridge to Haye's, and others	3	10	10
	792. King's, Hooper's, and others	0	0	3
	794. Hall's, Paton's, and others	5	14	0
	797. Plapp's, Naylor's, and others	0	17	6
	803. Elphinstone's, Barker's, and others	1	10	0
5 Geo. V. No. 40	1153. Blythe Road to Elphinstone's, and others	2	0	0
	1154. South Road, near Belbin's	4	13	0
	1156. McArthur's, Andrew's, and Keddies'	25	4	8
6 Geo. V. No. 52	588. Revell's, Hutton's, and others	0	5	0
	593. Dangerous Corner, Pine Road Deviation	3	4	2
	595. Oliver's Road to Rudge's	2	6	6
	598. Hall's, Plapp's, and others	1	19	6
	597. Whitehouse's, Plapp's, and others	0	2	5
	599. Upper Blyth Bridge to Haye's, &c.	3	8	2
	605. Hall's, Barnes', and others	0	2	6
6 Geo. V. No. 59	948. Dobson's Road to Pine Road	2	15	0
		£155 0 6		

MUNICIPALITY OF PORT CYGNET—

7 Ed. VII. No. 31	589. Daley's Road	18	13	10
	604. To Downer's and Ready's	4	1	8
	612. Glazier's Bay to Wattle Grove	2	15	0
	622. McNamara's and Scanlon's	9	2	1
	623. To Parnham's and Krusse's	9	12	2
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	555. To Flakemore's and Hugh's	2	0	0
	560. Woodbridge to Lovett	3	6	6
	561. Laffer's, Gum's to Bone's, and Sculley's	8	0	0
	563. To Cockerill's and others	2	19	0
	568. To Thurston's and others... ..	1	18	0
	575. To Wolfe's and Roland's... ..	1	10	0
	581. Mills Road	2	0	9
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	491. O'Neill's and Kregor's, to Markham's	3	3	9
	513. Wilson's, Pregnell's, and others	3	16	0
	522. Dear's Road, Top End	1	12	6
1 Geo. V. No. 51	644. Huonville to Lovett, &c.	5	7	3
	657. King's Hill to Lovett	7	11	5
	668. Jones' and others to Jetty at Brabazon	1	18	0
	692. Woodbridge to Verona... ..	5	9	3

	Item.	£	s.	d.
1 Geo. V. No. 51	693. Gallagher's Road to Buxton's...	4	0	0
	694. F. Behren's to Bergman's	6	11	0
	699. Daley's Road to Freeman's	2	0	0
	707. Main Road, through Sward's, and others...	8	13	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	554. Stanton's and Wall's	5	4	9
	564. To J. Coad's, and J. Halton's	1	3	5
	566. B. Herlihy's to Selections over Tier	1	16	0
	573. To Thomas', and others, Rocky Bay	1	13	6
	577. Coast Road to Abel's Bay	14	3	9
	582. Wim's and Cockerill's	1	0	0
	584. Irish Town Road	3	11	4
2 Geo. V. No. 38	875. D. J. Coad's, Devereux's, and others	1	7	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	601. Olbrick's, Calder's, and Williams'	8	0	8
	609. Balf's Road through Grace's	2	7	7
	619. Coast Road, Lymington, to Lovett Jetty...	10	8	7
	628. Garden Island Creek to Gordon... ..	4	0	0
	631. Randall's Bay Jetty to Egg and Bacon Bay	9	10	3
	633. Ready and Dobson's Road, Deep Bay	7	0	3
	634. To H. Wilson's, and others, Outer Deep Bay...	2	14	3
	635. Rocky Bay Road	2	3	0
	638. Dillon's, Coad's, and others	5	4	8
	641. Bone's, Sculthorpe's, and Crown Lands ...	4	8	9
3 Geo. V. No. 44	987. Main Road, Steamer Stores to Lawler's ...	3	0	1
	989. Irish Town to Oyster Cove... ..	3	18	0
	990. Mackay's and Direen's Road... ..	2	16	0
	991. Randall's Bay Road... ..	3	7	6
4 Geo. V. No. 14	734. Oldbrook's, Edgar's, and Williams'	3	14	3
	736. Cradoc Hill, <i>via</i> Dillon's and Bacon's	1	12	9
	760. Deep Bay to Garden Island Creek	9	14	0
	761. Egg and Bacon Bay to Randall's Bay	3	2	3
	762. Randall's Bay Road	6	5	0
	768. Top of Hill, Gardener's Bay, near Berry's	2	13	8
	772. Laffer's, Gum's Road	0	16	1
	782. Rooke's Road, Top End	3	12	0
	783. Main Road, Commercial Bank to Lawler's (Conditionally)...	2	6	3
5 Geo. V. No. 13	820. Roberts' Bay to Burnt Bridge	3	1	9
	823. Burnt Bridge to Mansfield	2	15	0
	827. Toby's Hill to Crown Lands	0	0	10
	828. To Reid's, Reynold's, and others	2	1	7
	830. To Mackey's and Thorpe's	0	4	6
	831. Williams' Road	1	5	0
	836. To Thomas Rabbit and Ranahan's	1	5	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	837. Russell's Road	1	4	3
	847. Golden Valley to Wattle Grove	4	2	6
	849. Burnaby's Road	0	18	0
	852. Silver Hill Deviation	0	16	3
	853. Randall's Bay Road to Lade's, and others	3	14	11
	854. Coast Road	1	13	9
	855. Eggs and Bacon to Randall's Bay	1	12	0
	857. Garden Island Creek to Reef Point	3	13	4
	860. G. Coulson's to Brittain's, Price's, and Coulson's	4	12	8
	863. To Hannah Johnson's, Gardiner's Bay ...	1	1	3
	864. To Worsley's, Gordon's, and others... ..	23	16	6
	866. To Mark Smith's, and others	2	14	0
	867. To Benjamin's, Bone's, and others	1	15	0
	872. From Kupsch's to Main Road	0	7	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	629. Hassett's Road, off Rourke's Road... ..	3	7	6
	630. Cutting Down Hill at Glazier's Bay Jetty	0	19	2
	632. Toby's Hill Road to Dillon's	1	6	3
	636. Kupsch's Road	0	10	3
	640. Recreation Ground to Cemetery	7	16	6
	642. Randall's Bay to Main Road	5	10	0
	644. Abel's Bay to Wilson's, Merchant's, Lade's, and others	0	1	9
	649. Garden Island Creek to Verona and Reef Point	7	6	1
	650. Approach, Main Road to Verona Jetty ...	0	2	7
		<hr/> £338 12 11 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF PORTLAND—

7 Ed. VII. No. 31	342. To Manson's, Beachey's, and others...	4	14	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	595. Scamander to St. Helen's	7	10	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	645. Pyengana to Weldborough	2	7	0
	653. Ringarooma to Weldborough... ..	8	13	7
3 Geo. V. No. 44	1008. Upper Brid Road	6	8	0

	Item.	£	s.	d.
4 Geo. V. No. 14	785. Dobson's, Handley's, and others	7	7	6
	787. South George's River Road	14	18	0
	789. North George's River to Nicholson's	12	12	0
	803. Main Road, Weldborough to Lottah	5	9	2
5 Geo. V. No. 13	808. Dobson's, Handley's, and others	1	10	1
6 Geo. V. No. 52	606. Weldborough to Emu	1	0	7
	607. Dobson's, Peterson's, and others	10	11	0
	608. St. Helen's to Upper Ruby and Laxelby ...	2	0	6
	609. St. Helen's to Urana and Trafalgar Mine	0	6	6
	610. St. Helens to Boat Harbour... ..	0	11	0
	611. New England to Carden's	0	17	11
	612. Priors to Anson's Bay	0	1	4
	614. To Fellingham's and others	0	12	6
	619. A. V. Smith's and others	2	9	6
	622. Pyengana to Lottah... ..	1	11	6
	623. Pyengana to Mathinna	6	12	4
		£98	4	0

MUNICIPALITY OF QUEENSTOWN—

5 Geo. V. No. 13	875. Queenstown to Strahan Road, from Lynch- ford Road... ..	2	0	5
5 Geo. V. No. 40	1170. Queen River Deviation, near Braddon Street Bridge	100	0	0
		£102	0	5

MUNICIPALITY OF RICHMOND—

8 Ed. VII. No. 14	601. Burn's Creek to Iles', and others	1	13	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	545. Spring Hill Bottom, through Ibbott's ...	2	10	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	727. Brewery Lane	4	5	0
	730. Colebrook to Ryndaston	41	2	3
	734. Colebrook Road, through Corrigan's	3	13	2
	735. Brewery Lane to Proposed Siding at Chiver's	86	2	11
	666. Back Tea Tree Road	2	8	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	675. Colebrook Road, through Corrigan's	3	12	6
4 Geo. V. No. 14	812. Yarrington to Stainer's, and others	0	18	0
	813. Colebrook Road, through Corrigan's	4	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	882. Upper Tea Tree Road	6	7	6
	883. From Isles' to Brown Mountain School ...	4	3	10
	888. To Black Hills, Norris', and others	2	6	0
	890. Enfield Road, Kearney's to Godfrey's ...	0	10	0
	892. Rhyndaston, Colebrook Road to Gregory's	1	10	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	663. Denney's, Norris', and others	2	18	0
		£168	0	2

MUNICIPALITY OF RINGAROOMA—

7 Ed. VII. No. 31	436. West Maurice Road	8	15	0
	437. To Wines' and Thompson's	9	5	0
	446. Branzholm to Warrentinna	19	18	6
	451. Boobyalla Road to Simpson's	10	19	3
	458. Boobyalla to Moorina... ..	12	12	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	746. Reeve's, Roland's, and Jentzch's	5	0	0
	751. Jago's, Shanahan's, and others	1	2	6
	761. Cape Portland Road... ..	5	1	7
	767. To Fry's, near Oldina Station	50	0	0
	773. Bonner's, Thurston's, and others	3	15	0
	775. Trewalla Station to Law's	2	9	0
	780. Burnside Road... ..	1	8	2
	792. Branch to Heazlewood's and Miller's	7	18	0
	795. Sharp's, Gregory's, and others	13	16	0
	609. Ledgerwood to Ringarooma	3	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	629. Selections, <i>via</i> Banca Mine to Railway ...	4	18	4
	635. New Hope Road	2	15	0
	643. Cuckoo to Tonganah Station... ..	1	2	9
2 Geo. V. No. 38	885. Wynyard River Road to Three Notched Track	6	5	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	699. Through Dr. Von See's	6	4	0
	702. Selections, <i>via</i> Banca Mine to Railway ...	3	0	0
	858. Boobyalla River Bridge	22	4	11
4 Geo. V. No. 14	833. New Hope Road	31	16	0
	837. Ledgerwood Road	8	2	3
5 Geo. V. No. 13	913. New Hope Road	22	3	0
	928. Ruby Flat to Gray's, Sainty's, &c.	23	1	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	666. To Hardman's and Pitchford's	0	0	7
	680. Gladstone to Cape Portland	2	2	7

	Item.	£	s.	d.
6 Geo. V. No. 52	681. Murray's, Crichton's, and others	1	16	6
	683. Roseleigh Lane	0	4	9
	685. West Maurice Road	1	13	2
	686. Ringarooma to Mathinna	2	12	0
	688. Main Road through Forester Settlement ...	9	4	0
		£304	5	10

MUNICIPALITY OF ROSS—

8 Ed. VII. No. 14	626. Tunbridge to Interlaken	11	10	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	575. Great Lake Road, Top of Tier	4	13	5
3 Geo. V. No. 6	709. Deviation, Great Lake Road and White Hills	10	0	0
	710. Ross to Lake Leake Road	3	8	2
4 Geo. V. No. 14	843. Great Lake Road Deviation at White Hills (Conditional)	4	13	9
		£34	5	4

MUNICIPALITY OF SCOTTSDALE—

3 Ed. VII. No. 27	103. Shanty's Road, <i>via</i> Broads' Hill	8	12	0
	107. To Carey's and others	5	16	5
4 Ed. VII. No. 15	85. French's Road to West Scottsdale	1	5	6
	87. Jetsonville to Lietinna Station	1	3	0
	88. Jetson Road	3	15	0
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	467. Ladbury's to Sideling	15	9	10
	469. Minstone Road, East	1	6	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	576. Minstone Road to Ringarooma Road	12	8	1
	579. Maryvale Road to Railway	30	0	0
	584. McGilp's Road Extension	2	17	0
4 Geo. V. No. 14	851. To James Ransom's, to Open New Road ...	50	0	0
	852. Upper Brid Road	4	7	6
	853. Miller's, Lefroy's, Heazlewood's, &c.	0	3	8
	855. Bridport to Little Forester	2	1	9
	860. Minstone Road, West, to Lietinna	3	16	0
	862. Ladbury's to West Scottsdale	1	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	932. Minstone Road to Ringarooma	5	13	8
	934. Upper Brid Road	6	4	0
	940. Ranson's Lane to West Scottsdale	150	0	0
	944. Springfield Road to Scottsdale Railway Station	6	4	10
	945. Lietinna to West Scottsdale	3	2	6
	946. West Scottsdale School to Little Brid	5	8	6
	949. Deviation, Robert's Hill, West Scottsdale, to Dunkley's Road	1	2	8
6 Geo. V. No. 52	693. Bridport to Little Forester	5	3	3
	696. Bridport to Great Forester	10	0	9
	700. Johnstone's, Law's, and others	3	0	0
	702. Waterhouse Road	0	0	8
	703. Mount Cameron Road at Murphy's Hill ...	4	15	9
	705. Chilcott's and Heazlewood's	0	16	0
		£345	14	4

MUNICIPALITY OF SORELL—

2 Ed. VII. No. 43	126. Road, Kellevie to Nugent	50	0	0
3 Ed. VII. No. 27	213. Forcett to Wattle Hill	2	6	6
	215. Kellevie to Townsend's	1	0	0
	220. Sandpits to Nugent	1	8	0
5 Ed. VII. No. 42	301. Kellevie to Nugent	6	13	0
	305. Road to Richmond	16	18	0
6 Ed. VII. No. 23	390. Nugent towards Buckland	17	18	3
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	705. Nugent to Kellevie	2	1	0
	706. Nugent to Gellie's	20	9	0
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	659. Corbett's, Gellie's, and others	2	3	2
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	597. Blackman's Bay Road	1	18	1
	601. Sorell to Richmond	35	0	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	796. Black Hills to Sorell	5	0	0
	804. Sound's Bridge to Eaglehawk Hill	40	8	11
	806. Kellevie to Copping	8	14	0
	807. Sound's to Walker's	2	7	11
	808. Bream Creek to Sandpits'	2	0	0
	811. Blackman's Bay Jetty Road	4	12	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	666. Kellevie to Sandpits', <i>via</i> Gellie's	24	5	0
	667. Kellevie to J. H. Woolley's, and others ...	8	13	0
	668. Dunalley to Hyatt's	4	12	9
3 Geo. V. No. 6	733. Nugent to Sandpits'	4	0	0
	734. Nugent to Kent's	3	13	6
	737. Sound's Bridge to Eaglehawk Hill	17	4	0

	Item.	£	s.	d.
3 Geo. V. No. 6	739. Main Road, Eaglehawk Neck to Jetty ...	13	18	3
4 Geo. V. No. 14	866. Nugent to Kent's, Sampson's, and others ...	6	16	0
	867. Nugent to Kellevie ...	18	6	0
	876. Black Hills to Sorell ...	1	8	0
	877. Dunalley to Blackman's Bay ...	21	4	6
	878. Cherry Tree Opening to Wright's, &c. ...	7	13	0
	880. Bream Creek to J. Alomes ...	15	8	0
	1038. Tuscan's Crossing, Sandpits' River ...	5	16	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	951. Carlton towards Dunalley ...	1	13	9
	955. Forcett to Dodge's Ferry ...	2	10	0
	959. Main Road, Dunalley to Eaglehawk Neck ...	20	0	0
	960. Eaglehawk Jetty to Dorman's, and others ...	1	10	2
	962. Kellevie Road to Copping's, Wood's ...	9	19	9
	963. Kellevie Road to J. Copping's ...	50	0	0
	964. C. Kingston's to W. Kingston's, &c. ...	0	3	5
	966. Sorell to Richmond, <i>via</i> Black Hills ...	1	0	9
	970. Frogmore Railway Siding to Costello's, &c. ...	3	1	2
	972. Forcett to Coppington ...	21	8	10
6 Geo. V. No. 52	707. Wattle Hill to Nugent ...	6	11	0
	710. Wattle Hill to Beckett's, and others ...	10	16	0
	711. Forcett to Wattle Hill ...	10	1	3
	712. Finger Post to Carlton ...	22	4	4
	713. Forcett to White Hills ...	2	11	0
	714. Forcett to Dodge's Ferry ...	1	2	0
	715. Dunalley to Eaglehawk Neck ...	0	7	1
		<hr/> £538 16 4 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF SPRING BAY—

5 Ed. VII. No. 42	171. Orford to Jetty at Quiet Corner ...	5	14	0
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	727. Triabunna to Little Swanport River ...	4	1	3
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	662. Main Road to Orford Jetty ...	16	8	2
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	611. Newnham's Creek Road to Trenham's ...	1	7	5
1 Geo. V. No. 51	816. Rheban Jetty to Swan's ...	12	2	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	684. Strip Road to H. S. Castle's ...	1	7	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	748. Rheban Jetty towards Orford ...	50	0	0
4 Geo. V. No. 14	881. Main Road, Runnymede to Phipp, &c. ...	7	10	0
	882. Bellette's Hill, Buckland, to Sand River ...	0	6	6
	887. Sugar Loaf Road, Deviation at New Bridge, near Castle's ...	6	7	6
	1055. Fencing Main Road on S. Ward ...	100	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	975. Levendale to Buckland Deviation at McConnon's ...	2	17	6
		<hr/> £208 1 4 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF ST. LEONARDS—

8 Ed. VII. No. 14	671. Launceston to Scottsdale ...	20	18	7
	677. Watery Plains Road ...	7	10	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	819. Camden Road ...	15	0	0
	822. St. Patrick's River to Scottsdale Road ...	2	18	7
	826. McArthur's, Waldron's, and others ...	3	0	0
	835. Opossum Road, Leichardt's to Railway ...	1	2	6
2 Geo. V. No. 3	697. Cutts', White's, Prior's, and others ...	1	5	9
3 Geo. V. No. 6	755. Littlejohn's, McLaren's, and others ...	17	18	6
4 Geo. V. No. 14	890. Launceston Road to Opossum Road ...	50	0	0
	892. Green's, Prior's, and others ...	25	0	0
	893. Harrison's, Corkery's, and others ...	17	19	6
	894. Hobart Road to Westbury Road, through Weedon's ...	5	0	0
	900. St. Patrick's River to Myrtle Bank ...	24	18	3
	902. Ravenswood Road ...	22	14	0
	904. Archdale's and others ...	14	17	2
	909. Upper High Street ...	50	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	982. Camden Road ...	23	6	0
	988. Diddleum Road towards Springfield ...	26	5	0
	991. Wisloca Junction towards Blessington ...	0	19	1
	992. Deviation, Reynolds' Hill, Blessington (con- ditional) ...	10	5	4
		<hr/> £340 18 3 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF STRAHAN—

1 Geo. V. No. 51	951. Snagging Henty River ...	150	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	729. Extension of Opah Road ...	1	3	6
	730. Road to Grinding's and others ...	2	0	0
		<hr/> £153 3 6 <hr/>		

MUNICIPALITY OF TABLE CAPE—

	Item.	£	s.	d.
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	61. Deviation, Approaches Inglis Bridge	100	0	0
	66. Smart's and Cleveland's	7	19	4
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	696. Preolenna Road	5	18	10
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	656. Big Creek Road	7	2	6
	635. Myalla Road to Flowerdale Road	15	18	6
	663. Cam Road West	13	10	8
1 Geo. V. No. 51	850. Moore's Plains Road, &c.	2	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	711. Cam Road West to Hall's and others	32	17	6
3 Geo. V. No. 6	794. Myalla to Flowerdale	5	7	8
	814. Lancaster's, Diprose's, and others	8	18	6
3 Geo. V. No. 44	1036. To W. H. Lyons' and others	3	13	0
	1037. Flowerdale Road to Tucker's	18	15	6
	1039. To Stutterd's and Duroz's	3	3	4
4 Geo. V. No. 14	938. Cam Road West	15	2	0
	940. Village Lane to Seabrook	16	13	0
	956. W. H. Lyons' and others	8	18	6
	982. Flowerdale Road, Haine's Hill Deviation ...	136	4	0
	985. To Mrs. McDonald's, off Seabrook Road ...	50	0	0
	990. Ockerby's, Rampton's, and others	10	15	6
5 Geo. V. No. 13	1005. King's and Austin's, off Myalla Road	0	19	6
	1010. Table Cape Road	6	7	1
	1016. Big Creek Road	3	2	3
	1018. Calder Road	0	8	9
	1023. Moore's Plains to Calder	6	15	0
	1027. Mt. Hicks to Village Lane	4	7	0
	1028. Harris', Lockett's, and Hyland's	8	0	6
	1030. Beamish's and others	2	14	0
	1032. Neal's and others, off Biggins' Road	0	10	11
	1036. Bugg's, Cross', and others	5	0	0
	1043. Bell's, Pearce's, and others	0	13	6
	1038. Deayton's and others	17	1	4
	1044. Webb's, Rider's, and others	5	4	11
	1045. Jago's, Old's, and others	3	16	9
	1051. Vicevitch's, Wariner's, and others	5	6	0
	1054. To W. H. Lyons' and others	14	9	0
	1055. Hope's, Stewart's, and others	13	2	0
	1059. Smart's, Cleveland's, and others	2	8	0
	1060. West Calder Road to Smith's	12	19	3
	1062. Calder Road to J. H. O'Niel's and others ...	2	11	0
	1065. Back Cam Road	3	8	0
	1069. To Muir's, off Cam Road	5	9	6
	1071. To C. P. Conroy's	1	19	3
6 Geo. V. No. 52	741. Medwin's, Webster's, and King's	0	8	0
	744. Big Creek Road, Black Bog	5	0	0
	755. Ockerby's, Rampton's, and others	2	19	0
	762. Big Creek to Daley's	2	19	4
	763. Beamish's and others	5	3	0
	773. Moore's Plains to Takone	0	8	0
	782. Gilmour's, Poke's, and others	1	16	8
	783. Hoare's, Jones', and others	0	3	1
	792. To C. Conroy's, off Mt. Hicks Road	0	0	9
	802. To French's, off Sisters' Hill	2	9	11
	844. Cam River Bridge, on Road to Crosse's ...	6	18	7
		£617	18	2

MUNICIPALITY OF TASMAN—

8 Ed. VII. No. 14	728. Saltwater River to Impression Bay	3	8	0
	729. Saltwater River to Nichol's	5	14	0
	734. Robertson's to Nubeena	3	6	6
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	673. Taranna to Koonya	2	16	6
	680. Saltwater River to Barnicoat's	0	12	11
	674. Through Quarrell's to Kate's	1	5	1
	684. Premaydena to Lock's Bridge	2	16	6
1 Geo. V. No. 51	876. Tunnel Bay Road from Knight's Bridge ...	3	5	7
	880. Saltwater River to Stacey's	2	18	0
	882. Carnarvon Road to Blackwood's	14	18	7
	886. Carnarvon Road to Little's	1	4	3
	891. Saltwater to Premaydena Road	2	9	6
	893. Wright's, Little's, and others	27	16	3
	953. Protection, Main Road. Eaglehawk Neck ...	37	8	0
2 Geo. V. No. 3	747. Koonya Road to Griffiths'	1	6	9
3 Geo. V. No. 6	821. Premaydena to Nubeena	3	19	0
	826. Carnarvon to Wedge Bay Marsh	1	8	6
	835. To Blackwood's, Riley's, and Frerk's	1	19	11
	836. Approaches, Road Price's Bay Jetty	30	18	8
3 Geo. V. No. 44	1044. Tunnel Bay Road to Hansen's	1	18	0
	1045. Cripps' Creek Bridge to Wade's	7	6	0
4 Geo. V. No. 14	993. Tunnel Bay Road from Thompson's	9	3	6
	994. Eaglehawk Neck to Taranna	8	1	0

	Item.	£	s.	d.
4 Geo. V. No. 14	995. Badger Corner towards Nubeena	3	0	0
	1000. Oakwood's, Bowden's, Taylor's, and Smith's	10	0	0
	1002. Koonya to Taranna	14	14	8
	1006. Price's Flats to Nubeena	2	0	3
	1009. From Crown Lands, through Matthias', to Deep Bay	50	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	1073. Eaglehawk Neck to Ball's, Clemes'	1	1	4
	1077. Wedge Bay Marsh to Ferguson's	6	1	6
	1079. Badger Creek to Stinking Creek	1	13	9
	1081. Barnicoat's Road to Roaring Beach... ..	0	17	7
	1082. Taranna-Koonya Road, from Carnarvon Road	3	2	0
	1084. Newman's Creek to Kingston's, &c.	2	10	6
	1087. Main Road at Oakwood to Cross Road near O'Neill's	1	10	0
	1090. Carnarvon-Taranna Road Deviation... ..	61	17	0
	1092. Tunnel Bay Road to Batchelor's, &c.	0	11	6
6 Geo. V. No. 52	816. Nubeena to Nichol's, Greatbatch's, &c.... ..	2	15	0
	819. Cripps' Creek Bridge to W. & T. Price's	3	17	6
	821. Carnarvon-Taranna Road to McGuinness'... ..	1	16	1
		£343	9	8

MUNICIPALITY OF WARATAH—

5 Geo. V. No. 13	1097. Waratah to Magnet	4	10	4
	1098. Bunker's Hill from Guildford to Junction	1	18	0
		£6	8	4

MUNICIPALITY OF WESTBURY—

3 Ed. VII. No. 27	77. Black Sugar Loaf to Frankford	1	1	8
	85. Exton to Reedy Marsh	1	14	1
	87. To Saunders' and others... ..	5	1	2
4 Ed. VII. No. 15	71. Exton to Reedy Marsh	50	0	0
7 Ed. VII. No. 31	270. Tower's Road, Frankford	2	15	0
	293. Copper Mine Road	2	14	6
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	742. Upper Liffey Road	10	10	9
	746. South Frankford Road to Hall's	1	13	1
	747. Tower's Road, Frankford	1	14	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	697. Copper Mine Road	2	3	4
1 Geo. V. No. 51	898. Frankford to Beaconsfield	3	6	6
2 Geo. V. No. 38	911. Reid's Road, through Wiseman's... ..	2	0	5
3 Geo. V. No. 6	843. Copper Mine Road	9	0	9
4 Geo. V. No. 14	1016. Copper Mine Road	4	4	0
	1018. Upper Liffey Road	5	15	0
	1025. Royle's Road	6	9	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	1105. To Kennedy's and Greenhill's, from Black Sugar Loaf Road	3	2	0
	1108. Selbourne, through Four Spring Plains, to Frankford	2	0	0
	1109. Upper Liffey Road	5	8	5
	1110. Cluan-Upper Liffey Road	11	18	9
	1116. To Sawmill Area, Cluan Tiers... ..	8	1	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	835. Upper Liffey Road... ..	0	3	5
	839. Approach to Brushy Creek Bridge	4	17	11
6 Geo. V. No. 59	950. Cluan to Liffey Road	0	7	2
		£146	1	11

MUNICIPALITY OF ZEEHAN—

5 Ed. VII. No. 42	317. Road North to South Tullah	1	19	0
3 Geo. V. No. 6	853. Zeehan to Federation Turn-off to Corinna Road	5	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 13	1119. Rosebery to Colebrook Sections	88	15	11
	1118. Zeehan-Renison Bell from Tunnel, E.B. Railway, to Renison Bell	1	5	10
6 Geo. V. No. 52	840. Stirling Valley Mine to Rosebery	0	0	9
	841. Rosebery to Colebrook Hill, Barnes' and others	11	15	0
		£108	16	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

9 Ed. VII. No. 51	727. Wire Netting	5000	0	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	963. Parliamentary Buildings	100	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 38	940. New Gaol, Hobart	5000	0	0
3 Geo. V. No. 44	1081. Whale's Head. Removal of Rock... ..	145	0	0
		£10,245	0	0

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

List of Unexpended Balances of Railway Votes which may be re-appropriated:—

			£	s	d.
8 Ed. VII. No. 14	808.	Additions Buildings, Fingal Line	13	6	11
9 Ed. VII. No. 51	767.	Surveys, Designs, and Estimates for Re-modelling Station Yards at Launceston with Alterations	649	7	0
1 Geo. V. No. 51	977.	One quarter of £12,850. difference between 46 and 61 lb. steel rails with which the Main Line is being re-laid	702	13	3
	982.	Additions to Buildings, Bridges, Water Supply, and Safety Appliances, &c. Main Line... ..	62	17	9
2 Geo. V. No. 38	967.	Fitting Vacuum Brake to some Wagons which are piped only... ..	1500	0	0
	970.	Installation of Electric Light in Carriages	1400	17	11
4 Geo. V. No. 14	1084.	Hotel, Conara Junction... ..	1145	14	11
	1085.	Alteration of Yard, and New Station, Ross	450	0	0
	1087.	Cattle Guards, and Extension of Siding, Bishopsbourne	45	13	11
5 Geo. V. No. 40	1218.	Two Boby Water Softeners, Colebrook and Brighton	10	12	0
	1223.	Partial Interlocking, Small Stations	300	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	896.	25 C Wagons, Grover Bogie 23	8750	0	0
	906.	Re-building and Converting 4 C Class Engines to CC Engines	3117	17	6
	907.	Equipping same with Super-heating Appliances	1040	0	0
	908.	Equipping 10 C Class Engines with improved type of Compensating Springs, &c.	1200	0	0
	910.	Plenty (Salmon Ponds), Conveniences for Men	20	0	0
	912.	Kentish Goods Shed	140	0	0
	918.	25 Wagons, C Class	8750	0	0
	919.	6 Timber Wagons, K. Class	2100	0	0
	920.	4 Timber Wagons, FFF Class	1740	0	0
	922.	4 Cattle Wagons, H Class	800	0	0
	923.	4 Sheep Wagons, I Class	800	0	0
	924.	1 Bogie Van, BDD Class	2275	0	0
	925.	1 Bogie Car, AB	2450	0	0
	926.	50 C Wagons, Grover Bogies, 23 feet	17,500	0	0
	929.	3 Cattle Wagons, H Class... ..	600	0	0
	930.	3 Sheep Wagons, I Class... ..	600	0	0
	931.	Two E Engines	14,000	0	0
	932.	1 Bogie Van, BDD Class, 43 feet	2275	0	0
	933.	1 Bogie Car, AB Class, 43 feet	2450	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 52	934.	30 C Wagons, Grover Bogies, 23 feet (part)	8750	0	0
	936.	2 Timber Wagons, FFF Class, 36 feet	870	0	0
	938.	5 Cattle Wagons, H Class, 14 feet	1000	0	0
	939.	5 Sheep Wagons, I Class, 14 feet	1000	0	0
	940.	1 Horse-box	255	0	0
	941.	Two E Class Engines... ..	14,000	0	0
7 Geo. V. No. 59	864.	Crooked Billet (16 miles, Main Line), Cattle Guards and Land	59	11	5
	866.	Colebrook Ash Pit	14	6	11
	871.	Glenorchy—Water Supply	250	0	0
8 Geo. V. No. 52	549.	Glenorchy—Extra Land... ..	16	6	0
	552.	Land acquired in connection with Duplication of Line	0	5	0
	560.	Staverton—Water Supply	14	12	0
	561.	Removal—Cart Weighbridge, Hagley, to Paloona	0	8	10
			<hr/> £103,119 11 4 <hr/>		

LOCAL BODIES.

Unexpended Balances of Moneys authorised to be loaned to Local Bodies, but not taken up, and now proposed to be reappropriated.

Authorising Act.	Name of Body.	Raising Act.	Amount not drawn at 26th September, 1918.		
			£	s.	d.
58 Vic. No. 28	St. Helens Water Trust	58 Vic. No. 40	2400	0	0
62 Vic. No. 66	Longford Water District	63 Vic. No. 29	200	0	0
64 Vic. No. 67	Richmond Municipality	64 Vic. No. 75	13	5	0
1 Ed. VII. No. 45	Emu Bay Municipality	1 Ed. VII. No. 52	6700	0	0
2 Ed. VII. No. 12	Gormanston Municipality	2 Ed. VII. No. 39	250	0	0
5 Ed. VII. No. 6	Glenorchy Municipality	6 Ed. VII. No. 40	50	0	0
5 Ed. VII. No. 18	Ross Municipality	5 Ed. VII. No. 44	100	0	0
6 Ed. VII. No. 26	Bothwell Municipality	6 Ed. VII. No. 40	400	0	0
8 Ed. VII. No. 24	Hobart Corporation	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	1540	0	0
8 Ed. VII. No. 26	Deloraine Municipality	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	1750	0	0
8 Ed. VII. No. 48	Campbell Town Municipality	8 Ed. VII. No. 25	600	0	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 20	Hobart Corporation	9 Ed. VII. No. 59	20,000	0	0
9 Ed. VII. No. 24	Glenorchy Municipality	3 Geo. V. No. 50	715	8	6
3 Geo. V. No. 41					
9 Ed. VII. No. 54	Emu Bay Municipality	9 Ed. VII. No. 59	250	0	0
1 Geo. V. No. 36	Fingal Municipality	1 Geo. V. No. 44	1000	0	0
		2 Geo. V. No. 50			
2 Geo. V. No. 27	Emu Bay Municipality	2 Geo. V. No. 50	2300	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 30	Glenorchy Municipality	2 Geo. V. No. 50	125	0	0
2 Geo. V. No. 34	Launceston Marine Board	3 Geo. V. No. 50	2761	0	9
2 Geo. V. No. 57	Longford Municipality	2 Geo. V. No. 50	150	0	0
3 Geo. V. No. 8	Emu Bay Municipality	4 Geo. V. No. 21	100	0	0
3 Geo. V. No. 12	Hobart Corporation	3 Geo. V. No. 50	25,000	0	0
3 Geo. V. No. 31	Table Cape Municipality	3 Geo. V. No. 50	2000	0	0
4 Geo. V. No. 6	Scottsdale Municipality	4 Geo. V. No. 21	1500	0	0
4 Geo. V. No. 24	Hobart Corporation	4 Geo. V. No. 21	25,000	0	0
4 Geo. V. No. 29	Smithton Harbour Trust	4 Geo. V. No. 21	2000	0	0
5 Geo. V. No. 27	La robe Municipality	5 Geo. V. No. 45	800	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 16	Emu Bay Municipality	6 Geo. V. No. 68	400	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 18	Huon Municipality	6 Geo. V. No. 68	270	0	0
6 Geo. V. No. 33	Leven Municipality	6 Geo. V. No. 68	5000	0	0
7 Geo. V. No. 37	Hobart Corporation	7 Geo. V. No. 60	25,000	0	0
			£128,374	14	3

SUMMARY OF RE-APPROPRIATIONS.

Roads, &c., in Municipalities	10,844	13	3
Miscellaneous	10,245	0	0
Railways	103,119	11	4
Local Bodies	128,374	14	3

£252,583 18 10

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TASMANIA

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MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

OF

THE MINISTER FOR MINES

1918

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON THURSDAY,
5TH DECEMBER, 1918

BY

THE HONOURABLE SIR NEIL ELLIOTT LEWIS

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.



Tasmania:

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

1918

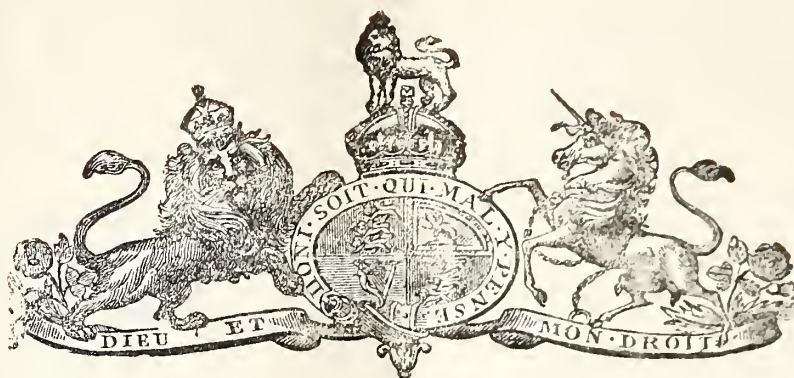
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MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

OF

THE MINISTER FOR MINES,

1918.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT of the Minister for Mines (the Honourable SIR NEIL ELLIOTT LEWIS), delivered in the House of Assembly on Thursday, 5th December 1918.

Part I.

FOLLOWING the usual practice, I now, as Minister for Mines, beg to submit to Honourable Members a brief statement.

The Report of the Secretary for Mines for the calendar year 1917 was tabled early in the Session. This is now supplemented by two further reports, contained in Parts II. and III. of this Statement. These reports have been prepared for me by officers of the Mines Department, and cover the period of twelve months which ended the 30th June, 1918.

The high prices ruling for all metals have given a general stimulus to the mining industry, which has been marked by steady progress during the year. It is impossible to foretell what effect the cessation of hostilities will have upon the metal markets. It may, however, be safely assumed that metals which before the war were sent to Germany for treatment will, in the future, be dealt with within the Empire, and the advantages offered by the electric energy which can be made available in this State will undoubtedly lead more and more to the treatment in this State of large quantities of ore which will be brought here from other parts of the Commonwealth, as well as of ore which will be produced locally. The development of the State's hydro-electric schemes has, unfortunately, been handicapped by difficulties connected with the purchase and transport of the necessary machinery. The unavoidable delays have been the cause of keen disappointment to the people of the State, and particularly to Ministers, who fully recognise the urgency of pushing forward these great undertakings as rapidly as possible.

The 10-ton plant operated at the works of the Electrolytic Zinc Company, near Risdon, is producing excellent results, and preparations are being made for the expansion of the zinc works and for the establishment of subsidiary undertakings. A general extension of the Company's works will be proceeded with as soon as the State is able to supply the requisite power.

The Carbide Works at Electrona met with misfortune at the outset. After running for a short time, during which carbide of excellent quality was produced, the works had to be closed down, owing to the failure of the imported electrodes. A second supply proved to be even worse than the first. This necessitated the immediate erection by the Carbide Company, at considerable cost, of its own electrode factory. This is now completed, and it is confidently anticipated that the works will soon be in full operation.

A paintmaking plant, drawing its raw materials from Mowbray and Anderson's Creek, near Beaconsfield, is now in operation in Launceston, and it is hoped that ere long a white-lead factory will also be established there.

Negotiations have been proceeding for some time between the State and the Mt. Lyell and the Mt. Read-Rosebery Companies for the development of the King River Power Scheme, and the utilisation of the electric energy to be there generated, in the treatment of the large zinciferous ore-bodies which are known to exist in the Mt. Read and adjacent districts. It is anticipated that these negotiations will be so far advanced that Ministers will be in a position to place the whole proposition before Parliament during the present Session.

The financial assistance given by the State to the Mining Industry has produced results which can only be regarded as most disappointing.

The following tables show the amounts voted under various Acts for aid to mining, mining development, and assistance to prospectors. These amounts are exclusive of moneys provided for the State Argent Flat Mine and for special assistance to certain mines provided by special Acts. The tables also show the expenditure under the various Acts, the credits received, and the balances available on the 22nd October, 1918.

TABLE A.
MADE UP TO THE 22ND OCTOBER, 1918.

Number and Title of Act.	Name of Fund Established.	Voted.	Credits.	Total.	Expended.	Balances.
3 Geo. V. No. 21, "Aid to Mining Act, 1912"	Aid to Mining Trust Fund	£ 20,000	£ s. d. 80 8 7	£ s. d. 20,080 8 7	£ s. d. 19,609 17 10	£ s. d. 470 10 9
4 Geo. V. No. 23, "Public Works Appropriation Act, 1913," Schedule, Items 11 & 12		8000	10 0 0	8010 0 0	7633 7 7	376 12 5
5 Geo. V. No. 9, "Mining and Public Works Appropriation Act, 1914," Schedule, Items 1, 2, and 3	Special Appropriation, 1914-15, Trust Fund...	14,000	3196 17 4	17,196 17 4	15,777 15 10	1419 1 6
7 Geo. V. No. 40, "Mining Appropriation Act," Schedule, Items 2 and 3	Special Appropriation, 1916-17, Trust Fund...	1500	2034 5 9	3534 5 9	1457 12 4	2076 13 5
		43,500	5321 11 8	48,821 11 8	44,478 13 7	4342 18 1

TABLE B.

—	Voted.	Credits.	Total.	Expended.	Balances.
<i>Aid to Mining—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 Geo. V. No. 21	20,000 0 0	80 8 7	20,080 8 7	19,609 17 10	470 10 9
5 Geo. V. No. 9 (Item 1)	7000 0 0	2019 19 3	9019 19 3	9006 17 9	13 1 6
7 Geo. V. No. 40 (Item 2)	1000 0 0	2034 5 9	3034 5 9	1457 12 4	1576 13 5
Totals	28,000 0 0	4134 18 7	32,134 18 7	30,074 7 11	2060 5 8
<i>Mining Development—</i>					
4 Geo. V. No. 23 (Item 11)	6000 0 0	10 0 0	6010 0 0	6007 15 9	2 4 3
5 Geo. V. No. 9 (Item 2)	6000 0 0	1176 18 1	7176 18 1	5988 13 1	1188 5 0
7 Geo. V. No. 40 (Item 3)	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
Totals	12,500 0 0	1186 18 1	13,686 18 1	11,996 8 10	1690 9 3
<i>Assisting Prospecting—</i>					
4 Geo. V. No. 23 (Item 12)	2000 0 0	...	2000 0 0	1625 11 10	374 8 2
5 Geo. V. No. 9 (Item 3)	1000 0 0	...	1000 0 0	782 5 0	217 15 0
Totals	3000 0 0	...	3000 0 0	2407 16 10	592 3 2
GRAND TOTALS	43,500 0 0	5321 11 8	48,821 11 8	44,478 13 7	4342 18 1

I propose to ask Parliament to approve of the opening of a new account, to be called "The Mining Trust Fund, 1918-19," and the transfer to such account of the balances which may be standing (on the 31st December, 1918) to the credit of the four present accounts. The existing accounts will then be closed so far as they relate to mining matters, and a fresh start will be made.

As the balances to be transferred will not exceed £4000 in all, and as the contributions from Consolidated Revenue to the new fund must necessarily be limited, the question how the fund can be dealt with in the best interests of the Mining Industry must be carefully considered.

The most encouraging results from all the attempts made by the State to aid mining are found in the success which has attended the assistance given to tributors and others in and around Zeehan, and as the greater proportion of the credit balances now available are due to the payment of royalties by such tributors it seems right that they should receive just consideration.

The assistance given to prospectors has given some good results, and should be continued. It is of the utmost importance to this State that new mineral fields should be discovered, and prospectors, as a class, are deserving of encouragement at the hands of the State. It is therefore proposed that money should be made available for continuing this assistance, and in this connection it is intended to specifically earmark a certain sum for returned soldiers who may be desirous of going out prospecting, or who, having made discoveries, may require assistance to further develop their shows.

In view of the limited moneys now available, and having regard to the disappointing results which attended the mining operations carried on at the State Argent Flat Mine, it is deemed inadvisable to reopen this mine. It will be necessary to provide the necessary moneys to unwater the shaft and draw the pumps and dispose of the plant and machinery. A certain sum had to be authorised by the authority of the Governor in Council prior to the closing down of the mine. The necessary provision for this was submitted to Parliament last Session, but Parliament prorogued before it was finally passed. Provision for this will be again included in this year's proposals.

The question of further grants to mining companies, syndicates, and miners for the development of their mines has received much consideration. The failure to obtain any results from the large amount of money expended in this direction does not seem to justify any further expenditure. I have before me several applications for assistance, which, if all were granted, would absorb the whole of the balances now available, to the exclusion of the objects to which I have already referred, and which I consider to be more deserving of help.

I do not propose, therefore, to ask Parliament to make any further provision for assistance to companies and others, and shall be compelled to refuse the applications already received.

A Bill to deal with the moneys proposed to be reappropriated and to be voted will be placed before Honourable Members immediately.

I append a statement showing the amounts expended under the various Acts providing for assistance to the Mining Industry prior to 1917-18, and the amounts expended since 1917-18.

It is unfortunate that no new mineral fields have been discovered during the year, and that better results have not followed the expenditure of such large sums supplied by the taxpayers of the State towards mining development. I believe, however, that the prospects of mining in Tasmania may be regarded as very hopeful. Now that the great war is practically at an end confidence will be renewed, and the difficulties experienced during the past four years in raising capital, in obtaining machinery, and in securing labour, will become less acute, though necessarily a considerable time must elapse before normal conditions again prevail.

In conclusion, I desire to express my high appreciation of the zeal and efficiency exhibited by all the officers of the Mines Department, and can assure Honourable Members that they all show a sincere desire to assist, as far as opportunity serves, those engaged in the Mining Industry.

MINES DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Expenditure.

	Previous to 1917-18.			During year 1917-18.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
"The Aid to Mining Act, 1912," 3 Geo. V. No. 21	19,391	8	8	218	9	2	19,609	17	10
"The Public Works Appropriation Act, 1913," 4 Geo. V. No. 23...	7371	3	8	216	2	11	7587	6	7
"The Mining and Public Works Appropriation Act, 1913," 5 Geo. V. No. 9	55,934	0	2	1770	13	4	57,704	13	6
"The Mining Appropriation Act, 1917," 7 Geo. V. No. 40	8165	14	5	1102	5	10	9268	0	3
Public Works Suspense Account (State Argent Flat Mine)	3172	1	1	372	2	4	3544	3	5
Public Works Suspense Account (Loan to Hill & Dunn) .....	...			100	0	0	100	0	0
Public Works Suspense Account (Loan to No. 6 Argent Syndicate) .....	...			251	7	3	251	7	3
Advances on Ore—Zeehan Field Suspense Account .....	...			4853	16	0	4853	16	0
	94,034	8	0	8884	16	10	102,919	4	10

Part II.

MINING.

OUTPUT OF MINERALS.

The value of the output of minerals during the year was as follows:—

*Gold (oz., fine)	15,196'837	...	64,552
Silver-lead ore (tons)	6,074'285	...	101,016
†Blister copper (tons)	5,949'000	...	810,145
Copper and copper ore (tons) ..	927'570	...	7,666
Tin ore (tons)	2,369'535	...	451,943
Coal (tons)	63,288'000	...	39,218
Wolfram (tons)	159'920	...	28,348
Bismuth (tons)	3'737	...	804
Shale (tons)	—	...	—
Iron pyrites (tons)	4,740'886	...	4,504
Scheelite (tons)	180'050	...	32,279
Osmiridium (oz.)	810'646	...	16,481
Asbestos (tons)	1,454'000	...	2,044
Zinc (tons)	1,638'000	...	65,568
Barytes (tons)	269'000	...	1,211
Ochre (tons)	100'000	...	200
			<u>£1,625,979</u>

* Fine gold, including gold contained in blister copper.

† Value of gold deducted.

Being an increase of £87,059 over the previous year.

GOLD.

The value of the gold won was £64,552, being an increase of £5132 compared with the previous year.

At Mathinna the New Golden Gate Mine continues to develop in a satisfactory manner, and returns a regular output. The New Jubilee Gold Mine has closed down owing to operations proving unpayable. At Golconda a fair amount of prospecting has been carried out, principally at the Golden Crest and Pearson's Mines. At Lisle two sluicing claims are operating. The Tasmania Gold Mine, at Beaconsfield, continues to furnish regular yields, obtained from the retreatment of residues. A local syndicate is carrying on work at the North Tasmania Mine. Prospecting is being carried on at Lefroy, Panama Creek, Forth River, Stanley, and Dial Range.

SILVER-LEAD.

The value of silver-lead ore was £101,016, being a decrease of £70,678 compared with the previous year. The decrease was due to the output being restricted by the buyers, and to there being no market for several months. The price remained

firm for the first portion of the year, being "Spot" £30 10s., and "Forward" £29 10s. During the latter portion of the year the price was fixed at £27 15s. There were no new developments of note during the year.

TIN.

The value of the tin ore raised was £451,943, being an increase of £74,315 on the previous year. The market remained firm, reaching £375 per ton in May, which price constituted a record. No new mines of note were developed, but a number of mines which did not previously pay are being reworked, owing to the high price which is being obtained for the metal.

COPPER.

The value of the copper output for the year was £817,811, being a decrease of £40,003 compared with the previous year. The decrease was due to shortage of labour. The Lyell Blocks and Tasman Crown Lyell Extended Mines have been obtaining ore, which is being purchased by the Mt. Lyell Company. The Mt. Lyell Company is the principal producer. A new converter plant has been installed, and considerable improvement made at the smelter plant. Good progress is being made to increase the Lady Margaret power scheme by increasing the storage and erecting additional power plant.

Prospecting work is being carried on at Mt. Jukes and at Cuprona.

COAL AND SHALE.

The value of the coal output was £39,218, being an increase of £7353 on the previous year.

The Cornwall and Mt. Nicholas Mines are the principal producers. The Dalmayne Mine has not reached expectation, owing to the difficulty of shipping. The small mines at Spreyton, York Plains, and Longford continue to supply local demands. The Railton-Latrobe Shale Mine has been idle during the year.

BARYTES.

The value of the output for the year was £1211, being an increase of £1005

There is every probability of an increased output. Two sections are held at Queenstown, and other deposits are being examined.

ASBESTOS.

The value of the output for the year was £2044, being an increase of £907. The output was from one mine at Beaconsfield, which has been equipped with a very complete plant.

ZINC.

The output for the year was valued at £65,568, and was obtained from the Electrolytic Zinc Works, at Risdon, which is treating residues from Broken Hill, New South Wales. The plant is working very satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that a larger plant will be installed. It is also anticipated that in the near future the by-products will be dealt with.

CARBIDE.

The plant at Electrona has been completed, and has manufactured 80 tons of first-class-quality carbide. The production ceased owing to the failure of the imported electrodes, but this difficulty is being overcome, and the plant is now expected to run continuously.

LIMESTONE.

At Devonport the Melrose Quarry is shipping about 4000 tons per month to Port Pirie. At Hastings ore is being obtained for the carbide works at Electrona, North-West Bay.

WOLFRAM.

The value of the output was £28,348, being an increase of £4373 on the return for the year 1917. The principal producing districts are Avoca and Moina. A promising discovery is being developed at Mt. Pelion.

BISMUTH.

The output is valued at £804, being a decrease of £266, compared with the return last year. The principal producer is the S. & M. Mine, Moina.

SCHEELITE.

The value of the output was £32,279. The whole was from the King Island Scheelite Mine, which is a new mine, and gives great promise of developing into a large proposition. The plant is being increased, and large ore-bodies developed.

The ore is being mined by open-cut at a very low cost, and the mine gives every promise of being a large regular producer.

OSMIRIDIUM.

The return for the year was valued at £16,481, being an increase of £13,859 over the year 1917, when 218·2 oz. were discovered. For the present year the return was 810·6 oz. The average price during the year 1917 was £11 10s., and for the year 1918, £20 7s. per oz. The price has continued to increase, and at the present time is £36 7s. 6d. per oz. The increase in price has been the means of stimulating prospecting, and about 200 men are now employed obtaining the metal.

AID TO MINING.

The total expenditure in assisting tributers was £1931 2s. 4d., and receipts £1126 15s. 10d.

At No. 2 Argent section a pumping plant was installed, and the mine unwatered to No. 1 Level. There are now 40 men employed on the section. The value of the output is about £1000 monthly.

At No. 6 Argent section a substantial steam pumping plant is being installed. The sum of £388 7s. 6d. was granted for driving and sinking, for which 1032 feet of work was carried out.

Prospectors were assisted at Preolenna, Port Davey, and Cox's Bight.

Cheap assays were continued, 490 samples being assayed for tributers and prospectors, and 150 mineral determinations made. Tributers' surveys have been made without charge.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

The works at Beaconsfield and Launceston for the treatment of paint pigments, and the proposal to instal works for the manufacture of white-lead at Launceston, will create two new industries in the State.

MT. CAMERON WATER-RACE.

The race is in good condition throughout. Some slight slips in the embankments occurred during the wet season, but these were soon repaired at small cost. The supply of water has been sufficient for all requirements.

The revenue received from sale of water amounted to £1748 6s. 11d.; other sources, £12 17s. 6d.; total, £1761 4s. 5d. The cost of maintenance and management amounted to £706 5s. 7d. The amount paid to the Public Debts Sinking Fund (including a moiety of the rents received from leases served by the race, £5 12s. 6d.) amounted to £1060 11s. 4d.

ADVANCES ON ORE.

The amount advanced by the State to tributers and companies was £4765 12s. 1d.; the amount repaid is £4738 4s. 5d.; balance outstanding, £30 7s. 8d. The expenses of handling amounted to £88 3s. 11d.; and the interest collected on the amount advanced was £109 18s. 7d.

Part III.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Work in this branch of the Department has continued on the usual lines, aiming at the promotion of utilisation of our mineral resources in the directions in which the demand for information and assistance was most pronounced. Mr. Hartwell Conder carried out an extended examination of the tin-field of North Dundas, the results of which appear in the official Bulletin No. 26. From this it would appear that the active mines there are dealing with their deposits of oxidised ores, which, in the nature of things, cannot be expected to last indefinitely, and that the ultimate and permanent future of the field will depend upon the profitable treatment of the sulphidic ores into which the oxidised ores will be found to pass. The companies, during their treatment of the gossan ores, have not been in a position to develop the sulphide bodies or to carry out treatment experiments. It is considered that the recovery of the sulphur contents for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate, combined with treatment for tin ore, is the direction in which lies the best chance of success. Mr. Conder considers that it is legitimately within the scope of the Government to assist in the development of this programme, and in the following way:—

- (1) In assisting further mining and sampling to establish the basic value of the ore.
- (2) To inquire into the particulars of cost of making sulphuric acid from the pyritic ores.
- (3) To test the methods of recovering the tin contents.
- (4) To investigate the question of manufacturing ammonium sulphate and marketing it in Australia.

The general conclusion is that the district possesses great and valuable natural resources, which a few companies have struggled persistently to develop in a partial way under adverse conditions, and now need State aid to put their utilisation on a firm footing. The X River part of the field is reported as being an encouraging focus of ore-deposition inviting further mining and prospecting work.

BANGOR MINERAL DISTRICT.

Considerable attention has been paid recently throughout the Commonwealth to the matter of roofing substitutes for galvanised iron; consequently, interest has revived in the old slate quarries at Bangor, which have been abandoned since 1888. The Government Geologist made an examination of the properties, and a survey bulletin (No. 27) has been issued embodying a description and valuation of the deposits. Good slate in the old days was won from shaft workings, which appear to have been necessary to get into the deep ground from which the best-quality material had to be raised. At that time this deep work was too costly to continue. In starting afresh, it will, above all, be necessary to discover how the good-quality slate occurs, in order to be able to confine work to a depth at which the stone can be extracted profitably. The factors of success will be cheap mining and proper grading of the output, so as to ensure that nothing is put on the market which will discredit the enterprise. Reports show that some of the slate has good standing properties and a true cleavage, but just what proportion of rejects there will be can be ascertained only in the course of working. Only the second and third grades of the former output can now be seen at grass, left over by the former owners; the underground workings are under water.

A consignment of these slates has been brought into Launceston, where they are attracting interest, and it is hoped that some effort will be made to take up the enterprise again—this time with better success. Besides roofing slates, the manufacture of slate slabs generally figures largely in a slate business. These are used for steps, dairy floors, farm feeding-troughs, &c., for which they are esteemed on account of their cleanliness. A good demand for Bangor slabs could probably be created without any difficulty.

Some unimportant gold quartz occurrences near Bangor were also inspected; likewise a small seam of carbonaceous oil shale of rather impure quality between Bangor and Karoola. The latter has not been opened up sufficiently to justify any statement as to its extent.

NORTH PIEMAN AND STERLING VALLEY MINING FIELDS.

This district was examined by Mr. A. M. Reid, Assistant Government Geologist, and the descriptive bulletin (No. 28) is in the printer's hands. The North Pieman country forms the northern extension of the Read-Rosebery mineral line. The Chester and Pinnacles Mines were examined, together with some other mineral occurrences in the district. Some years ago the pyritic deposit at the Chester Mine was not regarded as possessing much economic value, but the Mt. Lyell Company took it in hand, and between 1909 and 1913 put out a considerable tonnage of first-grade ore containing over 37 per cent. sulphur, which was shipped to its sulphuric acid works at Yarraville. In 1913 operations were suspended owing to the cost of removing large quantities of second-class ore in order to get at the first-grade mineral. Messrs. Cuming Smith and Company, however, have been making preparations to treat the lower-grade material, and carry on work on a large scale. The greater part of the area north of the Pieman has been only superficially prospected, and in the case of the Chester Mine alone has development reached the productive stage.

MUNITIONS' MINERALS.

The Home authorities have urged the Governments of the Australian States to do all in their power to expedite the output of such minerals or metals as are needed for munition purposes. Foremost among these are the ores of tungsten, of which Tasmania has useful deposits. The producers of these ores have been waited on, and asked to do what is possible in the way of increasing the output. It is gratifying to be able to record that the lease-owners patriotically responded to the appeal. The Assistant Government Geologist (Mr. A. M. Reid) has been despatched to the important wolfram field at Moina and the Forth to examine the numerous sections there, with a view of stimulating prospecting and mining work generally. Some of the smaller shows could probably be worked satisfactorily on a co-operative basis, and it is hoped that the visit will bear fruit.

MINES DEPARTMENT CIRCULARS.

The preparation of a series of Mines Department Circulars has been started, for the purpose of supplying prospectors and others with information respecting minerals about which numerous inquiries are being received from time to time. Those already issued are :—

- (1) Bauxite: A Source of Aluminium.
- (2) The Search for Petroleum in Tasmania.
- (3) Prospecting for Mercury in Tasmania.

It is intended to continue these as opportunity offers, as there has been a good demand for those already published.

MINERAL PAINT.

The lessees of the Paint Hill, near Mowbray, which was reported on last year, have added to their enterprise a deposit of chromiferous clay at Anderson's Creek, and are now operating a paint-making plant in Launceston. The Government Geologist inspected the Anderson's Creek deposit, and reports that it is extensive enough to supply the necessary tonnage of raw material, and that its quality is all that can be desired. The usual difficulties attending new enterprises in war time have been met with but a start has been made and orders are being received for the new product.

REPORT ON OUTLETS FOR HYDRO-ELECTRIC CURRENT.

At the request of the Hydro-Electric Department, a report has been prepared on the above subject describing deposits which could be made the basis of electrical industries. It includes information bearing on the employment of electric reducing and treatment furnaces in connection with ores of iron and tungsten, and mentions the question of cheap power, which is necessary for the full and permanent development of the North Dundas tin-ore deposits.

INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.

The Survey has kept in intimate touch with the organisations, both here and abroad, designed to mobilise science in the interests of industry. It is represented on the Tasmanian State Committee of Science and Industry, and is in correspondence with the Commonwealth Council under which the State Committees are organised. Though for the present the State Committee has decided to specialise on the forest industry, the Geological Survey continues its task of collecting information relating to our natural stores of such raw materials as are in demand for munitions or could be utilised for new industries in the State.

By arrangement with the British Science Guild it discharges the functions of the Tasmanian secretariat for that organisation, which is run on much the same lines as the Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry. It has also been invited to contribute a chapter on the mineral resources and output of Tasmania for the forthcoming Encyclopædia of Australia which is to be brought out by Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Sydney. In these several directions it renders distinct service to the State.

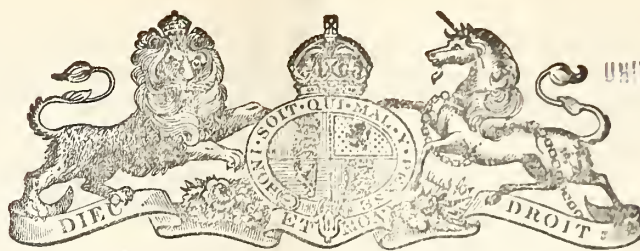
LABORATORY.

The laboratory work continues to meet the constantly-growing demands of the public. The moderate charges form a strong inducement to have minerals tested, and it undoubtedly encourages and stimulates prospecting.

WORK OF THE SURVEY FOR THE COMING YEAR.

With the unexpected requests for examinations which are received from time to time, work for the ensuing twelve months can only be foreshadowed somewhat indefinitely. An extended examination of the Middlesex and Mt. Claude districts is in progress; and in the summer months it is probable that a field visit will be paid to the new wolfram and zinc-lead discoveries towards Mt. Oakleigh. The Mt. Ramsay district is also one which is being kept in view for a journey. Besides the preceding, examinations along the North-West Coast are contemplated.





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JAN 28 1919

1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITAL:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280) —£5 14s.]

MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITAL: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Mental Diseases Hospital, New Norfolk,
20th September, 1918.

SIR,

I BEG to submit the annual report on the Mental Diseases Hospital for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

As economy in paper and printing is still necessary, I shall condense this report as much as possible, submitting statistics without much comment, and making no remarks on our work during the year, and merely indicating the urgent needs for the future.

Within the last few months the Government has acquired more ground (Lahl's estate), and the question of a portion of "Millbrook" to be acquired is still under consideration; this will provide us with much-needed land area for the installation of a proper institutional farm, and should go a long way towards supplying the institution with many of the articles which it at present has to purchase, in many cases at high prices. Although the proposed acquisition is a great advantage to the institution, I would still like to place before the Government the advantages of acquiring the remaining portion of the "Millbrook" estate, inasmuch as even as far as the Hospital is concerned there is barely enough area, and with the prospect of the establishment of "La Maison," and the necessity for training the inmates of that portion of the institution, we have not enough acreage attached to the institution.

Buildings.

The provision of a new male refractory ward has been put before you by my predecessor on several occasions, and it is absolutely essential that the money which was to be reappropriated for this purpose be finally passed, as the present building is quite unfit to treat any patient with any prospect of recovery, more especially as all new patients who may be violent or suicidal must be sent to that portion of the institution. There is no doubt, of course; that during war time money is not so readily available, but at the same time the mentally deficient are entitled to the same provision, at any rate, as are the sane members of our community, and it is

obvious that it is quite inhuman to allow of the present conditions existing for any longer than is absolutely necessary.

In regard to other buildings, there is a woeful lack of any wards suitable for the classification of patients, and for the treatment of convalescents, and we are also very badly in need of an operating theatre and a laboratory in which to carry on research work, and to bring this institution in line with modern progress in mental science, and last, but not least, we need a recreation hall for the patients.

Amendment to the present "Lunacy Act"

I have placed before you the necessity for the amendment of our present Act, which is quite obsolete and out of date, and does not provide for the up-to-date treatment of the mentally deficient, nor does it allow of sufficient protection, except at a prohibitive expense, to the estates, money, businesses, &c., of the relatives of patients. I would therefore like to stress the urgency of an amending Act being introduced as soon as possible, so that we may bring this institution into line with every other institution in the Commonwealth, and allow of sufficient protection against poverty and distress, as far as the relatives of patients are concerned.

"La Maison."

I am pleased to note, sir, that it is your intention to pass a short Act this Session to deal with the feeble-minded, and hope that this measure is but an instalment of a complete scheme for grappling with this problem, and I would suggest that one of the State school-teachers be selected to receive instruction at the Bell Street school in Melbourne in the scientific method of educating this class, and that before any definite scheme is introduced I be allowed to consult with Dr. Jones and Mr. Porteous (the Director of the Bell Street school) on the best system of buildings, as far as future developments of the scheme may be concerned. I would like to again stress the fact that the proper handling of this problem should mean the reduction of the numbers of

our admissions into this institution, and the eventual obliteration of most of our mental disease, so that any money that the State is expending on such an object should necessarily mean the extinction of the heavy burden that such an institution as this must mean to the State.

Training of the Staff.

Another urgent requirement, in order to bring us into line with modern requirements, is the training of our attendants and nurses; and concurrent with this I would recommend that they receive the same scale of salaries as they receive in Victoria, which are admitted to be the very minimum as far as civil servants are concerned. The question of a certificate being granted by a psychological association of the Commonwealth, in which South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales (and, if possible, Tasmania) should join, should be considered in connection with this scheme.

Finance.

The cost of maintenance shows an increase in comparison with previous years. This, unfortunately, cannot be avoided, owing to the very great increase in the cost of all commodities, some items having advanced 100 per cent. in value, but as every economy has been practised during the year the cost of maintenance has not gone up in proportion to the increased cost of materials.

The total gross expenditure, after deducting cost of repairs and alterations to buildings, was £36,875 16s. 7d.; £6141 9s. 4d. was collected in fees and miscellaneous sales; the net expenditure being £30,734 7s. 3d.

The cost per head, per diem, per patient, was 3s. 7½d. on the gross expenditure and 3s. 0·25d. on the net expenditure. Compared with previous years, this shows the cost as—

	On Gross Expenditure.		On Net Expenditure.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1914-15	3	0·05	2	5·2
1915-16	3	6·13	2	11·27
1916-17	3	5·37	2	10·5
1917-18	3	7·5	3	0·25

Dr. Morris, the Superintendent of this institution, obtained extended leave of absence on the 18th May, and the Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. Aitken) resigned his appointment on the 21st March. I, myself, took up duty as Acting Medical Superintendent on the 10th May, and Dr. Edward MacDonnell was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer on the 1st June.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Reverend H. H. Anderson and the Reverend Father Murphy for their services to the patients throughout the year; and the Reverend M. H. Knuckey has most kindly consented to look after the spiritual interests of the patients belonging to his denomination. And all these gentlemen have been most energetic in the discharge of their duties during the year.

In addition, Messrs. R. W. G. Shoobridge, H. A. Warner, and H. P. Onslow have also held services in the capacity of lay-readers, and are entitled to our most sincere thanks.

I have arranged to supplement books which we at present have in our patients' library, and am arranging for the removal of the library to a more suitable room; and in this respect I might say that we would be glad of any books or magazines, whether second-hand or new, and also that any little local entertainments which might be organised might be obtained for this section of our people, who have so little hope for the future, or happiness in the present. It is my intention to establish a patients' Recreation Fund, by which means much good, both in regard to recovery, as well as in regard to their recreation, may be done for the patients, but it will be necessary to have the support of the general public.

I trust, sir, that you will approve of such a move being undertaken on behalf of the mentally deficient of this State.

I have, &c.,

P. LALOR,
Acting Medical Superintendent

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

JAN 28 1919

TABLE 1.

TABLE showing Admissions, Readmissions, Discharged, and Deaths during 1917-18.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Hospital on 30th June, 1917.....	...	...	...	280	265	545
Admitted for the first time during 1917-18	40	43	83			
Readmitted during the year 1917-18	2	4	6			
				42	47	89
Total under care during the year 1917-18.....	...	...	...	322	312	634
Discharged and died, 1917-18—						
Recovered.....	17	9	26			
Improved	5	5	10			
Died	18	10	28			
Total discharged and died during the year .....	...	...	...	40	24	64
Remaining in Hospital 30th June, 1918.....	...	...	...	282	288	570
Average daily number resident during 1917-18.....	...	...	...	282.3	275.04	557.34

TABLE 2.

TABLE showing the manner in which Patients were admitted during the Year 1917-18.

Private Orders.			Justices' Orders.			Governor's Warrant.			Total Admissions.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5	13	18	36	34	70	1	...	1	42	47	89

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Admissions	40	43	83
Second "	1	3	4
Third " .....	...	1	1
Eighth "	1	...	1
Totals	42	47	89

TABLE 3.

TABLE showing Causes of Insanity in Patients admitted during 1917-18.

Causes.	Predisposing Cause.			Exciting Cause.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Congenital	8	3	11	8	3	11
Alcohol	2	2	4	2	2	4
Drug Intoxication	1	1	..	1	1
Puerperal Toxæmia	2	2	...	2	2
Climacteric	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Heredity	10	14	24	10	14	24
Epilepsy	1	1	2	1	1	2
Organic Brain Disease	2	2	...	2	2
Senility	4	1	5	4	1	5
Syphilis	6	...	6	6	...	6
Toxæmia	3	10	13	3	10	13
Heredity and Puerperal Toxæmia...	1	1	...	1	1
Unknown	8	8	16	8	8	16
	...	2	2	42	45	89	42	47	89

TABLE 4.

TABLE showing Causes of Insanity of the Admissions for 1917-18.

Form of Insanity—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital Mental Deficiency without Epilepsy	6	5	11
" " " with Epilepsy	3	1	4
Mania, Acute .....	...	8	8
" Recurrent	2	1	3
Melancholia	5	5	10
Insanity, Alternating	1	3	4
" Alcoholic	2	2	4
" Grosser Brain Lesions	1	2	3
" Puerperal .....	..	2	2
" with Epilepsy	2	1	3
" Delusional—(a) Systematised	1	1	2
(b) Non-Systematised	3	4	7
Morphinism .....	...	1	1
Primary Dementia	5	5	10
Terminal Dementia	2	...	2
Senile Dementia	3	1	4
General Paralysis of the Insane	5	...	5
Hysteromania .....	...	1	1
Confusional Insanity	1	4	5
	42	47	89

TABLE 5.

TABLE showing the Number of Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and the Number Remaining in the Hospital on the 31st December, 1900-1912, and 30th June, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18.

Year.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Discharges.												Deaths.			Remaining within Hospital on 31st December, 1900-1912, and 30th June, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-1917, 1917-18.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Total Discharges.								
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
1900.....	34	40	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	35	13	16	29	215	191	406
1901.....	39	28	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	23	13	10	23	234	192	426
1902.....	46	34	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	37	17	11	28	243	198	441
1903.....	37	42	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	36	18	15	33	242	208	450
1904.....	38	44	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22	38	25	10	35	239	222	461
1905.....	39	31	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	26	21	9	30	242	233	475
1906.....	46	42	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	19	43	24	14	38	241	242	483
1907.....	50	45	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21	47	12	16	28	252	248	500
1908.....	47	36	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	20	46	18	21	39	255	245	500
1909.....	35	36	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	33	15	17	32	261	245	506
1910.....	36	35	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	15	12	33	255	250	505
1911.....	56	43	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	39	21	12	33	264	257	521
1912.....	44	40	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	22	43	26	14	40	269	265	534
1st 6 months 1913.....	16	16	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17	17	6	23	262	265	527*
1913-14.....	44	30	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	39	16	15	31	269	261	530*
1914-15.....	34	30	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	35	13	9	22	274	263	537*
1915-16.....	31	25	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	18	34	20	17	37	269	253	522*
1916-17.....	42	38	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	28	18	11	29	280	265	545*
1917-18.....	42	47	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	36	18	10	38	282	288	570*

* On 30th June.

TABLE 6.

TABLE showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for 1917-18; the Number remaining within the Hospital on 30th June, 1918; the Proportion of Recoveries, Per Cent. on the Number of Admissions, and the Percentage of Deaths on the Average Numbers Resident, 1917-18

Admissions.						Discharges.												Deaths.	Remaining within the Hospital on 30th June, 1918.	Average daily Number Resident during the Year 1917-18.			Percentage of Recoveries on Number of Admissions.			Percentage of Relieved on Number of Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths Resident.											
First Admissions.			Treated before.			Total Admissions.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Unimproved.					Total Discharged.			Males.			Females.			Total.			Males.			Females.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
40	43	83	2	4	6	42	47	89	17	9	26	5	5	10	—	—	—	22	14	36	10	28	38	57	252.3	275.04	557.34	40.47	19.15	29.21	11.9	10.63	11.23	6.37	3.43	5.02				

TABLE 7.

TABLE showing Conjugal Condition of Patients Admitted, Discharged, Died, and remaining within the Hospital on 30th June, 1918.

Conjugal Condition.	Admissions.			Discharged.						Deaths.			Patients on Register, 30th June, 1918.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Never married ..	20	21	41	6	3	9	3	1	4	10	2	12	206	169	375
Married	21	24	45	9	5	14	2	4	6	6	4	10	51	91	142
Widowed	1	2	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	3	4	8	26	34
Divorced.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	17	2	19
Totals	42	47	89	17	9	26	5	5	10	18	10	28	282	288	570

TABLE 8.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence of those Discharged and those who Died during the Year 1917-18.

Length of Residence.	Discharged.									Deaths.		
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Total Discharged.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 month	2	1	3	1	...	1	3	1	4	2	1	3
1 month and under 3 months	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	5	8	...	...	...
3 months " 6 "	6	1	7	1	2	3	7	3	10	2	2	4
6 " " 9 "	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
9 " " 1 year	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...
1 year and under 2 years.....	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	2	4	4	...	4
2 " " 3 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2
3 " " 5 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4
5 " " 7 " .....	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
7 " " 9 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
9 " " 12 " .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
12 " " 15 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 " " 20 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4
20 " " 25 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
25 " " 30 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 " " 40 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 years and over .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	17	9	26	5	5	10	22	14	36	18	10	28

TABLE 9.

TABLE showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, and Died during the Year 1917-18, and those remaining within the Hospital on 30th June, 1918.

Ages.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Deaths.			Patients on Register on 30th June, 1918.		
				Re-covered.			Re-lieved.			Total Discharged.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Under 5 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
5 years and under 10 years	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
10 " " 15 "	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
15 " " 20 "	1	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	6	9
20 " " 25 "	4	7	11	4	1	5	..	..	..	4	1	5	2	..	2	6	14	20
25 " " 30 "	4	5	9	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5	..	..	..	19	16	35
30 " " 35 "	6	4	10	5	..	5	1	..	1	6	..	6	1	..	1	28	17	45
35 " " 40 "	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	..	1	31	37	68
40 " " 45 "	1	8	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	..	2	33	34	67
45 " " 50 "	4	5	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	6	37	37	74
50 " " 55 "	3	3	6	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	3	2	3	5	30	34	64
55 " " 60 "	3	3	6	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	1	2	3	31	38	69
60 " " 65 "	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	26	18	44
65 " " 70 "	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	10	12	22
70 " " 75 "	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	6	11
75 " " 80 "	2	3	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	9	16
80 " " 85 " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3
85 " " 90 "	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	5
90 " " 95 " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Totals	42	47	89	17	9	26	5	5	10	22	14	36	18	10	28	282	288	570



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

CLOSER SETTLEMENTS BOARD:

REPORT FOR YEAR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£4 3s. 6d.]

CLOSER SETTLEMENTS BOARD: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Closer Settlements Office,
Public Buildings, Davey-street,
Hobart, 20th September, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the work carried out under "The Closer Settlement Act, 1913," for the year ended 30th June, 1918:—

Owing to the restriction placed upon the Board of acquiring land solely for the settlement of returned soldiers, no purchases were effected under the Act mentioned, and the work performed was of an administrative character connected with the properties already acquired under that legislation.

Settlers generally throughout the settlements experienced unfavourable conditions, there being in many instances a repetition of the heavy and continuous rains experienced the previous season, and limited operations so far as grain-growing was concerned, and which militated against successful returns from areas that had been sown. Rents were well maintained, especially in view of the foregoing circumstances.

I beg to report briefly as follows in regard to the general progress made at the respective settlements, as required by Section 80, Subsection (3), of "The Closer Settlement Act, 1913."

Advances to lessees during the year on permanent improvements effected totalled £941.

Cheshunt.—The exceedingly wet winter and seeding time had a very adverse effect upon cropping and cultivation on this estate, and prevented a large area of land from being sown. An area of over 1400 acres was seeded, but in common with practically the whole of the State, the grain crops (especially white oats) were very disappointing; white peas in some instances were killed by the extreme wet weather. Had it not been for the fact that good prices ruled for wool and stock, combined with the dairying of quite 250 cows, settlers would have suffered financially very keenly. The settlement carried about 3000 sheep, 500 head of cattle (including cows), and 200 horses, and supported a population of, roundly, 220 persons. Threshing returns furnish the following figures:—Oats, 6890 bushels; wheat, 1245 bushels; barley, 348 bushels; peas, 2469 bushels; tares, 18 bushels.

Mt. Pleasant.—A lesser area appears to have been in crop than usual, due chiefly to the fact that much of the land was in a very wet state at the time when sowing should have taken place, and in some instances to shortage of labour. Where crops were grown good results, on the whole, were obtained, and settlers reaped the benefit of better prices than have ruled for several years. Most of the lots were well stocked with sheep, a good proportion being breeding ewes, returns from which are said to have been fairly good. Some of the tenants are turning their attention to dairying in a small way, and express satisfaction at the results.

This settlement is being well opened up, and shows an improvement in appearance each year, and there exists a feeling of contentment amongst the settlers generally. From present indications it appears likely that more land will be in cultivation during the coming season than was the case during the season under review, especially if conditions are favourable for the next few months.

Isandula.—At the date of inspection there were only six families, numbering 28 persons, residing on the settlement. Three of the lessees have done splendid work, and deserve commendation. The area under crop was 127 acres, and, with the exception of White oats, the returns were very fair. Some substantial additions were made to existing buildings, and about 27 acres of new land brought into cultivation. The settlement carried, approximately, 20 head of cattle, 12 horses, and 60 sheep. It is to be regretted that some really good land remains unproductive. The blackberry pest is becoming much in evidence, and will, it is feared, deter settlement.

Forester.—Satisfactory work has been carried out on a number of lots during the past 12 months, and amongst the items of improvements may be mentioned the construction of two dwellings, about 500 acres scrubbed and grassed, and 100 acres brought under the plough. From enquiries, it is estimated that 350 cows were milked, being an increase of about 250 in the last five years. The resident population has slightly increased. Some of the settlers have suffered considerable losses with their calves, but this is a common complaint in several parts of the State, and is probably due to the fact that the

calves have not had sufficient fresh milk, as in the same districts, where calves were allowed to run with the cows, deaths were infrequent. Generally, the settlements have made excellent progress since they were first established, and have provided opportunities for men with small capital and with energy for making homes and livings for themselves and their families.

Branxholm.—On at least two lots considerable improvements were effected during the year, and the settlement presents a better appearance than hitherto. Lot 2, which had remained unleased since the acquisition of the property, was disposed of by sale for the purpose of a sawmill.

Brinktop.—This settlement is gradually being improved, excellent work having been done on several lots. Lots 1 and 4 have not been developed as is necessary to make them fully productive, but taken as a whole the progress made is satisfactory.

Frogmore.—The majority of the lots have been well improved, and give evidence of much effective work on the part of the settlers. Those holding areas in the low-lying parts suffered through the excessive rains, whilst good crops were harvested from the higher ground. The growing importance of this, as well as the adjacent settlements, from a railway revenue point of view, is indicated by the increased accommodation provided by the Department at the Penna station.

Banjeston.—Practically the whole of this small settlement—some 466 acres—is under cultivation, and the three settlers have done excellent work. The past season's crops suffered considerably from the heavy rains. One settler has not yet complied with the requirements of the Act in regard to residence, but in the other two cases substantial dwellings and outbuildings have been erected.

Selbourne.—A recent inspection of this area disclosed a highly satisfactory state of affairs. In addition to a good five-roomed dwelling erected, a considerable amount of fencing and clearing was done during the year. Crops were rather disappointing, but settlers reaped the benefit of high prices for sheep and wool. This property was acquired under the provisions of Section 16 of the Act, and results to date amply justify the purchase.

Upper Castra.—This settlement has given disappointing results. Of the four lots only one is at present held on lease, and the lessee is not carrying out the obligations of his tenancy. It appears to have been a disastrous season for agriculturists throughout the district, and even on the best lands the returns have been far from satisfactory. The Board is prepared to consider an offer for the rental of the whole or any part of the property. There does not seem to be any desire to go on the land anywhere in this district. Workers have now better offers to cut and cart timber, which is taking their attention and giving much better returns. New timber mills are now being erected in this part of the district.

Lemont.—During the year with which this report deals very fair results were obtained, chiefly from wool and sale of stock, and as prices for these were good, returns were correspondingly satisfactory. Owing to the heavy rainfall in the earlier part of the year, and consequent wet state of the land, which rendered it too soft for agricultural operations, a lesser area was sown than would otherwise have been the case. Where seed was sown fair returns were secured. Owing, however, to the distance from the railway, tenants find it better to turn their attention to breeding and fattening of stock, and to growing wool, and while a certain amount of cultivation is necessary to provide feed for winter it is considered to be more profitable to grow fodder crop for feeding off.

The lessees are working their lots in a satisfactory manner, and several substantial improvements were made during the year.

Werona.—The tenants on this settlement suffered from adverse conditions. Those who devoted their attention to dairying achieved the greater success, and

it is hoped that the lead given will be followed by those who have persisted in agricultural operations alone. The lessees are satisfied with their holdings, and on the whole satisfactory progress is being made.

Beaufort.—This property, comprising some 434 acres, was acquired on the recommendation of the Board almost three years ago, mainly with a view to securing a road across it to one of the Formosa allotments. The subsequent purchase of the adjoining estate of Eastfield enabled the Board to provide better road communication, and the road was not taken through Beaufort. No application from a *bona fide* settler for leasing the block having been received, it was decided to offer the lot for rental by auction for one year. The successful bid involves payment of a rent of £151 per annum. The property was acquired for £1700.

Eastfield.—An area of over 600 acres was in cultivation during the year, but crops were light owing to the extreme wet. On two lots considerable improvements were effected, especially in the case of the homestead block. Probably three of the lessees have been handicapped through want of sufficient capital. The lots in question are expensive to work and improve, and are not suitable for men with small capital. It was found necessary to take drastic action to collect arrears in several cases, but such action, it is thought, will have satisfactory effect. One lessee surrendered his lease, and the lot has since been let under licence for depasturage purposes.

Clarendon.—During the past twelve months much improvement has been made on a number of the holdings, five of which, held by good practical men, show the best results. The homestead lot was resold to Mrs. Cox, from whom the estate was compulsorily acquired in the first instance. The sale was made under Section 71. The Board considered it advisable to accept the offer to repurchase, as if the lot through any cause ever fell into the hands of the Government it would be hard to dispose of on account of the expensive building.

Wynyard.—Very little, if any, additional land was cleared during the year, the three lessees confining their attention to cropping on the areas already cultivated. The areas under crop comprised 18 acres of potatoes, 19 acres of hay and oats, 18 acres of peas, and 15 acres of wheat.

Stonor.—The past season was an unfavourable one for this settlement. Considerable improvements were, however, effected, and the settlement generally shows signs of progress. Dwellings have been erected on the five blocks in the estate. The recent wet seasons have rendered cropping unprofitable, and lessees have directed their attention mainly to sheep and cattle raising. With drier seasons the land is capable of good payable crops.

Beaconsfield Orchard Settlement.—Although the blocks comprised in this area have been reserved for the settlement of returned soldiers, it may not be out of place to quote the following report from the Fruit Expert (Mr. J. M. Ward) under whose control the settlement was placed, on the work carried out under his discretion, with the concurrence of the Board, during the year.

Cultivation.—This work has been carried out very thoroughly. Besides a spring and autumn ploughing a series of discings and harrowings have been effected in order to keep the surface soil in that tilth that is necessary to promote good growth among fruit trees.

Trees.—On the whole, these have made satisfactory growth. A few (in those positions that were not drained until late in the season) have felt the effects of wet, and will need in some cases to be replaced. Those pears that were reworked to other varieties have received the attention necessary, and are now very little different in size to the others; practically no failures were recorded in this operation.

There are still a number of pears (Josephine de Malines) that are to be reworked, and in some cases replaced. These, except where on the good soil, have made very poor growth.

The orchard is free from disease up to the present, but, being bounded by orchards that do not receive very much treatment in order to control the pests that the trees are affected with, it will not be long before the same will be making their appearance. In this matter, as soon as this happens, prompt measures (in the direction of spraying, &c.) will have to be employed.

Drainage.—The orchard has now received enough treatment, by way of an underground drainage system, to ensure the removal of the water from the wet areas quickly and effectually. A few small drains will yet be required, but the most important have been constructed, and are working very well, the trees in these areas showing marked improvement and benefiting from same.

Manuring.—The whole of the trees in the orchard, besides receiving a dressing with artificial fertiliser in the spring, will now be reinforced by good effects that will accrue from the growing and "turning-in" of a green crop. This has been sown, and is now showing well for an even and good growth.

Clearing.—A portion of the land that was adjoining Block 5 has been cleared, and will be planted this season. This work will materially increase the value of the block, which, besides being of a very awkward shape for cultivation, &c., was rather small for a selling proposition.

General Remarks.—Taking everything into consideration, the area, on the whole, has made very good growth, and has shown marked improvement from the drainage and other works that it has received. The arrangement made by me in having the whole of the work done by contract has proved to be a most satisfactory one, and costs much less than when carried out by day labour.

Vacant Allotments—

Cheshunt—Lots 35, 55 (held under licence), 56 held under licence).
Isandula—Lots 11, 12, 14.
Forester No. 1—Lots 10, 21, 28.
Forester No. 2—Lots 9A, 16A, 24A, 35A.
Forester No. 3—Lots 1B, 2B, 3B, 4B, 5B, 8B, 9B.
Upper Castra—Lots 1, 3, 4.
Eastfield—Lot 2 (held under licence)

CONCLUSION.

The progress made on the settlements generally may be considered satisfactory. On the older settlements much further improvement cannot be expected. In many cases lots are being farmed to the fullest extent, and are now regular producers, and fulfilling the purpose for which the closer settlement legislation was enacted.

Subsequent to the end of the financial year just ended, one tenant at Mt. Pleasant has acquired the fee simple of his holding, having complied in all respects with the conditions of his lease in regard to residence and improvements. The amount of rent outstanding is less than at the end of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the past season was not by any means a favourable one for agriculturists.

Appended is a statement of receipts and expenditure, and profit and loss account for the year, together with balance-sheet.

I have, &c.,

G. C. RUDGE, Acting-President.

The Hon. the Minister of Lands, Hobart.

Lands under Operation of "The Closer Settlement Act, 1913," 30th June, 1918.

Name of Estate.	Date when Purchased.	Area Purchased.	Purchase-money paid by Government.	No. of Lots Leased.	Area of Lots Leased.	Annual Rental of Lots Leased.
		Acres.	£		a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Cheshunt	14th May, 1907	13,397	48,000	56	10,107 1 35	1920 19 5
Mt. Pleasant.	7th December, 1908	11,780	29,264	30	11,687 0 28	1293 4 10
Forester No. 1*	1st June, 1909	4581	1550	23	3786 1 11	168 2 6
Isandula	1st June, 1909	794	5955	9	553 2 39	185 11 2
Brinktop	23rd July, 1909	2526	6963	7	2524 2 18	322 3 10
Frogmore	14th March, 1910	1363	6410	9	1352 3 9	299 19 0
Forester No. 2*	1st July, 1911	5248	2369	32	4439 0 7	239 0 7
Woolmers	27th March, 1912	6147	18,000	11	5986 3 1	843 16 0
Hillhouse	8th January, 1913	2845	16,150	12	2813 2 11	775 6 3
Branxholm	9th September, 1912	900	1176	5	762 3 39	78 4 2
Forester No. 3*	1st April, 1914	1564	658	2	259 0 8	14 11 7
Formosa	1st April, 1914	7864	30,866	12	7721 1 10	1553 9 0
Native Plains ...	1st June, 1914	1328	8110	3	1322 3 0	419 17 0
Banjeston	1st August, 1914	466	3032	3	466 1 20	151 13 4
Selborne	24th February, 1915	1145	7508	4	1145 0 0	382 4 0
Upper Castra ...	9th March, 1915	315	2421	1	94 1 21	37 2 0
Lemont	1st March, 1915	3186	12,764	5	3186 2 32	648 16 0
Eastfield	1st March, 1915	2734	18,112	5	2408 3 25	753 18 0
Clarendon	17th March, 1915	4054	22,000	8	3365 3 22	823 14 0
Werona	1st April, 1915	866	21,683	8	874 3 21	1106 0 0
Beaufort	1st March, 1915	434	1700	...	...	...
Wynyard	1st October, 1915	157	2976	3	156 3 23	156 15 0
Stonor	1st August, 1916 ...	1939	6896	5	1954 0 30	369 15 0
		75,633	274,563	253	66,970 3 10	12,544 2 8
Held under Occupation Licence—						
Mt. Pleasant (Town Reserve) .....				...	...	5 0 0
Frogmore (Reserve) .....				...	...	1 10 0
Woolmers (Reserves) .....				...	126 1 0	5 0 0
Branxholm (Town Reserve) .....				...	23 0 36	1 0 0
Isandula				1	47 3 9	10 0 0
Forester No. 1				1	102 2 18	0 10 0
Cheshunt				2	441 0 5	75 0 0
Beaufort				1	452 0 0	151 0 0
				258	68,163 2 38	12,793 2 8

* Crown land brought under the Act.

In addition to above, areas of 84 acres (planted with fruit-trees) and 26 acres (cultivated but not planted) of Crown land in the town of Beaconsfield have been brought under the provisions of "The Closer Settlement Act, 1913." The former area has been subdivided into eleven allotments, and the latter into two allotments, and these are available for purchase for cash, or upon credit terms. Up to 30th June, 1918, one planted allotment had been sold on credit terms, and two lots disposed of to a returned soldier under "The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act, 1916."



JAN 23 1919



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£6 4s. 6d.]

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Closer Settlements Board,
Hobart, 20th September, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the operations under "The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act, 1916," as amended by "The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Amendment Act, 1917," for the financial year ended 30th June, 1918.

As you are aware, the administration of the Act was carried out by Mr. P. J. Perry to the 31st May, 1918, under your direction, when I was appointed as Acting-President of the Closer Settlements Board.

Although my executive functions only commenced with my appointment to the latter office, I was enabled to a large extent, owing to my being a member of the Board, to keep in touch with the methods adopted in dealing with the settlement of returned soldiers, which involved the making of advances for the purchase of stock, implements, seed, and other things necessary for working the land successfully.

Two hundred and thirty-four soldiers, by registering their discharge from military service, intimated their desire to obtain land under the Act, and of these 130 were dealt with in the following directions—85 farm blocks allotted; 22 free selections of Crown land; 23 remissions of purchase-money on Crown selections. The total number of registrations to 30th June, 1918, was 273; whilst of that number, assistance was granted in 155 cases.

PURCHASE OF ESTATES.

Numerous properties were inspected by the Board during the year, and contracts were entered into for the purchase of estates of an aggregate value of £84,172. Fuller information as to purchases will be found in Schedule A.

The only estate of any magnitude acquired during the year was that of Whiteford Hills, owned by Messrs. W. L. and K. L. Field, which was subdivided into 17 allotments. Lot 9 (Homestead) was reserved for disposal under the conditions of "The Closer Settlement Act." A number of inquiries from suitable settlers for this lot were received, but the expensive buildings, which

were written down to £1000 (probably less than one-quarter of the original cost), had a deterring effect. Since the close of the financial year arrangements have been made to lease the block to a suitable applicant for a period of five years on very fair terms. All of the remaining blocks, with the exception of Lots 3 and 13, were allotted to discharged soldiers, and many of these have commenced farming operations.

Generally speaking, intending settlers prefer to take up "ready made" farms in districts with which they are acquainted, and the preponderance of small properties acquired during the year is evidence that the wishes of the applicants have been respected. This policy has much to commend it. In the first place the settler is better satisfied, as the holding is equipped with buildings and subdivision fencing, which could not well be provided out of the amount allowed for advances.

A great deal of difficulty is experienced by the Board in securing properties which might be regarded as good State investments, and at the same time provide full livings for the men settled. In many cases what are considered by the Board to be exorbitant prices are asked by the vendors, and negotiations for suitable places have failed.

The practice of submitting all offers of properties which, in the opinion of the Board, might be suitable purchases to the local council advisory committees has been followed, and much valuable information obtained. Where orchard areas are offered, these are also inspected by the Fruit Expert, and this has been of material assistance to the Board in arriving at a decision. Applicants for orchards have also to be approved by the Expert.

REMISSION OF PURCHASE-MONEY ON SELECTIONS OF CROWN LAND HELD ON CREDIT

Remissions of purchase-money amounting to £1721 16s. 3d. were granted under the provisions of Section 11 of the Act, and remissions were allowed to dependants of deceased soldiers to extent of £689 8s. 6d.

ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

Advances to settlers during the year amounted to £11,843 5s. 11d., and were granted for the following purposes:—

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of stock and seed ...	7,016	2	7
Purchase of implements	1,660	11	4
Advances on improvements ...	3,166	12	0

This amount will, under the arrangements made by the Government, be refunded by the Commonwealth to the State. The fact, however, that any losses accruing in respect of the advances made must be borne by the State has not been lost sight of, and every precaution is being taken to protect the State's interests.

In this connection it is desirable to state briefly the course that is followed in regard to each application received for an advance for stock, &c.

Each applicant is required to set out in detail the items of stock, implements, seed, and other things he considers necessary for the efficient working of his holding. The application is received by me, and then sent on to the official buyer, who is authorised to make the necessary purchases, provided, in his opinion, such are justified.

The following gentlemen have already been appointed for the districts mentioned:—

Whitefoord Hills—Mr. E. T. Hingston.
 Scottsdale—Mr. D. Beattie.
 Longford—Mr. T. E. Ling.
 Brighton—Mr. C. F. Parsons.
 Campania and Richmond—Mr. John Hay.
 Wynyard—Mr. J. F. Johnson.
 Kingborough—Mr. B. J. Pearsall.
 Oatlands—Mr. C. Fisher.
 Smithton—Mr. L. W. Brooks.

It will be necessary to make similar appointments for other centres, and this can be done as necessity arises.

Prior to the appointments being made the advisory committees of the various municipal councils rendered valuable assistance to the Board. The present system of inspection and purchase of stock, &c., which has only recently been instituted, is giving satisfaction, both to the Government and the settler.

Where a tenant wishes to sell stock on account of insufficient feed, or for any other good reason, no obstacle is placed in the way, the only condition imposed being that the sale shall be made under the direction of the official valuer, or, in his absence, some one who shall be nominated by the Board.

Some losses have accrued, where tenants have left their holdings, and handed their stock, &c., back, but these are inevitable, and must be expected, to some extent, notwithstanding that every precaution is exercised to protect the interests of the State.

Experience has shown the necessity for several amendments in the existing legislation, and it is under-

stood a Bill is to be introduced to Parliament to authorise the following:—

(1) Advances to be made available in respect of lands leased by a settler on such security as the Government thinks fit.

(2) Advances to be made to enable soldier settlers to carry on operations as share farmers on such security as the State concerned may deem sufficient.

The above amendments are required to comply with resolutions of conference of Soldiers' Settlement Board of Australia, held in Melbourne in July, 1917.

(3) Advances to be made to returned soldiers on freehold property on similar security as to settlers to whom land has been allotted under "The Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act."

(4) To provide for the appointment by the Minister of a qualification committee to deal with all applications for land. At present the President of the Board deals with all applications.

(5) To provide for remission of loans not exceeding £100 accorded by the Trustees of the Agricultural Bank to soldier settlers or their dependants; the Bank to be recouped from the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund.

CONCLUSION.

That the Board has not been idle during the year is shown by the foregoing brief record of the business transacted, and it is trusted that the results will be beneficial, both to the settlers and the State. The scheme aims at giving returned soldiers a good start in farm life, and they are being accorded advantages which the average private individual does not possess. It rests with the men to "make good," and I certainly anticipate a good percentage of successes. There have already been several failures, but the number is relatively small.

Schedule A furnishes information as to the vacant lots available on the 30th June last, and some of these have since been applied for and allotted.

Appended is Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account, which shows a loss for the year, which is accounted for mainly by the fact that a remission of the first year's rent is allowed in respect of each farm leased.

It has been found necessary to create the position of accountant in connection with the scheme, Mr. I. H. Fielding, L.I.C.A., having been appointed. The office of typist and clerk has also been created, and further additions to the staff are necessary to deal with the rapidly growing office work.

I have, &c.,

G. C. RUDGE, Acting-President.

The Hon. the Minister of Lands and Works,
 Hobart.

SCHEDULE A.

JAN 28 1919

PARTICULARS.			Vendor.	Municipality.	Area.	Date of Possession.	Purchase Price.	No. of Subdivisions.	Lots Leased.	Lots Vacant.	Area of Lots Leased.	Annual Rental of Land.	
					A. R. P.	£					A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
To 30TH JUNE, 1917.													
Lot at Sandy Bay	James, E. C.	Hobart	24	1	25	9/2/17	1500	1	1	—	24	1	25
Lade's Estate.....	W. Lade's Trustees	Scottsdale	760	0	0	1/3/17	10,899	11	11	—	736	3	6
White's Farm	White, J.	Ringarooma	150	2	15	1/3/17	2200	2	2	—	79	2	0
Market Garden, Cascades	Ali One Kuong	Hobart	1	3	3	17/1/17	325	1	1	—	1	3	3
Orielton Park	Trustees A. T. Hart's Estate	Sorell	901	0	18	1/4/17	7219	5	5	—	901	0	18
Maitland Estate	Weston Bros.	Longford	2052	2	36	1/4/17 (part) 1/3/18 (part)	14,406	11	8	3 (2 held under temp. licence)	1434	3	1
Lot at Dysart	Horsey, T. A.	Green Ponds	24	3	15	16/5/17	150	1	1	—	24	3	15
Farm, Scottsdale	Tucker, E. E.	Scottsdale	79	2	10	1/7/17	1600	2	2	—	79	2	10
To 30TH JUNE, 1918.													
Cade's Farm	Harrison's Estate	Kingborough	113	0	27	1/7/17	1085	1	1	—	113	0	27
Mauriceton Estate, Dysart	Pover, J. P.	Green Ponds	3214	0	0	1/8/17	4600	3	1	2 lots held under temporary licence	884	0	0
Farm, Wyuyard	Margetts, S. P.	Table Cape	102	3	35	18/7/17	1648	1	1	—	102	3	35
Lot, Nietta.....	Nichols, H. A.	Leven	95	1	19	1/8/17	429	1	1	—	95	1	19
" "	Ritchie, R. M.	"	70	0	0	1/8/17	280	1	1	—	70	0	0
Lot, Mt. Seymour	Burrill, G. H.	Oatlands	205	3	38	1/9/17	700	1	1	—	205	3	38
" " " " " "	Harris, E.	Huon	442	0	2	1/8/17	4256	4	4	—	442	0	2
" " " " " "	Clark, E.	Brighton	500	2	26	1/8/17	2600	1	1	—	500	2	26
Lot, Ringarooma	Boulbee, M. A.	Ringarooma	99	2	22	12/9/17	1200	1	1	—	99	2	22
Farm, Summerleas	McCaig, G.	Kingborough	46	3	0	13/9/17	700	1	1	—	46	3	0
Lot, Ringarooma	Salter, H. G.	Ringarooma	189	2	0	1/10/17	£ 89	1	1	—	189	2	0
Lot, Melrose	Denny, O.	Devonport	62	2	0	1/11/17	425	1	1	—	62	2	0
Lot, Bromedary	Brodrick, A. E.	Brighton	50	0	0	1/12/17	100	1	1	—	50	0	0
Lot, Pierson's Point.....	Corrigan, F. E.	Kingborough	230	0	0	1/12/17	1085	1	1	—	230	0	0
Nugent Farm, Richmond	Burbury, H.	Richmond	1123	3	23	1/4/18	5350	4	4	—	1123	3	23
Hilton Farm, Charenton	Ellis, A.	Glenorchy	138	3	0	1/1/18	1800	1	1	—	138	3	0
Lot, Nicholls' Rivulet	Smith, W. H., jun.	Port Cygnet	15	2	34	15/12/17	825	1	1	—	15	2	34
Lot, Berrisdale	Fleming, A.	Glenorchy	12	2	38	10/1/18	910	1	1	—	12	2	38
Whiteford Hills Estate	Field, W. L., & K. L.	Deloraine	2241	2	0	1/4/18	25,573	17	16	1	2124	1	33
Lot, Colebrook	Calvert, D. E.	Richmond	176	2	28	1/1/18	1050	1	1	—	176	2	28
" Collisvale	Jovine, P. F.	Glenorchy	19	3	3	1/2/18	590	1	1	—	19	3	3
" Penguin	Barnes, J.	Penguin	90	2	0	1/2/18	1330	1	1	—	90	2	0
" North Motton	Trustees late C. T. Chilcott	Leven	106	0	29	1/5/18	1100	1	1	—	106	0	29
" Abbotsham.....	Simpson, J.	"	48	2	0	1/3/18	654	1	1	—	48	2	0
" Elderslie	Howard, T. G.	Brighton	100	0	0	1/3/18	850	1	1	—	100	0	0
" Orielton	Wright, G.	Sorell	353	3	20	1/3/18	2650	2	2	—	353	3	20
Tinder Box Estate, Pierson's Point	Davis, J.	Kingborough	1119	3	21	1/3/18	3700	2	2	—	1119	3	21

CLOSER SETTLEMENT BOARD—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Vendor.	Municipality.	Area.	Date of Possession.	Purchase Price.	No. of Subdivisions.	Lots Leased.	Lots Vacant.	Area of Lots Leased.	Annual Rental of Land.
			A. R. P.		£				A. R. P.	£ s. d.
To 30TH JUNE, 1918.—continued.										
Farm, Bonnet Hill, near Kingston...	Dodge, R. S.	Kingborough	31 3 32	1/3/18	670	1	1	—	31 3 32	20 15 0
" Meander	Bowman, F. J.	Deloraine	158 3 22	1/4/18	467	1	1	—	158 3 22	20 0 0
" Parattah	Bunford, S. A.	Oatlands	175 0 0	1/4/18	1200	1	1	—	175 0 0	41 4 0
" Colebrook	Smith, W. E.	Richmond	301 0 38	20/4/18	1150	1	1	—	301 0 38	54 13 0
" Wattle Grove	Atkins, C. J.	Port Cygnet	101 0 0	1/7/18	1600	1	1	—	101 0 0	65 10 0
" Collins Cap	White, L. E.	Glenorchy	48 2 15	14/5/18	788	1	1	—	48 2 15	27 5 0
" Glen Fern	Plunkett, E.	New Norfolk	96 0 0	1/7/18	1400	1	1	—	96 0 0	50 14 0
Carlton Farm, Carlton	Hillyard, D.	Sorell	1569 2 17	17/7/18	3600	2	2	—	1569 2 17	177 10 0
Farm, Cradoc	Rowe, J. T.	Port Cygnet	120 0 0	1/7/18	1430	1	1	—	120 0 0	58 0 0
" Collinsvale	Albat, Misses	Glenorchy	29 3 10	1/6/18	550	1	1	—	29 3 10	17 0 0
" Longley	Williams, H.	Kingborough	91 1 19	1/7/18	340	1	1	—	91 1 19	9 8 0
" Pierson's Point	Musk, R. D.	"	320 2 14	5/5/18	1600	1	1	—	320 2 14	64 10 0
" Sandfly	Crane, S.	"	75 0 0	6/6/18	900	1	1	—	75 0 0	37 15 0
" Gardner's Bay	Harvey, R.	Port Cygnet	48 0 0	1/7/18	600	1	1	—	48 0 0	25 10 0
" Cygnet	Sharp, G. W.	"	64 0 0	1/7/18	950	1	1	—	64 0 0	44 0 0
" Lunavanna	Ladelle, R.	Bruny	103 0 0	1/7/18	700	1	1	—	103 0 0	25 10 0
" Longley	Dickson, B. W.	Kingborough	37 2 25	7/7/18	1300	1	1	—	37 2 25	51 0 0
" Preolemma	Watt, H. G.	Table Cape	198 2 35	1/7/18	551	1	1	—	198 2 35	28 1 0
" Anglewood" Farm, Richmond	Paice, J., jun.	Richmond	292 0 0	10/7/18	2500	2	2	—	292 0 0	109 18 0
Farm, Esperance	Crump, G. A.	Esperance	65 0 0	8/7/18	720	1	1	—	65 0 0	31 0 0

SCHEDULE B.
RETURNED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT FUND.
Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Advertising	1	0	0	Interest on credit sales—			
Inspection				Land	9	1	1
Administration				Buildings	16	12	4
Fares	756	0	4	Interest on advances	0	14	0
General expenses	106	9	6	Rent	575	14	10
Insurance	6	12	6	Balance, loss	5,810	13	1
Interest on purchase-money	67	17	8				
Interest on local inscribed stock	71	9	6				
Motor-hire	5,085	18	10				
Repairs and renewals	57	19	0				
Stamps, printing, &c.	4	17	1				
Salaries	94	10	6				
Travelling expenses	81	9	0				
Telephone charges	24	2	6				
Stores	6	15	4				
Bad debt (advance, written off)	6	18	4				
	41	0	3				
	£6,413	0	4		£6,413	0	4

RETURNED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT FUND.

Analysis of Capital Account for the Year ending June 30, 1918.

	Year ending 30.6.1917.			Year ending 30.6.1918.			Year ending 30.6.1917.			Year ending 30.6.1918.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Purchase of properties, including legal fees, &c.	12,420	4	0	100,461	5	0	112,881	9	0	36,400	0	0	151,467	7	4
Surveying	92	17	4	1,208	7	2	1,301	4	6	300	0	0	470	0	0
Inspection fees capitalised	116	0	0	172	2	0	288	2	0	150	0	0	12,735	0	0
Fencing	34	10	1	227	9	0	261	19	1	12,585	0	0			
Free selections, surveying	20	1	9	111	17	0	131	18	9						
Remission of rent paid to Closer Settlement				175	14	1	175	14	1						
Sundries—Laying on water, tanks, &c.				306	5	11	306	5	11						
Advances to settlers—															
Stock and seed	309	0	0	6,937	13	1	7,246	13	1						
Implements	26	9	8	1,665	16	4	1,692	6	0						
Improvements	50	0	0	3,166	12	0	3,216	12	0						
Balance to General B/S.	23,780	17	2	...	...	...	37,170	2	11	£36,850	0	0	£127,822	7	4
	£36,850	0	0	£114,433	1	7	£164,672	7	4				£164,672	7	4

The Hon. the Treasurer of Tasmania—
Issue of local inscribed stock
Sale of land
Sale of buildings, after adjustment for
forfeiture

General Balance-sheet as at 30th June, 1918.

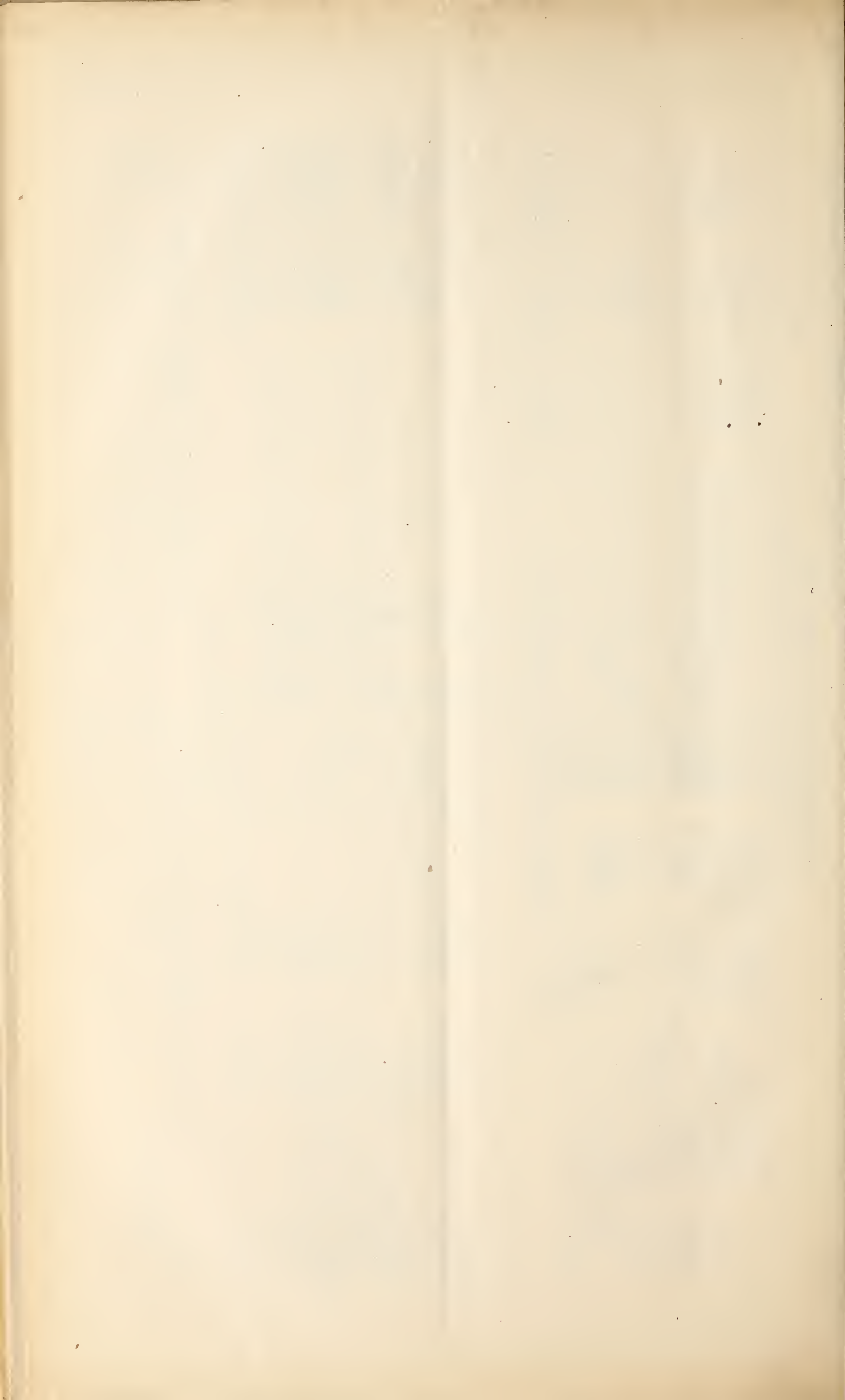
	As at 30.6.1917.			As at 30.6.1918.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LIABILITIES.						
Balance from Capital Account	23,780	17	2	37,170	2	11
Sundry tenants—						
Paid in advance (rent)	6	1	5	1	13	3
Interest on land	354	15	0	1,950	10	5
Stores, due, but not paid .....	...	...	...	0	12	4
Sundry vendors, purchase-money not paid .....	...	...	...	21,517	13	0
Insurance premium paid by tenant .....	...	...	...	1	8	0
Treasurer of Tasmania, for advances made to returned soldiers	385	9	8	12,155	11	1
	£24,557	3	3	£72,797	11	0
ASSETS.						
Balance from Revenue Account	881	9	10	5,810	18	1
Sundry debtors—						
Land, £1 1s. 6d.; buildings, £14 13s. 8d.; advances, 14s.—£16 9s. 2d.	0	8	8	16	9	2
Rent	127	11	0	157	1	11
Purchase of land	278	11	5	417	17	1
Purchase of buildings	150	0	0	12,731	8	7
Office furniture	22,733	12	8	40,617	5	3
The Hon. the Treasurer of Tasmania	385	9	8	12,155	11	1
Commonwealth of Australia, for advances made to returned soldiers	£24,557	3	3	£72,797	11	0

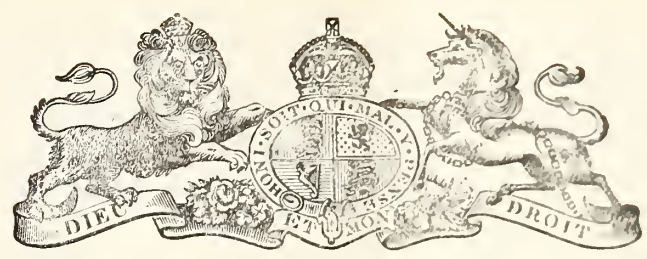
Examined with the books of the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Fund and certified to be correct.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General

15th November, 1918

IRA H. FIELDING, L.I.C.A., Accountant to Closer Settlement Board
16.8.1918.





1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

CHARITABLE GRANTS DEPARTMENT:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command

[Estimated cost of printing (280) — £3.]

CHARITABLE GRANTS DEPARTMENT. REPORT FOR 1917-18

Charitable Grants Department,
Hobart, 18th October, 1918.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Charitable Grants Department for the year 1917-18.

Expenditure.

Return A shows the expenditure under Items 1 to 11, inclusive, of Section 15 of "The Appropriation Act, 1917-18."

It will be seen that the gross expenditure for the year amounted to £7836 8s. 9d., an increase of £418 12s. 4d. as compared with the previous year; whilst the amounts refunded total £57 19s. 2d., or £33 4s. 7d. under last year's calculations.

The total net cost to the State was, therefore, £7778 9s. 7d., as compared with £7326 12s. 8d. for 1916-17; but as the latter amount was £714 12s. 9d. less than the previous year, the expenditure for the past year cannot be considered excessive. The additional amount expended during the year was mainly contributions under the vote for out-door relief, and composed of charitable assistance to widows and deserted wives.

Out-door Relief.

The assistance rendered under this vote is for providing medical assistance and medicines for the poor in the country districts, also compassionate allowances and provisions to the poor and destitute throughout the whole of the State.

Return B shows the expenditure in each municipality of the State, together with cost per head of population, also the expenditure for the previous year given for the purposes of comparison.

It will be seen that there was an increased expenditure of £507 18s. 11d., and that the principal increases were in the two cities. These increases, it is considered,

are due in a measure to the extraordinary high cost of living, including the inability of poor people to obtain houses with a cheap rent, and the tendency of these people to crowd into the cities. Notwithstanding the increased expenditure under this item I am of opinion that many of the poorer classes are now in more affluent circumstances than they have been for years past, due to the fact that the majority of them have children on Active Service, who now contribute regularly towards their support through the Defence Department.

Grants to Medical and Charitable Institutions.

Return C shows the grants paid during the year to medical and charitable institutions throughout the State. It will be seen that it was again found necessary to provide special grants in some instances to assist the hospital boards to meet their financial obligations due to the advanced prices of all commodities.

Old age and Invalid Pensioners.

During the year a total amount of £1566 11s. 2d. was paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the State as collections from the Commonwealth Government towards the maintenance of pensioners who are inmates of the New Town Infirmary and Competitive Home, or the Home for Invalids at Launceston. This constitutes an increase of £106 17s. 5d. on the amount contributed during the previous year.

The contributions of 2s. per week for the use of pensioners in institutions is greatly appreciated by them, and it is hoped that the Commonwealth Government will soon see its way clear to increase the contributions of 8s. per week now made towards the cost of maintenance to 10s. 6d. per week, which will bring the total of its contributions up to the amount of the pension prior to the admittance of the pensioner to the institution.

Remarks.

The work of the Department during the past year has been well maintained. Relief has been granted to a greater number of destitute persons, but in every case careful enquiry has been made before recommending assistance. The services of the Inspector has been of great assistance in dealing with country cases, and he has during the year visited every person in the State who was receiving charitable relief. There are still a number of widows being maintained by their sons who are on Active Service, and it is feared that the demands for assistance after the war are likely to be very heavy.

The issue of rations to indigent persons in Hobart and Launceston has been continued with success, notwithstanding the fact that a number of recipients prefer to receive cash. The rations supplied by the Department are bought in wholesale quantities, and is therefore able to supply recipients with more than they could purchase with the same money from a retail shop. The arrangements with the Hobart and Launceston benevolent societies are for this Department to take over all cases which have been on the societies' books for a period of three months. This relieves the societies of all permanent cases of destitution which it is considered does not come within the scope of their work.

Christmas extras, in the shape of meat, potatoes, puddings, butter, jam, cocoa, cornflour, and sago, were issued as usual, and much appreciated by the recipients.

Firewood was also supplied during the four winter months to all persons in Hobart and Launceston receiving rations.

The Home for Invalids at Launceston was visited twice during the year, and everything was found satisfactory.

The grounds reflect great credit on the gardener, and not only adds considerably to the appearance of the

Home, but are now a source of considerable income from the sale of vegetables. Arrangements have now been made with a responsible officer in Launceston to visit the Home and assist the Matron in conducting the affairs of the institution. The twenty available beds have been fully occupied, and some cases have had to be transferred to the New Town Infirmary to make room for more urgent cases.

In the return of expenditure to medical institutions, it will be seen that several special grants were necessary to assist country hospitals, and it is considered that the time has now arrived when an officer should be appointed who would have power to examine all hospital accounts and expenditure, and advise the Government as to the need of continuing the subsidy now granted to them.

The Government medical officer at Hobart has cheerfully attended all cases when called upon by this Department, and his services are now much sought after. The appointment of a similar officer in Launceston would greatly relieve the doctors at the General Hospital, and would confer a great benefit on the poor in that city.

Thanks are due to the Commissioner of Police and his officers throughout the State, also to the wardens of the various municipalities for their ready assistance to the Department.

I have again to place on record the valuable assistance I have received from Mr. Chas. F. Seager and his officers in the administration of this branch of the Department.

I have, &c.,

D. W. ADDISON,
Administrator Charitable Grants.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

A.

RETURN showing the Expenditure of the Charitable Grants Department for the Year ending 30th June, 1918, and the Receipts for the same Period.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Receipts.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Salaries and all fees	516 15 0	Repayments on account of outdoor relief.....	32 8 10
Outdoor relief, Hobart and suburbs	1878 13 9	Repayments—examination of insane.	2 19 0
Ditto, Launceston and suburbs.....	1121 16 2	Repayments—transport and funeral expenses.....	22 11 4
Ditto, country districts	3725 5 4		
Country hospitals, maintenance of persons in	26 11 2		
Examination of insane	43 1 0		
Transport and funeral expenses	319 18 8		
Postages, telephones, and printing	95 13 1		
Miscellaneous expenses	6 9 2		
Travelling expenses	102 5 5	Balance, being net cost to State.....	7778 9 7
	£7836 8 9		£7836 8 9

B.

RETURN showing the Expenditure on Outdoor Relief, Medical Attendance on Paupers in Country Districts, and Maintenance of Destitute Persons not otherwise provided for, in the various Municipalities during the Year ended 30th June, 1918, together with the cost per head of Population; also the Expenditure for the previous Year.

Districts.	Estimated Population on 31.12.17.	Expenditure, 1916-17.	Expenditure, 1917-18.	Cost per head of Population, 1917-18.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Beaconsfield	4855	320 11 1	270 9 2	1 1.37
Bothwell	1446	33 17 1	33 17 1	0 5.62
Brighton	2069	...	32 7 2	0 3.75
Bruny	689	...	...	...
Campbell Town	1626	3 10 5	8 0 6	0 1.18
Circular Head	4546	91 10 9	87 1 9	0 4.60
Clarence	2645	18 2 7	47 11 7	0 4.32
Deloraine	6158	120 17 10	126 6 11	0 4.92
Devonport	5178	239 7 2	224 3 2	0 10.39
Emu Bay	4799	169 5 11	145 6 10	0 7.27
Esperance	4093	93 16 2	63 10 8	0 3.73
Evandale	2082	71 18 2	56 11 0	0 6.52
Fingal	3922	221 4 4	196 1 8	1 0
Flinders Island	656	5 17 2	...	...
George Town	1108	71 7 10	49 19 0	0 10.82
Glamorgan	757	21 12 7	42 5 2	1 1.40
Glenorchy	4138	42 5 4	113 4 3	0 6.57
Green Ponds	1196	2 0 0	20 13 8	0 4.15
Hamilton	2275	3 3 3	19 10 0	0 2.06
Hobart	36,214	1566 13 4	1878 13 9	1 0.45
New Town				
Queenborough				
Huon	3858	74 11 5	104 10 9	0 6.50
Kentish	5937	177 16 9	151 13 6	0 6.13
King Island	816	4 8 6	...	...
Kingborough	2890	35 2 7	26 1 1	0 2.16
Latrobe	3737	...	...	...
Launceston	27,955	1225 17 8	1121 16 2	0 9.63
Lilydale				
St. Leonards				
Leven	5808	103 5 9	156 3 2	0 6.45
Longford	4425	65 6 7	104 9 4	0 5.67
New Norfolk	6524	247 15 6	319 17 5	0 11.77
Oatlands	3306	65 11 8	70 1 6	0 5.09
Penguin	2800	54 13 7	28 11 9	0 2.45
Port Cygnet	2830	18 7 9	...	...
Portland	2076	76 2 10	52 2 9	0 6.03
Queenstown	6216	101 8 11	112 13 11	0 4.35
Gormanston				
Richmond				
Ringarooma	1917	90 3 2	134 7 10	1 4.82
Ross	4865	110 16 4	86 16 7	0 4.28
Scottsdale	750	...	...	...
Sorell	2761	26 15 4	4 7 7	0 0.38
Spring Bay	2195	...	0 15 6	0 0.08
Table Cape	799	4 7 11	...	...
Tasman	5106	122 0 8	140 6 2	0 6.59
Waratah	1248	87 15 9	87 4 9	1 4.78
Westbury	2499	4 4 0	...	...
Strahan	4233	89 1 8	108 16 9	0 6.17
Zeehan	1077	2 3 11	35 1 11	0 7.82
	6097	146 1 7	156 18 11	0 6.18
Totals	203,177	6217 16 4	6725 15 3	0 7.94

C.

RETURN showing the Amount paid to the various Charitable and Medical Institutions throughout the State during the year ended 30th June, 1918.

	£	s.	d.
Blind Asylum, Hobart	300	0	0
Braille Society.....	20	0	0
General Hospital, Hobart	14,504	19	3
General Hospital, Hobart	1600	0	0
General Hospital, Hobart (Repairs to Buildings)	920	0	0
General Hospital, Launceston	9000	0	0
General Hospital, Launceston.....	1600	0	0
Alexandra Hospital, Hobart	100	0	0
Queen Victoria Hospital, Launceston	100	0	0
Devon Hospital, Latrobe	1500	0	0
Devon Hospital, Latrobe	300	0	0
Zeehan Hospital	600	0	0
Zeehan Hospital (Special Grants).....	200	0	0
Queenstown Hospital	500	0	0
Queenstown Hospital (Allowances for Cases in Detention Ward)...	50	0	0
Beaconsfield Hospital	200	0	0
Beaconsfield Hospital (Special Grant).....	100	0	0
Strahan Hospital	100	0	0
Mt. Bischoff Hospital	450	0	0
Campbell Town Hospital	100	0	0
Ulverstone Hospital	200	0	0
Ulverstone Hospital (Special Grant)	100	0	0
King Island Hospital	100	0	0
Cottage Hospital, New Norfolk.....	100	0	0
Sanatorium, New Town	400	0	0
Homœopathic Hospital, Hobart	250	0	0
Homœopathic Hospital, Launceston	200	0	0
Wynyard Hospital	200	0	0
Rosebery and Williamsford District Medical Union	100	0	0
Infectious Diseases Hospitals—Contributions to Municipalities	552	0	8
	<u>£34,446</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

DEPARTMENT FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN:
REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£7 2s.]

DEPARTMENT FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Department for Neglected Children,
Hobart, 22nd September, 1918.

Transferred to Mental Diseases Hospital 1
Returned to mother 1
86

SIR,
IN accordance with the provisions of Part I. of "The Youthful Offenders and Destitute and Neglected Children Act, 1896," I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended the 30th June, 1918.

Committals.

During the year 86 children were committed to the care of the Department, and were disposed of as follows:—

Boarded-out with registered foster-mothers 48
Committed to Boys' Training School 22
Committed to Boys' Home, Hobart 6
Committed to Girls' Industrial School,
Hobart 4
Committed to Girls' Industrial School,
Launceston —
Committed to St. Joseph's Orphanage
(girls) 2
Transferred to New Town Infirmary 2

The following table shows the causes assigned for their committal to the care of the Department:—

Father dead 9
Deserted by father 7
Deserted by mother 3
Father in gaol 6
Mother in asylum 1
Illegitimate 24
Uncontrollable 13
Larceny 20
Damaging property 3
86

Their ages, religions, and birthplaces were as follows:—

Ages.

Under 1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 13.	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	Total.
12	7	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	8	4	11	9	2	2	5	86

Religions and Birthplaces.

Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total.	Tasmania.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Total.
68	18	86	84	1	1	86

Receipts and Expenditure.

Return A shows the receipts and expenditure for the year. The total expenditure was £5993 14s., as compared with £5666 12s. 8d. for the previous year, an increase of £327 1s. 4d. By deducting the collections from relatives (£950 7s. 7d.) the net cost of the Department was £5043 6s. 5d., as compared with £4828 4s. 1d. for 1916-17.

During the year the question of an increased payment for children boarded-out with foster-mothers was considered, and after obtaining particulars of the payments made in other States, the rates were increased to 8s. per week for children under two years of age, 7s. 6d. per week for children between the ages of two and ten years; and 9s. per week for those over 10 years of age. This in a measure accounts for the increased expenditure of the Department, but it is considered that adequate payments should be made to enable the foster-mothers to maintain the high degree of efficiency which it is claimed now exists.

Institutions.

Return B shows the number of children maintained in the various industrial and training schools and under the boarding-out system, together with the average daily number maintained in each institution, and the cost of maintenance. On the 1st July, 1917, there were 154 children being maintained in industrial and training schools; 90 were admitted during the year, and 97 discharged, leaving 147 still remaining on the 30th June, 1918. The daily average number maintained is an increase of 10·73 over the daily average for last year.

The reports of the various industrial schools will be found attached hereto.

Admissions and Discharges.

The total number of children admitted during the year was 132, as compared with 143 during the previous year; 123 were discharged, leaving 369 under the care of the Department on the 30th June, 1918, or nine more than were being cared for at the beginning of the year.

The age of discharge under the Act is 20 years, but the Act also provides that no boy or girl can be apprenticed beyond the age of 18 years. This often leads to confusion, and it is proposed to make the position clearer in an amending Act which is being drafted.

Apprentices.

On the 30th June, 1918, there were 115 children above the age of 14 years at service. These apprentices had standing to their credit in the bank at that date, in amounts ranging from a few shillings to over £30, a total sum of £756 3s. 6d.

There is no difficulty in finding suitable places of service for wards of the State, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Boys are usually placed on farms or orchards, and girls to domestic duties. By making special arrangements with the foster-mothers in one or two instances we have been able to apprentice children to trades.

Mortality.

For the fourth year in succession there has not been a death amongst the children under the care of the Department. When it is taken into consideration that some of these children were babies in arms when taken

over by the Department, and that there were 719 maintained during the four years under review, the result achieved can be considered almost phenomenal.

Unfortunately the conditions arising out of the war have not improved during the year, and the cost of living is still a serious problem where children have to be maintained. Foster-mothers were granted an increased allowance during the year, and even now find it difficult in making ends meet.

It is very gratifying to find such a large number of State children volunteering for active service; in fact, there have been very few who attained the age of 18 years since the war began who have not made application to enlist. Some, unfortunately, will never return, whilst quite a number have been invalided home.

Regular inspections of all boarded-out children, and the accommodation provided for them, have been made by fully qualified nurses, who are able to attend to any minor ailments and assist the foster-mothers in maintaining the health and discipline of the children under their care.

Foster-mothers are to be commended for the excellent results achieved by them. Frequently the children committed to the care of the Department arrive in a deplorable condition of neglect, and foster-mothers appear to take a special pride in improving the conditions of their lives. The unwillingness of the majority of the children to leave their foster-mothers when the time arrives for them to enter service speaks volumes for the care and attention they have received whilst boarded-out.

The Inspector has visited all wards of the State who are apprenticed in country districts, or who have been adopted, and interviewed the apprentice apart from his employer. Employers have also been interviewed regarding their apprentices, and the clothing and sleeping accommodation provided examined. I am pleased to be able to report that the Inspector's reports, on the whole, have been most satisfactory. One case of unnecessarily punishing an apprentice was brought under notice, with the result that police court proceedings were taken against the offender. He was heavily fined, and the apprentice immediately removed to another situation.

The annual picnics to boarded-out children were again held. In the South, South Arm was chosen as the picnic ground, and in the North the children were taken to Longford. The Hon. the Attorney-General visited the children whilst at South Arm, and was very complimentary in his address to the foster-mothers and officers of the Department. He also addressed the children and gave them some sound advice.

The receiving depot at Hobart has been of great assistance to the Department in providing for children temporarily placed under its care, and for the accommodation of children pending their transfer to a registered foster-mother. The Caretaker (Mrs. Woodward) has performed her duties in a most satisfactory manner, and the children placed in her care have all appeared happy and contented with the altered conditions of their lives.

I desire to again place on record my appreciation of the assistance given to the Department by the Commissioner of Police and his officers throughout the State; also to the Government Medical Officer and officers of the Department, who have performed their allotted duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

D. W. ADDISON, Secretary.

A.

RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department for Neglected Children during the Year 1917-18.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.
Cash received from relatives towards cost of maintenance	£ s. d. 950 7 7	Boarding-out System	£ s. d. 4340 15 10
		Boys' Home, Hobart	443 8 3
		Girls' Industrial School, Hobart	312 0 4
		Ditto, Launceston	340 15 2
Balance, being net cost to the State	5043 14 0	St. Joseph's Orphanage	556 14 5
	£5993 14 0		£5993 14 0

B.

RETURN showing the Number of Children Maintained at the Expense of the State in Industrial and Training Schools and under the Boarding-out System on the 1st July, 1917; the Number Admitted and Discharged; the Number Remaining on the 30th June, 1918; and the Net Cost of same.

INSTITUTION.	Remaining 1 July, 1917.		Admitted during Year.		Discharged during Year.		Remaining 30 June, 1918.		Average Daily Number.	Cost of Maintenance.	Repayments.	Net Cost.	Net Cost per Head.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
Boys' Home, Hobart	30	...	6	...	8	...	28	...	27.95	£ s. d. 443 8 3	£ s. d. 152 1 8	£ s. d. 291 6 7	£ s. d. 10 8 5
Girls' Industrial School, Hobart .....	...	20	...	5	...	4	...	21	25.98	312 0 4	23 16 6	288 3 10	11 1 10
St. Joseph's Orphanage, Hobart .....	...	36	...	2	...	3	...	35	35.64	556 14 5	189 0 11	367 13 6	10 6 2
Girls' Industrial School, Launceston .....	...	25	...	...	...	4	...	21	22.10	340 15 2	23 6 7	317 8 7	14 7 2
Boys' Training School, New Town	43	...	77	...	78	...	42	...	43.92	Included in New Town Infirmary Report.			
	73	81	83	7	86	11	70	77	155.59	1652 18 2	388 5 8	1364 12 6	11 6 5
Boarding-out System	104	102	21	27	14	20	111	109	215.98	4340 15 10	562 1 11	3778 13 11	17 9 10
TOTALS	177	183	98	34	92	31	183	186	371.57	5993 14 0	950 7 7	5043 6 5	15 7 10

KENNERLEY BOYS' HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Hobart, 15th July, 1918.

SIR,

THE Governors of the above institution beg to present the annual report to the 31st March, 1918.

During that period there have been 5 boys admitted, and 6 boys have left, there now remaining 27 inmates of varying ages from 7 to 14.

The Home continues under the capable and efficient management of the Master and Matron (Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury), who have always given the greatest satisfaction to the Governors. They take a keen interest in the boys' welfare whilst they are in the Home, and also after they leave it.

The garden, grounds, and dairy are attended to by the boys, under the supervision of the Master and Matron. The boys also help to do the cooking, cleaning, and other necessary work inside the Home, under the direction of the Matron.

The Master having volunteered to go to London as a munition worker, was granted leave of absence, but, unfortunately, owing to ill-health, he had to return, being about six months away. During his absence the details of the management of the Home were in the hands of the Matron, supported by capable assistants and supervised by a Committee of the Governors. The work was carried on during that time in a very satisfactory manner.

The boys all attend the State school until they are 14 years of age. They are then given industrial training at the Home, in the garden and dairy, for another 12 months; at 15 they are usually apprenticed for two or three years to farmers in the country, and in some approved cases are surrendered to their parents, but remain under the control of the Government until they are 18.

Thirty-two boys from the Home have enlisted, and all have gone to the Front. Three have made the supreme sacrifice—two at Gallipoli and one in France—two have been wounded and have returned, and several

others were wounded and have returned to active service; one is in Palestine, and two others are believed to be on their way there. Letters are being received from most of them. One has married in England, whilst two have for a long time been on board H.M.S. "Australia," from whom letters are often received, and both are doing exceedingly well.

There are several boys in situations in Tasmania, and, with few exceptions, are giving satisfaction to their employers.

A visit was made recently by one of the first boys received into the Home, nearly 50 years ago, and he very much enjoyed the renewal of old associations; he had tried to enlist, but being past military age joined the Home Service.

During the year important and necessary additions and improvements have been effected in the buildings, which have proved very beneficial in the more effective working of the institution. The total amount expended amounted, approximately, to £800, for which funds were provided by recent legacies, special donations, and the balance of proceeds derived from the sale of the cottage and land in Hill-street, which was part of the original gift by the founder of the Home—the Hon. Alfred Kennerley.

Accounts of receipts and expenditure, attached hereto, for the year that ended on the 31st March, have been duly audited by the Hon. Jas. Murdoch, M.L.C., who for many years has kindly given this service.

Hearty thanks are tendered to those who have so willingly given assistance to the Home in various ways. Amongst these are specially appreciated—Dr. Ireland, who for many years has acted as Hon. Physician; and Mr. Hurburgh, as Hon. Dentist.

Yours, &c.,

G. W. SHOOBRIDGE,
Chairman of Governors.

The Secretary, Neglected Children Department.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the Boys' Home for Twelve Months ended 31st March, 1918.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Guesdon bequest, interest	123	4	2	Salaries, Master, Matron, and assistance, and Secretary	153	14	0
Dexter and Fox bequest	10	13	9	Provisions	347	18	5
Endowment fund, interest	128	17	6	Clothing and boots	88	19	2
Government subsidy	448	9	11	Fuel and light	35	3	7
Special donations and subscriptions for building	102	3	0	Repairs, part drainage	82	18	10
Other sources (sale of milk, vegetables, board, &c.)	120	0	0	Insurance, rates, and taxes	8	12	3
	£933	8	4	Forage for cows	83	5	6
Additions and repairs, &c.—				House requisites	47	3	8
Receipts from legacies and funds withdrawn	701	4	3	Sundries	38	9	9
From 1st April, 1917—balance in bank.....	130	17	2	Dexter's and Fox's bequests for treats, &c.	10	13	9
				Annual payment to Endowment Fund.....	50	0	0
					£946	18	11
				Additions and repairs, &c.—			
				Expenditure on new additions	792	10	0
				31st March, 1918—balance in bank	26	0	10
Total	£1,765	9	9	Total	£1,765	9	9

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HOBART.

Annual Report.

THE Committee of the Girls' Industrial School, in presenting their 49th annual report, desire most heartily to thank the subscribers and collectors for their assistance during the past year.

There were 40 children at the end of the year in the School, for 20 of whom the Government pay 6s. per week; 12 are paid for by friends, and the others by subscriptions and donations.

The money earned by washing and needlework during the year amounted to £145 17s. 11d.

Three girls have left for service, and three were returned to their friends. We are thankful to report that the health of the children has been most satisfactory.

A small fair in aid of the School, arranged and conducted by the old girls, was opened by Mrs. R. C. Pat-

erson, and realised £43. As the result of this, electric light was installed all over the School. We are most grateful to those who helped us.

Lady Newdegate visited the School, and expressed her satisfaction with everything she saw.

A legacy of £200 was most thankfully received from the estate of the late Miss Mills.

The Committee wish to thank most sincerely the Rev. Alfred Martin for his kindness in giving the girls weekly instruction, and for taking so much interest in them; also Mrs. Smith, who devotes her Sunday afternoons to the children; the Doctors and Mr. Rodway, for their kind and ever-ready assistance; and to Mr. L. H. Macleod and Mr. Ernest Wright.

The Committee also wish to thank the Matron and staff for all their attention and care of the children, and the many kind friends who have been so generous with gifts of all kinds during the year.

Hobart Girls' Industrial School, in Account with Hon. Treasurer, to 31st December, 1917.

Dr.		£		s.	d.	£		s.	d.
1917.									
To Balance	.....	...				53	17	3	
„ Donations and subscriptions	.....	46	4	0					
„ Earnings	.....	145	17	11					
„ Government grant-in-aid	.....	310	1	3					
„ Guesdon bequest	.....	123	4	2					
„ Fox	.....	5	8	9					
„ Dexter	.....	5	6	0					
„ Support of children	.....	108	15	0					
„ Servants' Home trust	.....	69	16	0					
„ Estate late Miss Mills	.....	200	0	0					
„ Interest	.....	15	5	4					
„ Fair	.....	43	0	0					
„ Sundries	.....	7	3	10					
						1080	2	3	
						£1,133	19	6	
ASSETS.		£		s.	d.				
To Building, "Kensington House"	.....	4,149	13	2					
„ Savings Bank	.....	100	0	0					
„ Commercial Bank of Tas. Ltd., deposit	.....	200	0	0					
„ Ditto, Current Account	.....	29	8	6					
						£4,479	1	8	

12th February, 1918.

		Cr.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1917.												
By	Salaries					213	16	8				
	Wages					12	12	0				
	Provisions					354	4	9				
	Clothing					57	0	3				
	Fuel and light					36	6	1				
	Soap					3	3	0				
	Printing, advertising, and stationery					6	0	0				
	Furniture and repairs					176	6	0				
	Chemist					3	6	3				
	Telephone					2	17	7				
	Insurance and rates					24	13	6				
	Sundries					14	4	11				
	Transfer to fixed deposit					200	0	0				
									1,104	11	0	
	Balance .....					...			29	8	0
									£1,133	19	0	
<hr/>												
LIABILITIES.										£	s.	d.
Nil.												
By	Balance								4,479	1	8	
<hr/>												
										£4,479	1	8

Examined and found correct.
E. C. WRIGHT, Hon. Auditor.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LAUNCESTON.

Annual Report.

THE Governors and Committee have pleasure in submitting the following report for the year 1917-18. The work of the institution has, during the past year, been carried on under the able superintendency of the Matron, Miss Taylor, assisted by the Sub-Matron, Miss Locke, and Miss Ila Kernon, in charge of laundry and sewing. The success of the School has been well maintained, and it is much to be desired that the excellent work of this same staff should continue.

The health of the School has been very good during the year, marked only by a mild epidemic of mumps.

The children still attend Glen Dhu State School, and one of our girls this year gained entrance to the State High School.

The Sunday School classes have been successfully maintained by Miss E. Richardson, of the Mission House, with monthly visits from the Rev. C. H. Corvan. The Committee desire to express thanks to Miss Shekleton and Miss Stiebel, who had so faithfully carried out this work previously, but who, through illness and other causes, had to relinquish it.

The vegetable garden has again yielded good results, supplying practically the whole of the home consumption and a small quantity for sale, thus justifying the

time and labour devoted by Miss Locke to the breaking up of new ground. The poultry enterprise is still flourishing under Miss Taylor's excellent management and fully justifies the enterprise being undertaken.

This year the children spent their Christmas at George Town, the ladies' committee and friends providing gifts for all the children, in lieu of the old-time prize day. The thanks of the Committee are again due to Messrs. G. R. Castley and A. R. Horne, by whose kind efforts the funds for the holiday were collected. The children and staff look forward with keen anticipation to the holiday, and are most appreciative of the kindness of the gentlemen mentioned, and also of the residents and visitors at George Town, who were extremely kind and generous in helping the children to have an enjoyable time. A better summer home than the old Cable Station could not be desired.

The staff and children still generously contribute by pure self-denial to the funds of the O.A.S. The amount is about 10s. per month, and the public will understand that that amount spells genuine self-denial.

Last year we were able to record various improvements in our buildings and accommodation. This year we have been enabled to supply some comforts for the old girls' and Matron's room, but the Committee anticipates painting and papering operations shortly, especially in regard to the outside walls of the children's

dormitory, which requires painting to make it weather-proof.

At the last annual meeting the five acting members *pro tem.* were duly elected members of Committee. We regret that Mrs. Robert Whitton has had to resign through ill-health.

In conclusion, it gives the Committee and Governors much pleasure to thank the very many friends of the School in town and country for their kindness to the children in supplying fruit, vegetables, cakes, and many other good things sent to the School, and also to those who have provided tickets for entertainments and various outings, also the "Examiner" for daily paper and "Weekly Courier," and we hope for their continued help in the future.

We thank Dr. Parker for his honorary services, always so freely given when called upon.

Lastly our thanks are due to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. K. Fairthorne, who is never too busy to give his time and advice in connection with the management of the School, and also to our Hon. Auditor, Mr. F. H. Ralph, for his continued assistance.

The number of girls in the Home on 30th June, 1917, was 27. Of these, four attained the age of 16, and have been placed in service. There have been no admissions, leaving the total on 30th June, 1918, of 23 in the School.

The Girls' Industrial School, we believe, fully justifies its existence, and although we have failures now and again, the successes counterbalance the failures, and the amount of genuine work expended cannot help but bear fruit some time in the future.

L. BIRCHALL, Hon. Secretary.

Balance-sheet, 30th June, 1918.

LIABILITIES.			£	s.	d.	ASSETS.			£	s.	d.
Sundry creditors .....	...		65	11	0	Sundry debtors .....	...		80	12	0
Capital Account	£3,286	8 0				Property .....	...		2,915	3 8	
Less depreciation	9	0 3				Furniture .....	...		171	4 1	
	£3,277	7 9				Stores on hand .....	...		84	10 0	
Add Balance Revenue Account	71	17 4	3,349	5 1		Cash in hand, Treasurer	£6	1 0			
						Cash in hand, Matron	0	1 8			
						Cash in Bank of Australasia	157	3 8			
									163	6 4	
			£3,414	16 1					£3,414	16 1	

Revenue Account.

EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Provisions	187	5 11		Subscriptions and donations—			
Clothing	51	14 6		Mrs. H. Weedon	1	1 0	
Soap	4	5 0		Mrs. M. Nichols	5	0 0	
Gas	12	7 2		Mrs. Horner	1	1 0	
Fuel	20	14 0		Mrs. Weedon	1	1 0	
Furniture, repairs, &c.	12	5 6		Mrs. Birchall	1	1 0	
General repairs	15	4 9		Mrs. Whitton	1	1 0	
Medicine	1	6 6		Mrs. Sadler	1	1 0	
Stationery	1	6 6		Mrs. Fairthorne	1	1 0	
Telephone	3	15 3		Mrs. Stookes	1	1 0	
Accountant	7	7 0		Mrs. Green	1	1 0	
Insurance	2	7 6		Mrs. Gunn	1	1 0	
Advertising	0	8 0		Mrs. W. Gibson	1	0 0	
Bank fees	0	5 0		Miss Perrin	1	1 0	
Salaries	137	7 8					
Matron, petty expenses	41	0 9		Parents and guardians .....	...		17 11 0
Vegetables grown	32	0 0		Bequests—			15 15 0
Balance transferred to Capital Account			531 1 0	Guesdon	123	3 10	
			71 17 4	Fox	5	8 3	
				Dexter	5	5 7	
			£602 18 4				133 17 8
				Tas. Government—			
				Cash	355	2 8	
				Due and unpaid	80	12 0	
							435 14 8
							£602 18 4

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) JOSIAH TUFFIN, F.C.P.A., Public Accountant.

(Signed) FREDK. H. RALPH, Public Accountant.

Launceston, 12th July, 1918.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HOBART.

Annual Report for 1917.

THE Governors of the Orphanage have much pleasure in forwarding the annual report and balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The number of children in the Orphanage on 1st January, 1917, was 43. During the year seven were admitted and two discharged, leaving 48 in the institution at the end of the year. Of that number, 35 were paid for by the Government, eight were partly supported by friends, and the remaining five by charitable donations.

The children were examined by Mr. Heritage, Senior Inspector of State Schools, on 6th February, and his report was very satisfactory.

The Governors of the Orphanage desire to place on record their sincere thanks to Dr. H. N. Butler, Dr. Terence Butler, and Mr. L. Rodway, C.M.G., for their continued and gratuitous services.

To the many kind friends of the orphans who sent generous gifts—fruit, sweets, and other little luxuries—for their use we tender our most grateful thanks. We desire, also, to thank the State Education Department for the generous supply of books given for the children's use.

Since our last report the Sisters have undertaken the teaching of wool-spinning, knitting, shorthand, and

F. K. FAIRTHORNE, Treasurer.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance from last year .....	...	...	...	48	4	10	
Government subsidy	519	6	10				
Church collections	104	0	6				
Parents' fees	83	9	0				
Subscriptions and donations	30	2	0				
Interest and gas shares	68	6	0				
Laundry and needlework	49	0	0				
Fox's bequest	5	8	9				
	<hr/>			859	13	1	
Balance from 1915 (placed in Savings Bank for painting), withdrawn	...			126	15	3	
	<hr/>			<hr/>			
				£1,034	13	2	

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Provisions	139	7	6				
Clothing	142	18	9				
Bedsteads and bedding	79	7	7				
Painting and repairs	215	17	3				
Fuel and lighting	39	19	11				
Rates, insurance, and telephone ...	10	14	0				
Chemist	9	12	0				
Stationery and postage	9	14	6				
Travelling	18	2	7				
Wages	6	13	0				
Ironmongery	9	12	0				
Electric light installation	31	15	6				
Sundries	16	12	3				
	<hr/>				1,030	6	10
Credit balance					4	6	4
					<hr/>		
					£1,034	13	2





1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Brought up by Mr. Treasurer, October 30, 1918, and ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—14s.]

REPORT.

THE Standing Committee on Public Accounts has the honour to present the following Report:—

Your Committee, in accordance with a Resolution of Your Honourable House (*vide* Votes No. 27, Entry 5), took into consideration three applications, viz.— (1) From the Campbell Town Municipal Council (Bill No. 42), for the sum of £400, to authorise the erection and equipping of Public Abattoirs; (2) from the St. Leonards Municipal Council (Bill No. 63), for a further sum of £500, to complete the extension of the Municipal Water Scheme; (3) from the North-Eastern Harbour Trust, for an additional £500, for improvements and extensions to its Harbour Works.

Your Committee carefully investigated the above several applications, and, from the data placed before it, is satisfied that each of the above municipalities is able to finance the additional burden which the granting of the said applications will involve, and has resolved to recommend the several Bills to the favourable consideration of Your Honourable House.

N. E. LEWIS, Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
October 30, 1918.





1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

HOBART FIRE BRIGADE BOARD:

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of Printing (280)—£7 8s. 6d.]

HOBART FIRE BRIGADE BOARD: REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

Hobart, 22nd February, 1918.

SIR,

DURING the past year the Brigade received 107 calls, being a reduction of two on the previous year. Of these, 36 were false alarms, 25 chimney and grass fires, and the remaining 46 were genuine fires; fortunately, none of a very serious nature.

The Board has to report the conduct of the firemen satisfactory, and their duties performed efficiently.

The expenditure for the year was £3474 5s. 5d., which sum is equally divided between the Government, Corporation, and Insurance Companies.

The Acting-Superintendent reports that the plant and appliances of the Board are in good order.

Yours faithfully,

CLYDE HAMILTON, Chairman,	
JOHN G. SHIELD,	
W. A. TREGEAR,	} Members.
A. G. RICHARDSON,	
R. D. LORD,	

The Hon. the Chief Secretary, Hobart.

HOBART FIRE BRIGADE BOARD.

The Board has an advance of £750 towards the annual outlay, contributed in equal proportion by the above bodies.

First-aid Motor Purchase Account.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount charged to General Expenditure Account.....	275	12	3	Amount paid for motor	447	0	0
Amount due to the Commerical Bank of Tasmania	175	5	0	Bank charges	3	17	3
	<u>£450</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>		<u>£450</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

T. A. TABART, Jun., Secretary.
Hobart, 21st February, 1918.

CLYDE HAMILTON, Chairman.

Examined and found to be correct.

GEO. R. MILLER, *pro* Auditor-General (Absent).
13th March, 1918.

HOBART FIRE BRIGADE BOARD.

STATEMENT showing Expenditure for Year ending 31st December, 1917, and its Distribution among the Contributing Bodies.

CONTRIBUTIONS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tasmanian Government	1,158	1	9	Wages—						
Insurance companies	1,158	1	10	Permanent staff and Secretary	1,791	12	5			
Hobart Corporation	1,158	1	10	Partially-paid staff	175	17	0			
					<u>1,967</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>			
				Less amount received for hose-testing fees, &c.	26	0	0	1,941	9	5
				Expenses, brigade attendance at fires .....	...			86	6	0
				Miscellaneous expenses, including stores, horse-fodder, shoeing, &c.	155	13	9			
				Maintenance and general repairs	44	8	1			
					<u>200</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>			
				Less amount received for rent..	44	5	0	155	16	10
				New plant and hosing purchased	265	3	3			
				Less sale of old gear	3	1	3	262	2	0
				New clothing and boots for firemen .....	...			77	8	3
				Interest, £150; sinking fund, £60 (Argyle-street Station) .....	...			210	0	0
				Interest, £60; sinking fund, £80 (fire-engine)	140	0	0			
				Motor fire-engine insurance, petrol, and repairs	105	10	5	245	10	5
				Part payment for first-aid motor .....	...			275	12	3
				Insurance premiums, fire and accident	48	3	5			
				Rates and taxes	29	6	7			
				Telephone and rent of lines	59	6	7			
				Lighting account, Hobart Gas Company and Hydro-Electric Company	42	11	6			
				Printing, stationery, and sundry expenses	40	12	2	220	0	3
								<u>£3,474</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

Date.	Time.	Locality.	Trade used as.	Occupied by.	Construction.	Extent of Damage.	How Insured.		Result of Inquest, if any held.	Origin and General Remarks.
							Buildings.	Contents.		
1917.										
Jan. 1	12.45 a.m.	Queen-st., Sandy Bay	Dwelling	Capt. McDavitt	Wood and iron	Trifling	Uninsured	British Dom., £80	..	Unknown
" 2	10.4 p.m.	Corner Burnett & Argyle streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
" 3	10.55 a.m.	Corner Melville and Murray streets	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
" 8	9.30 p.m.	Elizabeth-street, City	Picture theatre	Palace Pictures Ltd.	Brick, iron, 2 storey	Slight	Union, £2000	Union, £700	..	Celluloid film in contact
" 10	4.36 p.m.	Collins-street, City	Drapery store	G. P. Fitzgerald & Co.	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
" 11	3.15 p.m.	"	Merchant	J. Hamilton & Co.	..	Drill	..	..	..	..
" 12	1.32 p.m.	Corner Harrington and Bathurst-streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
" 15	4.45 p.m.	32 Forest Rd., W. Hobart	..	..	..	Grass	..	..	..	Unknown
" 16	12.38 p.m.	Corner Melville and Murray streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
" 16	6.50 p.m.	Warwick-street	Church	Trinity Church	..	Rubbish	..	..	..	..
" 20	1.55 p.m.	365 Liverpool-street	Green grocer	W. Costello	..	"	..	..	..	Gas-stove overheating
" 23	4.33 p.m.	71A Elizabeth street	Tea rooms	J. H. Storr	Brick, iron, 3 storey	Trifling	..	Victoria, £500	..	Naked light in contact with window curtain
" 23	9.15 p.m.	22 Swan-street, N. Hobart	Dwelling	G. Cockshutt	Brick, iron, 2 storey	"	Col. Mutual, £1800	Col. Mutual, £400	..	Unknown
" 27	1.45 a.m.	Murray-street, City	Paint store	Chas. Davis Ltd.	Brick, shingle, 1 storey	"	Atlas, £2500	Atlas, £8000	..	Boys playing with matches
" 27	3 p.m.	14 Park-street, City	Dwelling	— Greenland	..	"	Nor. Union, £150	Uninsured	..	Unknown
" 31	1.5 p.m.	Corner Harrington and Liverpool-streets	Grocer's shop	M. L. Woods	Wood, shingle, 1 storey	Severe	Phoenix, £300	Royal Ex., £300	..	Unknown
" 31	"	192 Liverpool-street	"	L. Griggs	Brick, shingle, 2 storey	Trifling	Phoenix, £250	Uninsured	..	From adjoining
" 31	4.38 p.m.	Princes' Park, Battery Pt.	Park	Hobart Corporation	..	Grass	..	..	..	..
Feb. 1	7.30 p.m.	Frederick st., W. Hobart	Vacant land	A. Brown	..	Chimney	..	..	..	Foul flue
" 2	8.12 p.m.	84 Harrington-street	Dwelling	M. T. Hoggett	..	"	..	..	..	Foul flue
" 3	6.30 p.m.	27 Melville-street	"	R. M. Neilson	Wood, shingle, 1 storey	Trifling	Uninsured	Uninsured	..	Spark from chimney in contact with shingle roof
" 5	8.45 p.m.	Cr. Tregar-st. and Main Rd., Derwent Park	"	J. W. Beattie	Brick, iron, 3 storey	"	Atlas, £1700	Com. Union, £2000	..	Unknown
" 7	8.40 a.m.	60 Elizabeth-street, City	Photo. establishment	Tas. Government	Furniture in truck	Severe	Uninsured	Uninsured	..	Unknown
" 12	6.12 a.m.	Railway Yards, Hobart	"	A. J. Todd	Wood & shingle, 1 storey	Trifling	Scottish Union, £550	Scott. Union, £230	..	Spark from chimney in contact with shingle roof
" 14	1.30 p.m.	15 Mt. Stuart Road, W. Hobart	Dwelling	..	..	"	Union, £2000	Union, £1700	Previous fire, 8.1.17	Celluloid film in contact
" 10	1.55 p.m.	Elizabeth-street, City	Picture theatre	Palace Pictures Ltd.	Brick, iron, 2 storey	Chimney	..	..	..	Foul flue
" 20	9.15 a.m.	13 James-st., Battery Pt.	Dwelling	James Harold	..	"	..	..	..	Fire out of radius
" 21	10.35 p.m.	Waterworks Road	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
" 22	6.51 p.m.	Cr. Letitia & Campbell sts.	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
" 22	11.53 p.m.	Cr. Letitia & Federal sts.	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
" 27	7.55 a.m.	247 Liverpool-street	Dwelling	Mrs. Thurley	Brick, iron, 1 storey	Trifling	Queensland, £200	Uninsured	..	Children playing with matches
" 28	1.25 a.m.	Market Wharf	..	..	Ferry Steamer	"	Com. Union, £1500	..	..	Unknown
Mar. 16	9.3 a.m.	60-68 Liverpool-street	Furnishing warehouse	J. Whitesides & Sons	Wood, shingle, 2 storey	"	Lon. Liv. & Globe, £200	Lon. Liv. & Globe, £200	..	Lighted match in contact
" 16	2 p.m.	Ridlon	..	..	..	Drill	..	..	..	..
" 25	5.38 p.m.	Cr. Harrington & Bathurst streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
" 31	5.31 p.m.	Cr. Harrington & Collins streets	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
April 6	10.8 p.m.	Cr. Harrington & Bathurst streets	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
" 7	5.25 p.m.	184 Liverpool-street	Baker's shop	A. L. Macarthur	Brick, iron, 2 storey	Trifling	Alliance, £730	Com. Union, £1100	..	Faulty baker's oven
" 11	7.55 a.m.	97 Liverpool-street	Boot store	P. J. Pike	Brick iron, 1 and 3 storey	"	Mutual, £1650	Mutual, £2125	..	Spark from fire in contact
" 31	9.25 a.m.	184 Liverpool-street	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..

DETAILED Statement of Fires attended by the Fire Brigade for the City of Hobart for the Year ending 31st December, 1917.—continued.

Date.	Time.	Locality.	Trade used as.	Occupied by.	Construction.	Extent of Damage.	How Insured.		Result of Inquest, if any held.	Origin and General Remarks.
							Buildings.	Contents.		
1917. April 27	9.51 p.m.	Corner Harrington and Collins streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
May 5	7.30 p.m.	Corner Macquarie and Hunter streets	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
"	9 14 p.m.	7 Central-street	..	Mrs. M. Maley	Brick, iron & shingle, 1 storey	Chimney	Union, £200	Tas. Ins. Co., £200	..	Foul flue Unknown
"	15 3.25 a.m.	9 High-st., Sandy Bay	Grocer's shop	Harry Spratt	..	Slight	..	..	..	..
"	8.10 a.m.	244 Argyle-street	Dwelling	E. Evans	..	Chimney	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	26 12.15 p.m.	279 Liverpool-street	"	Mrs. McKillop	..	"	..	..	..	Foul flue
June 1	8.23 p.m.	115 Melville-street	"	R. McKenzie	..	"	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	2 6.10 p.m.	42 Warwick-street	"	R. Peacock	..	"	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	19 6.2 p.m.	Cr. Bathurst and Murray streets	Pawnbroker	Joe Glasser	Brick, shingle, 2 storey	Trifling	..	Atlas, £2000	..	Unknown
"	19 10.15 p.m.	Derwent Water, Sandy Bay	Stables	Mrs. J. E. C. Lord	Stone, shingle, 2 storey	Slight	Col. Mutual, £400	Col. Mutual, £200	..	Unknown
"	25 4.9 p.m.	149 Liverpool-street	Bike shop	A. Campbell	Brick, iron, 2 storey	Trifling	General, £1350	New Zealand, £50	..	Unknown
"	26 6 p.m.	Cr. Brisbane & Elizabeth streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	27 2.23 p.m.	48 Brisbane-street	Dwelling	J. C. Mawle	Brick, stone, shingle, 2 storey	Trifling	South British, £200	Uninsured	..	Defective chimney
July 3	6.45 p.m.	17 Melville-street	"	W. Ayers	..	Chimney	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	9 6.45 a.m.	39 Quayle-st. Battery Pt.	"	J. Albery	..	"	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	12 5.45 p.m.	58 Brisbane-street	"	Mrs. M. Wooley	..	"	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	19 6.32 a.m.	98 Brisbane-street	"	E. Holmes	..	"	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	22 7.40 a.m.	Cr. Harrington & Davey streets	Hotel	R. Crawford	Brick, iron, 2 storey	Trifling	Queensland, £3000	..	..	Unknown
"	23 4.20 p.m.	280 Liverpool-street	Dwelling	T. Richardson	Brick, iron, 1 storey	"	I.O.A., £50	Uninsured	..	Spark from fire in contact Foul flue
"	24 5.45 p.m.	143 Murray-street	"	Miss Daly	..	Chimney	..	..	..	..
Aug. 7	7.12 p.m.	Corner Frederick and Goulburn streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	7 7.1 a.m.	111 Harrington-street	Dwelling	H. J. B. Wilson	Brick and shingle, 2 storey	Chimney	Uninsured	..	..	Foul flue
"	7 6.5 p.m.	74 Brisbane-street	"	A. Elliott	..	Trifling	..	..	..	Defective chimney
"	8 5.44 p.m.	224 Argyle-street	"	E. Evans	..	Chimney	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	8 3.14 p.m.	Cr. Morrison & Murray streets	"	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	10 5.30 p.m.	Corner Warwick & Argyle streets	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
"	14 7.8 p.m.	42 Murray-street	Confectioner's shop	Wm. Green	Brick and shingle, 2 storey	Trifling	Lon. Liv. & Globe, £300	Queensland, £400	..	Spark from chimney
"	17 2.59 p.m.	17 Frederick-st., W. Hobart	..	..	..	"	..	..	..	..
"	17 2.59 p.m.	17 Cedric-street	Dwelling	C. C. Dugan	Wood, iron, 1 storey	Trifling	Alliance, £650	Victoria, £150	..	Children playing with matches
"	17 5.54 p.m.	F Circuit	"	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	23 10.32 a.m.	Corner Macquarie and Denison streets	Grocer's shop	J. Clarke	Brick, iron, 1 storey	Trifling	Lon. Liv. and Globe, £250	Lon., Liv. & Globe, £300	..	Spark from fire in contact
"	25 7.40 p.m.	Corner Harrington and Bathurst streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	25 1.35 p.m.	Elizabeth-street	Drapery store	W. M. Williams	..	"	..	..	..	..
"	30 9.45 p.m.	14 Byron-street	Dwelling	C. Kennedy	W.B., iron, 1 storey	Trifling	Brit. Dom., £450	Brit. Dom., £450	..	Unknown
Sept. 1	9.55 a.m.	Corner Harrington and Bathurst streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	8 7.59 p.m.	33 Melville-street	Boarding house	Miss M. Dawson	Brick, iron, 2 storey	Trifling	New Zealand, £2600	Uninsured	..	Flame from gas-jet in contact
"	9 5.39 p.m.	Corner Brisbane and Elizabeth streets	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..

"	18	7-38 a.m.	Cr. Warwick & Elizabeth streets	Fruiterer's shop	..	Brick, iron, 2 storey	Trifling	Atlas	..	..	Unknown
"	21	10-31 a.m.	47 Liverpool-street	Flour mills	A. Dewhurst	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	22	8 p.m.	Morrison-street	..	Gibson and Murdoch	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	23	5-18 p.m.	Cr. Warwick & Campbell streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	26	10-48 a.m.	173 Bathurst-street	Dwelling	T. Nicholson	..	Chimney	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	28	1-42 p.m.	319 Liverpool-street	..	R. H. Stabb	..	Trifling	..	..	..	Tar boiling over
Oct.	1	11-59 p.m.	Cr. Federal & Argyle sts.	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	3	7-45 p.m.	Elizabeth-street	Bank	Bank of N.S.W.	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	8	10-28 p.m.	198 Liverpool-street	Dwelling	H. Cuttriss	..	Chimney	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	9	7-12 p.m.	175 Argyle-street	..	G. Bateman	..	..	..	..	..	Foul flue
"	10	1-19 a.m.	Salamauca Place	Foundry	R. Kennedy and Sons	..	..	..	..	..	Unknown
"	15	1-54 p.m.	17 Montpelier-street	Dwelling	F. Gates	..	Trifling	Atlas, £300	..	..	Spark from chimney in contact
"	16	1-57 a.m.	37 Macquarie-street	..	Mrs. T. Holmes	Brick, shingle, 2 storey	..	Col. Mut., £500	..	..	Unknown
"	16	1-57 a.m.	39 Macquarie-street	Shop	Mrs. T. Holmes	Brick, iron, 2 storey	..	Col. Mut., £500	..	..	From adjoining
"	28	3-1 p.m.	372 Elizabeth-street	Boot shop	C. G. Delersey	..	..	Yorkshire, £325	..	..	Gas flame in contact
Nov.	3	3-18 p.m.	Salamauca Place	Foundry	R. Kennedy & Sons	Iron	..	Manchester, £511	..	..	Spark from furnace
"	7	9-43 a.m.	1 Patrick-street	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	7	9-43 a.m.	91 Patrick-street	Dwelling	Mrs. Derrick	W.B., iron, 1 storey	Trifling	Com. Union, £300	..	..	Spark from copper fire in contact
"	7	9-43 a.m.	91 Patrick-street	Dwelling	Mrs. Derrick	Wood, iron	Trifling	Com. Union, £300	..	..	Spark from copper fire in contact
"	8	2-25 a.m.	Elizabeth-street	Drapery store	W. M. Williams	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	10	9-12 a.m.	"A" Circuit	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	10	11-35 p.m.	Corner Federal & Argyle streets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	20	5-24 p.m.	24 Campbell-street	Hotel	H. N. Simmonds	Stone, iron, 2 storey	Trifling	Queensland, £900	..	..	Unknown
"	25	7-42 a.m.	55 Campbell-street	Boarding establishment	A. Anderson	Brick, iron, 2 storey	Chimney	..	..	..	Foul flue
Dec.	6	2-33 a.m.	Napoleon-st., Battery Pt.	Ship-building yards	A. Abel	Wood and shingle, 1 storey	Severe	Manchester, £25	..	..	Unknown
"	8	9-9 p.m.	Main Road, New Town	..	..	..	False alarm	..	..	..	..
"	11	2-15 p.m.	Hobart Rivulet	..	City Corporation	Brick, wood, 1 storey	Trifling	..	..	..	Unknown
"	23	4-17 p.m.	Queen's Domain	Reservoir house	Tas. Govt.	..	..	..	..	..	Spark from grass fire in contact
"	24	2-57 a.m.	Salamauca Place	Jam factory	Rosella Jam Coy.	Stone, shingle, 1 & 3 storey	..	Derwent and Tamar, £1000	..	..	Spark from chimney in contact
"	29	2-45 p.m.	Queen's Domain	Vacant land	Grass	Spark from locomotive

N. A. SKINNER, Deputy-Superintendent.



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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

THE TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND
BOTANICAL GARDENS:

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1918.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280) — £3 3s.]

THE TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND BOTANICAL GARDENS. REPORT OF THE
TRUSTEES FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1918.

Trustees.

During the year twelve ordinary and three special meetings were held. A list of the trustees, with their attendance at meetings, is shown below:—

(Number of meetings held, 12.)

Official Trustees—

His Honour the Chief Justice	Nil
The Hon. the Chief Secretary	Nil
The Hon. the Minister of Lands.....	Nil
The Hon. the Speaker, House of Assembly	Nil
The Hon. the President, Legislative Council	Nil

Crown Trustee—

Hector Ross, Esq.	8
------------------------	---

Trustees Elected by the Royal Society—

Dr. A. H. Clarke, M.R.C.S. (Chairman)	12
W. H. Clemes, Esq., B.A., B.Sc.	8
L. Dechaineux, Esq.	12
Professor Flynn (retired in December, 1917)	5
J. A. Johnson, Esq. (elected in April, 1918)	3
L. H. Lindon, Esq.	8
L. Rodway, Esq., C.M.G.	12

Staff.

In December, 1917, Mr. Hardy resigned from the staff, and Mr. Clive Lord was appointed in his place; otherwise the staff remains the same as last year. Mr. Lord has also been appointed Secretary of the Royal Society, which should serve to bring the two institutions into closer union. For some years past the Secretary and the Librarian of the Royal Society has not been a member of the Museum staff.

General Position.

The Museum has been open 304 days during the year, and large numbers of the public have visited the institution. A special exhibition of pictures, kindly lent by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Francis Newdegate, was held in March, and attracted no less than 5000 visitors. The specimens in the Museum, in many cases, are in need of being replaced by better exhibits, but with the funds available it is not possible to do more than is being done at present. The staff of the Museum is naturally limited, and after the office and general routine of work has been disposed of, together with the supervision of the Library, not much time remains that can be devoted to development work in the galleries or for collecting in the field, and publication of original observations.

That the development of the institution should be retarded is to be regretted, especially as the sole obstacle in the path of progress is the lack of funds. The Museum is being increasingly used by nature students from the various schools, and its specimens are often in request for scientific purposes. It is therefore to be hoped that in the near future the institution will be provided with sufficient funds, in order to fulfil its objects in such a manner that it can bring its specimens and arrangement up to date.

Galleries.

Entrance Hall.—The pictures in the entrance hall and landing are being rearranged. The new grouping should serve to greatly improve the aspect of the landing, &c. The lower portion of the hall is unaltered, for reasons pointed out in our last report.

General Gallery.—The cases have been improved and rearranged in accordance with modern methods.

Owing to the new system of colouring that has been adopted the exhibits are seen to much better advantage. The skull of the whale (*Balaenoptera* sp.) secured from Eaglehawk Neck has been mounted on a suitable stand, and makes an attractive exhibit, in the centre of the hall.

Tasmanian Gallery.—In this gallery are grouped representative collections of Tasmanian natural history. Unfortunately, many of these specimens are in a bad state of preservation, and are poor examples of Tasmania's fauna. With the funds at present at their disposal, however, the Trustees are unable to arrange a better exhibit.

Geological Gallery.—While the Petterd collection may be regarded as one of the best arranged collections in the Museum, the Trustees recognise that the remaining exhibits in this room could be better arranged. It is hoped to enlist the assistance of the Mines Department in order to bring the mineral exhibits up to date. It is to be regretted that at present funds will not permit the purchase of new cases in order to show the exhibits to better advantage.

Ethnological Gallery.—A very valuable collection of native weapons are stored on the walls of this gallery. It is an undoubted fact that the specimens are deteriorating owing to the want of glass cases. The Trustees regret they cannot, under present circumstances, provide better protection.

Tasmanian Historical and Ethnological Room.—In this room is grouped a very representative collection of Tasmanian ethnological specimens and sketches of Tasmanian scenes in the early period of the island's history.

During the year a skull and portion of the skeleton of a Tasmanian aboriginal was acquired by purchase, and added to the collection.

Australian and New Zealand Gallery.—There were few alterations during the year in this gallery. When circumstances permit it is hoped to rearrange the cases in this gallery, in order to show the specimens to greater advantage.

Art Gallery.—Considerable attention has been directed to the Art Gallery during the last half-year. There were no less than 420 alterations and changes, owing to a considerable number of pictures being received on loan. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Francis Newdegate, lent a large and valuable collection of 105 pictures. Mr. M. W. Simmons also forwarded a collection of 32 pictures on loan. The various changes were much appreciated by the public, who attended in large numbers, especially so in connection with the special exhibition of His Excellency's pictures.

A special sum was granted in order to have the Art Gallery repainted and coloured. The whole of the pictures have been removed, and the gallery is now being renovated.

Storage.

The question of the storage of duplicate and other surplus specimens became so acute during the year that the Trustees were compelled to form an additional store-room at one end of the geological gallery. In this store has been grouped all the better-class specimens, which space does not permit being stored in the galleries. Many specimens have been removed from the basement and arranged in such a manner that they can be easily referred to.

General.

It will be seen from the foregoing accounts that the institution is progressing as well as can be expected with the limited funds at its disposal. The Trustees recognise, however, that much remains to be done, and the hope is expressed that the Museum will be granted more adequate funds in the near future.

Additions to the Museum Collections, 1917-18.

Ethnological and Historical—

Tasmanian aboriginal's skull and various bones purchased (£10).

Collection of New Guinea weapons, &c., purchased.

Twelve stone clubs.

Three native drums.

Seven bamboo pipes.

Two axe-handles.

Three stone axes.

One sago axe.

Three bone daggers.

Two sago spoons.

Six lime knives.

Ten wooden clubs.

Six canoe paddles (Tamarina).

Three bammies.

One man-catcher.

Thirteen sets, containing 1 bow and 13 arrows each.

One set, containing 1 bow and 7 arrows.

Twenty spears.

One model canoe.

Three native bags.

One food bowl.

A miscellaneous collection of native ornaments, &c.

Zoological Collections—

Sea eagle (*C. leucogaster*). Donor, C. L. Richett.

Pouched mouse (*P. swainsoni*). Donor, Miss S. E. Mitchell.

Tiger cat (*D. maculatus*). Purchased.

Skin of Kermode white bear (*Ursus kermodei*). Donors, Messrs. Kermode.

Invertebrates.

A large number of specimens were received at the Museum from various donors.

Geological.

Numerous geological specimens have been received during the year. These will have to be stored until circumstances permit their exhibition in the galleries.

Botanical Gardens.

22nd July, 1918.

To the Trustees of the Botanical Gardens.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to forward the report on the Botanical Gardens for the year ending 30th June, 1918.

The rainfall throughout the year 1917 was 26.07 inches. The heaviest downfall occurred in the month of April (3.63 inches, of which 3.20 fell in one day), December having the lowest, 0.49 points being registered.

The rainfall to the end of June, 1918, was 9.36 inches.

The beneficial influence of this genial season has been shown, especially amongst the trees and shrubs, by a rich luxuriant growth not often witnessed. The lawns particularly presented a most healthy and verdant appearance.

Plant-houses.

In the conservatory a regular succession of flowering plants has been maintained, more particularly begonias, calceolarias, cinerarias, primulas, pelargoniums, &c. These are grown in the nursery to keep this house continuously full of plants in bloom. The intermediate house is chiefly devoted to palms and ferns. The store is altogether too small for the number and size of the plants to be seen to advantage. To provide adequate space for these would require a house fully three times the size of the present structure.

Bush-house.

The rhododendrons, camellias, Mollis and Ghent azaleas have given a wealth of bloom during the spring and summer months. The camellias are making fine growth, and will soon reach the top of the house.

Flower Beds.—The flower beds on the lawns presented a beautiful display of various descriptions of flowers. The summer flowers, such as zinnias, phlox drummondii, begonias, salvias, gaillardias, dahlias, sweet peas, winter and spring flowers, ranunculus, hyacinths, tulips, polyanthus, Brompton and intermediate stocks, and, indeed, all the annuals, in the great variety of their forms and colours, surpassed anything seen here for some years, and excited warm admiration from the numerous visitors who came to the gardens.

Parliamentary Vote.

The parliamentary vote of £550 for the alterations to the Superintendent's and caretakers' cottages, repairs to fence along Domain-road, painting conservatory, &c. This work was commenced last June, and completed most satisfactorily early in September.

Asphalt Paths.

A commencement has been made to asphalt the paths near the conservatory. Several hundred yards has been laid down, and it is the intention to continue on from this point, a further section each year.

In consequence of the heavy rains during the past year the overflow from the lagoon in the Domain has given considerable trouble. The 18-in. pipe laid from the lake to the river is too small to carry away the storm-water. Four times this year the rush of water has overflowed the bank of the lake, rushing down and tearing away the foundation of the paths, taking with it the soil from the boarders in its course towards the lower parts of the garden, and may prove disastrous in the near future by washing away the embankment, unless a larger outlet is provided.

General Remarks.

During the year permanent improvements have been made. The experimental orchard, situated in the centre of the garden, is now practically cleared, and every effort will be made to have it laid down in grass during the coming year.

The ground (about 2½ acres in extent) formerly attached to Government House as part of a kitchen garden, is being prepared for the reception of Tasmanian plants. Already there are a goodly number in the nursery, and collectors on the East and West Coasts have generously promised assistance in getting together a representative variety of the native flora to plant in this part of the garden.

Labour.

The supply of labour from the Gaol has been of especial value in the preparation of the ground added to the gardens.

Bands.

During the year the Military, City, North Hobart, and Derwent bands have, in turn, given selections of sacred music on Sunday afternoons to a large number of visitors.

Visitors.

The number of visitors for the year was, approximately, 65,000.

Additions to Gardens Library.

The following books and publications were received in 1917:—

- Report of the Government Botanic Gardens, Scharanpur.
- Report of the Kumean Government Gardens, Allahabad.
- Report of the Government Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.
- Notes Pteridologiques, Paris.

New species and varieties from Michigan.
School of Forestry, Newhaven

Physiological Abstracts—

Bulletin, Agricultural Department, United States.

Records, Experimental Department of Agriculture, United States.

Report, Agricultural Department, Gold Coast

Plants, Flowers, &c., Distributed and Received

Plants, flowers, &c., sent from the Gardens for War Funds, Carnivals, Exchange:—

Government House, plants and flowers

Town Hall, ditto

Mr. Colvin, ditto

Mrs. Foster, ditto

Claremont Camp, ditto

Mr. Butler, ditto

Mrs. E. C. Webster, ditto

Mrs. Waterworth, ditto

Band Association, ditto

Mrs. Propsting, ditto

Dr. Morris, ditto

Collegiate School, ditto

Mr. Swift, ditto

Mr. F. Walker, ditto

Mrs. Williams, ditto

Mrs. Boyes, ditto

Lady Nicholls, ditto

Mr. Addison, ditto

Mrs. J. F. Done, ditto

Mr. T. Nettlefold, ditto

General Hospital, ditto

Plants and seeds received at the Gardens —

Botanical Gardens, Melbourne

Mr. F. Walker, Lannceston

Mr. Widenhoffer, Cradle Mountain

Mr. Swift, Mt. Cameron

Miss Fletcher, Boat Harbour

Mr. Rodway, Government Botanist

Dr. Clarke, Chairman of Trustees

I have, &c.,

JOHN WARDMAN, Superintendent

THE TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

RECEIPTS.		£	s	d
Balance brought forward, 30th June, 1917		5	3	8
Government grant		600	0	0
Sundries		1	8	0
Dr. balance carried forward		72	6	4
		£678	18	0
PAYMENTS.		£	s	d
Salaries		415	10	0
Materials, &c.		90	19	2
Specimens		51	12	0
Insurances		32	4	6
Rates		22	13	10
Light and fuel		14	13	7
Office equipment, stationery, &c.		10	16	3
Telephone		7	10	0
Freight and cartage		7	12	2
Sundries		2	0	8
		£678	18	0

CLIVE E. LORD, Secretary to the Trustees
1st July, 1918.

Examined and found correct.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General

26th July, 1918.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Statement of Accounts for Year ending 30th June,
1918

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Government grant		1,050	0	0
Sale of plants, &c.		110	6	4
		<u>£1,160</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from 30/6/17...		5	14	2
Salaries and wages		964	9	6
Materials		133	8	9
Insurances		2	17	9
Light and fuel		7	5	1
Freightage, cartage, &c.		3	9	1
Telephone		8	14	9
Sundries		2	5	8
Balance carried forward, 30/6/18		32	1	7
		<u>£1,160</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

Examined and found correct.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General
26th July, 1918.CLIVE E. LORD, Secretary to the Trustees.
4th July, 1918.

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JAN 28 1919

1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

ELECTORAL ACT (VOTES FOR SOLDIERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE):

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE, WITH MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Brought up by Mr. Mulcahy, November 19, 1918, and ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£2 19s.]

SELECT COMMITTEE appointed on the 5th November, 1918, with power to send for Persons and Papers, to inquire into and report upon the practicability of effecting arrangements whereby Members of the Australian Imperial Forces abroad may be enabled to Vote at the forthcoming General Election and Referendum in 1919 ; and, if found to be practicable, to indicate generally the steps which will be necessary to carry out the proposal and the approximate cost of so doing.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

MR. FOSTER.
MR. LYONS.
MR. MARSHALL.
MR. MULCAHY.
MR. NEWTON.

MR. OGDEN.
MR. O'KEEFE.
MR. PAYNE.
MR. SHERIDAN.

DAYS OF MEETING.

Wednesday, November 6 ; Tuesday, November 19.

REPORT.

THE Committee appointed by your Honourable House to inquire into and report upon the practicability of effecting arrangements whereby members of the Australian Imperial Forces abroad may be enabled to vote at the forthcoming General Election and Referendum in 1919, and, if found practicable, to indicate generally the steps that will be necessary to carry out the proposal, and the approximate cost of so doing, has the honour to report as follows :—

The proposal to give our soldiers and others engaged in war work abroad an opportunity of selecting their representatives for the next Parliament, in common with their fellow electors remaining at home, is one which presents some difficulties

After a careful consideration of the evidence furnished by the electoral officers of the State, and of two returned military officers, both of whom had participated in and officiated at Commonwealth elections at which soldiers on active service had been enabled to vote, your Committee has come to the conclusion that a practical scheme can be presented, under which the opportunity to exercise the franchise can be given to those who have taken part in defending their country, and whose absence from the State is due to that fact.

The evidence given to your Committee disclosed that, after making allowances for casualties, and for men who have returned or who are on their way home, there are at this time approximately 7000 Tasmanian soldiers abroad. It was also mentioned that the men at the front were pleased when the opportunity of voting on public matters was granted to them, and had voted in larger numbers than was indicated by the returns recorded, as in many cases ballot-papers, through misposting, &c., did not come to account. The opinion of the military officers giving evidence on this subject was that difficulties caused by the segregation of small bodies of troops in remote camps could be largely overcome if time was allowed. There are also a good number of wounded and sick men in field hospitals and in many hospitals throughout the United Kingdom, but it was stated that postal voting facilities would enable most of these to be reached.

The chief difficulty is one of time, for the Tasmanian method of election, under the proportional system, requires that the whole of the ballot-papers for the various districts shall be in the hands of the several returning officers before the final counts can be completed. It was thought that the papers might be counted in London, and the results cabled out; but this was found to be impracticable, except at very great cost, owing to the multiplicity of possible combinations. It was estimated that the expenses of cabling would be nearly £2,500 if this suggestion were adopted, but the proposal could not be entertained.

Your Committee has finally approved of a scheme proposed by the Under-Secretary, as Chief Electoral Officer of the State, which proposes the earliest possible issue of the writs after Parliament has been dissolved, and the so arranging of the dates for nomination and polling that there will be sufficient time between the two to allow the ballot-papers to reach the absent soldier electors, and to be filled in on, or prior to, the day of the general election in Tasmania. The return of the ballot-papers to the Chief Returning Officer here will, it is estimated, take about two months, and it will not be practicable to make a declaration of the poll until these are received. The following are the dates suggested :—Dissolution of Parliament, March 21st; issue of writs, March 22nd; nominations, April 3rd; and polling-day, May 3rd. The existing law will permit the time for calling Parliament together to be extended from 90 days after the issue of the writs to 120 days should such be found necessary.

With the co-operation of the military authorities, which will no doubt be assured, the final results should be ascertained, and the poll declared early in July, 1919, and under the scheme here proposed the extra cost of the election should not be more than from £300 to £400. Provision can be made for reaching men embarking, or already embarked on transports, and while a few electors may not be found the greater proportion of soldiers who desire to record their votes will be able to do so.

Your Committee has the honour to recommend:—

- (1) That the dates for dissolution, issue of writs of nomination, and polling, be adopted as indicated
- (2) That the Agent-General for Tasmania be appointed as Chief Returning Officer in London, and that a Special Returning Officer be appointed in Egypt for such troops as may be more easily reached from headquarters in that country.
- (3) That all Tasmanians who have served in any capacity as part of, or in connection with, the Australian Imperial Forces, shall be permitted to do so, regardless of age.
- (4) That printed ballot-papers be used for voting, and that the names of the candidates should, in each case, be accompanied with a title or description to indicate to the elector which political party the individual candidate may belong to.
- (5) That the State Electoral Department shall re-arrange all matters with the returning officers abroad so that all particulars may be in their hands in time to issue the ballot-papers to the troops as soon as the nominations, &c., have been cabled to them.
- (6) That the ballot be taken during the intervening time, but not later than the date of the election in Tasmania.

In concluding this Report your Committee has the honour to call attention to the fact that some inconveniences and disadvantages will be caused to present Members, and to others who may be candidates for election, by the delay caused by this effort to enable the troops to take part in the coming election. The declaration of the poll cannot take place until, at least, two months after the date of the election, and this will necessitate the retention of deposits for an unduly lengthy period. There must be a longer interval than usual between the dissolution and the reassembling of Parliament, and while such a contingency may not be probable, it is possible that critical positions may arise in connection with the Peace Conference which will necessitate the recalling of present Members for specially urgent work. Your Committee deems it fair to mention that Honourable Members may be required to retain the responsibilities of their position for a considerable time without remuneration, even where they may be successful at the elections. These disadvantages and inconveniences are mentioned as being worthy of the consideration of Parliament when dealing with the proposal.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

Committee Room, Parliament House,
Hobart, 19th November, 1918.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6 1918.

The Committee met at 10.30 o'clock.

Members Present.—Mr. Mulcahy, Mr. Ins, Mr. Newton, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Foster, Mr. O'Keefe, and Mr. Sheridan.

The Clerk read the Order of the House appointing the Committee.

Mr. Mulcahy was appointed Chairman.

The Committee deliberated.

Resolved, That the evidence be taken in summary.

D'Arcy Wentworth Addison, State Chief Electoral Officer, called and examined.

Mr. Addison withdrew.

The Committee deliberated.

Resolved, That Mr. S. Irwin (Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Tasmania), Mr. Addison, and Lieutenant F. C. Burgess be summoned as witnesses.

Resolved, That the Committee adjourn till 10 o'clock on Tuesday next, November 12.

The Committee adjourned at noon.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1918.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock.

Members Present. Mr. Mulcahy, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Ogden, Mr. O'Keefe, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Newton.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Committee deliberated.

D'Arcy Wentworth Addison, Chief Electoral Officer for Tasmania, recalled and re-examined.

Mr. Addison withdrew.

Lieutenant F. C. Burgess, late A.I.F., now attached to the 6th Military District Staff, called and examined.

Lieutenant Burgess withdrew.

The Committee deliberated, and adjourned 12.45 p.m. till 2.30 o'clock.

The Committee met at 2.30 o'clock, the same Members being present.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Pandon Young, late A.I.F., called and examined.

Lieutenant-Colonel Young withdrew.

The Committee proceeded to draft its Report.

Resolved, That it is practicable to devise a method whereby Tasmanian soldiers and others engaged in war work abroad may be given an opportunity of exercising the franchise at the State General Election to be held next year.

Resolved, That the dates for the General Election of 1919 be as follows:—Dissolution, March 21; Issue of Writ, March 22; Nominations, March 29; Polling-day, May 3.

Resolved, That all Tasmanians who have served or are serving in any capacity as part of or in connection with the A.I.F. should be permitted to vote, regardless of age.

Resolved, That the Agent-General for Tasmania in London should be appointed Chief Returning Officer for the Tasmanian Forces in the United Kingdom or in Europe; and that a special Returning Officer be appointed for the East.

Resolved, That the method of recording the votes of the absent soldiers and others shall be that authorised under "The Electoral Act"; that is, that printed ballot-papers with the names of all candidates be supplied in the usual form.

Motion made, and Question put—That the ballot-papers include a description or title against the name of each candidate indicating to which party he belonged or political principles he held. (*Mr. Lyons.*)

The Committee divided.

AYES, 6.

Mr. Foster.

Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Newton.

Mr. Ogden.

Mr. O'Keefe.

Mr. Sheridan.

NO, 1.

Mr. Mulcahy.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Draft Report brought up, and agreed to.

Resolved, That Mr. Lyons, Mr. Newton, and Mr. O'Keefe, who had to attend the Committee from other parts of the State and had incurred expenses, be allowed £1 each for expenses so incurred on Monday, November 18, 1918.

The Committee adjourned at 4.45 p.m. *sine die*.



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

POLICE DEPARTMENT:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£12 10s.]

REPORT OF THE ACTING-COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1917-18

Police Department, Hobart,
1st November, 1918.

Strength and Establishment.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report upon the Tasmanian Police Force, together with criminal statistics, for the year 1917-18.

The strength and establishment of the Force on the 30th June, 1918, are shown in the following table, and the detailed strength and distribution of the Force are shown in Appendix A:—

FORCE.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Paid Special Constables.	Total.
Establishment on 30th June, 1917...	4	5	8	25	23	164	2	231
Establishment on 30th June, 1918.....	4	5	7	26	23	166	3	234
Decrease .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Increase .....	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4
Decreases—								
Extended Leave, A.I.F., during year 1917-18...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Retired .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Resigned .....	...	...	1	1	1	19	1	23
Promoted .....	...	...	1	2	4	7	...	14
Discharged.....	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Dismissed .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Deceased .....	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	4
	...	1	3	4	7	36	1	52
Increases—								
Promoted from Lower Rank .....	...	1	2	4	7	...	...	14
Appointed .....	...	...	...	1	...	30	2	33
Vacancies on 30th June, 1918.....	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	...	1	2	5	7	38	2	55

Conduct and Discipline.

The conduct of the Force during the year has been consistently satisfactory. Some members have had to be dealt with for disciplinary offences, but these were not very serious. Good example in respect of conduct has been set by the senior officers, and discipline has been well maintained.

Visits of Inspection.

Inspection of stations has been carried out by the Police officers in charge, and I have personally visited stations in the various districts as often as circumstances permitted, and found all satisfactory. The quarterly reports of the superintendents of police indicated that the men, horses, equipment, records, quarters, cells, and stables were well reported upon, and in good order.

Offences (Appendices B and C).

The criminal statistics (*vide* Appendices B and C) treat with the offences dealt with by Police for the period under review. The offences total 5109, as against 4702 in 1916-17, and 5490 during 1915-16. The increase over previous year was thus 407, and the decrease as against year 1915-16 was 381.

The principal increases were—larceny, 34; embezzlement, 15; wilful damage to property, 40; other offences against property, not specified, 16; "Police Act," 90; by-laws, 94; "Licensing Act," 163; "Stock and Rabbit Acts," 57; "Motor Traffic Act," 59.

The chief decreases were—assaulting or resisting Police, 16; vagrancy, 40; "Education Act," 33; "Gaming Act," 10; false pretences, 10; against public welfare and against the person, not particularly specified, 54.

Fluctuations in cases under "Police Act," "Motor Traffic Act," and under by-laws occur, but the same are of no great consequence; they simply indicate more or less vigilance on the part of the Police, coupled with more care or with laxity on the part of the public in the observance of the laws governing traffic and conduct and behaviour in public places. The increases in cases for 1917-18 occurred largely in the capital city. Breaches of the "Licensing Act" show an increase of 163 cases. This rise was due to the prosecutions for disregard of the liquor laws of the State by licensees and their customers. The decline in the cases of vagrancy (40) is satisfactory.

Indictable Offences.

The indictable offences reported (Appendix D) for the year numbered 1043, as against 819 during previous period. To assign a reason for the increase is somewhat difficult. I believe crime by adults is generally decreasing. There is not so much drunkenness now to incite to crime as the table of offences, "Drunkenness" (Appendix D) shows. The last year is the lowest on record, being 50 per cent. as to males and females below the high figures of eight or nine years ago. It seems certain, therefore, that it is the juvenile element that is causing the increase in indictable offences where in the chief city and suburbs it has been most marked. The records for the year show that 217 juvenile offenders were dealt with before the Children's Court at Hobart, being an increase of 40 over the previous year. Of the 217 cases, 136 were for criminal charges, including wilful damage to property and numerous cases of larceny, and 81 were for breaches of "Police Act" and by-laws. In my last report I drew attention to the serious increase in juvenile offences, and expressed doubt that the Act controlling children and the proceedings in the Children's Courts were working beneficially for the offender and for the community, and suggested that some drastic change was necessary. The idea of taking the "wayward" child privately before a magistrate for admonition such as to serve a lasting lesson is admirable in theory; in practice I regret to say boys frequently treat the proceedings jocularly. Many of the offences were acts of mischief and petty thefts, but I believe a good proportion of the juveniles before the magistrates' court were really not bad children with criminal

instinct, but they had got out of parental control, and their wrong-doing arose largely from inability to appreciate the virtue of honesty and the rights of property. For some special amusement boys will take what does not belong to them, and will damage property for showiness and sheer boastfulness. Numerous youthful delinquents are subjects to be handled by selected persons whose experience enables them to understand, advise, and control children, rather than cases to be tried by a magistrate's court. There are, nevertheless, some callous reckless offenders, who do not respond to sympathetic treatment, but for whom sterner measures have to be adopted, including incarceration for varying periods. I believe that the right class of person with some authority (including the policewoman), who would strive to keep the children up to their promises of improvement, would exert an influence for good amongst the seemingly incorrigibles. Many wild and intractable boys in the city, if dealt with on right lines in their homes rather than in a reformatory, could, I think, be induced to modify conduct and actions, and be taught to grow to be good and useful citizens.

I am aware the Government is giving the question the fullest consideration, and the amendments to the Act dealing with neglected children submitted to Parliament during the present session will doubtless prove most successful in operation.

Criminal Investigation.

The officers of the Criminal Investigation Branch are, I am pleased to report, up to the good standard necessary. They have had a busy and successful year, on the whole. The investigation of some important cases necessitated detective duty in the country as well as in the metropolitan district. I am more than ever satisfied with the Department's decision in placing a member of the Criminal Investigation Branch at Devonport. The needs of the "Coast" are recognised to be growing, and as the use of plain-clothes men for certain enquiries produces good results, the time may not be far distant when consideration will have to be given to placing another plain-clothes constable on the staff. In respect of the 1043 indictable offences reported, 588 persons were apprehended or summoned to court; 479 of these were committed for trial or summarily convicted. During the past five years the percentage of committals or convictions of the cases reported has been 55·72, 59·39, 48·47, 50, and 45·92 per cent.—a satisfactory percentage.

Licensing Matters.

The administration of the Licensing Acts necessitates constant vigilance on the part of the Police, and much had to be done to detect and deal with breaches of the law. The return of prosecutions (Appendix B) shows 765 cases for the State, being an increase of 163 over last year, and 199 over year 1915-16. The drink traffic is more easily regulated in the country towns than in the cities, and while the Act has been properly observed by some licensees, and fairly well by others, I am advised by responsible Police officers that the provision commonly known as "six o'clock closing" is, on the whole, more honoured in the breach than the observance. There is nothing to complain about as to cases of drunkenness or misconduct by intoxicated persons between 6 and 10 p.m., because the streets of the city and country towns during evenings were never so peaceful as at present; at the same time the Police know only too well that scores of persons enter licensed houses after 6 o'clock ostensibly to procure "soft drinks," but in reality to obtain liquor. That they do secure it is not at all open to doubt. For a close watch it would need a constable for every licensed house, which is impracticable. The Police watch that is kept is in the interest of fair trade, and for the enforcement of a proper and orderly condition of affairs. This the Police feel responsible for, and do the best they can in administering what is admitted on all sides to be a most difficult measure. The Department receives but little help from licensees; on the contrary, hotel-keepers and their customers have fostered bitter feelings towards the Police during the unpleasant task of inspection. To

avoid detection in illicit trade, many devices to outwit Police officers have been put into practice. "The Licensing Act" is not perfection, and when cases are brought to court they are keenly defended, and only do convictions result when strong and conclusive evidence for the prosecution is adduced. The latter is not easily obtainable by the uniform Police, whose approach to licensed houses is cautiously looked for, and announced in the hotel. The action of licensees and their customers have forced the Police to resort to "stalking" and other distasteful methods to obtain evidence of flagrant contravention of the Act. I cannot but repeat that full satisfaction will not result until the remainder of a licensed house is closed to unauthorised persons simultaneously with the shutting up of the liquor bar; and from the Police experience of the Act's administration, I believe to permit the trade from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. would give best results. In practice, many temperance bars are but a screen for the sale of liquor during prohibited hours.

Licensed houses, where used as places of accommodation for the travelling public, continue to be well managed as such. The Police reports following inspection as to sanitary arrangements and general cleanliness have been very satisfactory. Numerous samples of liquor were taken at intervals, but only in a few cases were they found to be below the standard strength, and proceedings were taken. No injurious ingredients in the liquor were discovered by the Analyst.

Betting and Gambling.

Illegal public betting is still going on to some extent, chiefly in the cities, and special and continuous effort is needed to prevent it gaining ground. It is difficult to obtain evidence required to support prosecution, because of the exceptional precautions taken by the bookmakers. I do not think gambling can be entirely suppressed by the operation of the Acts of Parliament, but I believe the heavy fines inflicted in a few of the more recent cases tried have had a restraining effect on illegal betting.

The present law is effective as to undesirables on race-courses, but does not sufficiently assist the Police in dealing with illegal wagering in other public places. Certain people in the cities are making a deal of money by unlawful betting, which, if stopped, would, I believe, materially increase the investments on the totalisator, and incidentally increase the revenue of the State. To repress illegal betting it will, I consider, be necessary to amend the Act. The amendment should empower the Commissioner of Police to issue a warrant to specially-selected officers to search persons when acting in a public place in a manner justifying suspicion of the practice of illicit wagering. Power should be given to seize any books, letters, and other documents found upon the persons searched, reasonably suspected of being used for the purposes of betting. I am bringing the matter to the notice of the Hon. the Minister by separate memorandum containing details recommended.

Expenditure.

The Departmental expenditure for the year has been carefully safeguarded, fullest consideration having been given to authorisation and closest attention to passing of claims. The actual expenditure only exceeded the aggregate amount appropriated for the Department by £2 14s. 2d. It will thus be seen how accurately the expenditure for the year was estimated. (Figures will be found in Appendix E.)

Appeals Against Convictions.

It seems fitting that some reference should be made to the frequency with which appeals against police-court convictions are now lodged.

The increase has been most marked since the passing of "The Appeals Regulation Act, 1910," containing provisions for an order to be made as to costs as the court or judge deemed it proper. The Police Department has been particularly affected because of the number of informations laid by Police in the course of general administration. If the Police commit some technical error, or local justices (who in most cases lack legal training) enter a conviction on bad premises, the Department is only too anxious to remedy the matter, so far as the defendant is concerned. What I wish to draw especial attention to is the considerable expense involved in the Supreme Court being moved over these questions. Even from the appellant's point of view, to have to be represented before a judge, and thus run the risk of much expenditure, in order to appeal against some trivial fault by Police or justices seems to me an unnecessarily extravagant method of settling the difficulty; while of course the punishment to the Department for mistakes of justices is not only disproportionate to the Department's error (if any), but appears to be often punishing the Police for other people's mistakes. In some cases the fine inflicted may be but 5s., say, for an owner permitting his horse to stray, and because he is described as owner and usual keeper, and convicted, the conviction on appeal may be quashed, involving anything up to £25 for costs. "The Appeals Regulation Act" appears to have established a capital "hunting ground" for the legal profession. I recommend some amendment providing for costs to be allowed only when a fine, say, is over £5. Further, I would suggest that consideration be given to altering the practice in these appeals in either or both of the following directions:—

(1) Adopt what I believe is the practice of some of the mainland States, whereby the appellant merely serves on the other party a notice of intention to review the conviction, and the parties appear on a date arranged by the judge, and the matter is dealt with at the hearing, thus avoiding much expense.

(2) Allow an appeal from justices to a police magistrate in the first instance. The police magistrates are legal practitioners with long experience, and they are constantly visiting various centres; the parties and the witnesses are on the spot in case of need, and the *locus in quo* can be viewed (if necessary), and a substantial reduction in expense would result whoever be the winner.

I commend these matters for earnest consideration.

Retiring Allowances and Gratuities.

Retiring allowances, in accordance with the resolutions of Parliament, were granted to the following, who retired owing to age-limit:—

	£	s.	d.
Senior Constable C. Cooley	95	1	3
Senior Constable J. Hicks	107	14	9

The following members of the Force died, and their widows were granted gratuities, as shown:—

	£	s.	d.
Inspector J. Anderson	164	12	6
Sub-inspector H. Cleveland	180	3	8
Constable J. Foster	74	11	0

Transfers.

There were 95 transfers during the year, the same being requisite on account of exigencies of the service as well as (in cases) for the benefit of the men.

Rewards.

The undermentioned members of the Force were rewarded or compensated for injuries received from the Reward Branch of the Police Provident Fund on account of the particulars herein stated, and to the amounts set opposite their respective names:—

Constable J. Livingston—			
Compensation for injuries received ...	0	7	6
Sergeant L. H. Rooke—			
Extraordinary diligence <i>re</i> detection			
sheep-stealing	20	0	0
Detective Sergt. M. A. Summers	Diligence arrest of escaped prisoner George Hudson.	2	10 0
Constable H. Smith		1	10 0
Constable R. Friday		1	10 0
Constable W. G. Patterson		1	10 0
Constable J. Watson		1	10 0
Constable G. K. Hall		1	10 0
Detective Const. W. S. C. Brown		1	10 0
Detective Const. F. T. Harmon ..		1	10 0
Constable F. W. Button—			
Compensation for injuries	0	10	0
Constable A. R. Summers—			
Courageous conduct in stopping a run-			
away horse	1	0	0
Constable F. W. B. Berry—			
Compensation for injuries	3	3	0
Detective Sergt. J. J. Dwan—			
Extraordinary diligence in detection of			
cattle-stealing	3	0	0
Sergeant H. P. Hynes—			
Extraordinary diligence in detection of			
cattle-stealing	3	3	0
Constable K. R. Clark—			
Diligence displayed in arrest of an			
escaped prisoner	0	10	0
Trooper Yost—			
Meritorious and courageous conduct <i>re</i>			
arrest of Solomon Eade at Great Lake	5	0	0
Extraordinary diligence in detection of			
breach of Fisheries Regulation at			
Great Lake	2	10	0
Trooper Devitt, A. E.—			
Extraordinary diligence in detection of			
breach of Fisheries Regulations at	2	10	0
Great Lake			
Constable Williams, G. G. M.—			
Extraordinary diligence in detection of			
illegal fishing (crayfish pots) on East	15	0	0
Coast			
Constable Challenger, T.—			
Extraordinary diligence, detection of			
illegal fishing (crayfish-pots) on East	15	0	0
Coast			
Constable Patterson, W. G.—			
Extraordinary diligence, special duty at			
Head Office, motor traffic records	2	2	0

Police Buildings, New Stations, New Buildings, and Repairs.

A suitable station for the senior constable at Sheffield was acquired in a convenient position; the house, with paddock, is well suited to Police needs. Of the city requirements—Wharf Water Police, North Hobart (Eastern section), East Hobart (Battery Point), and West Hobart (Lansdowne-crescent)—residences for the constables at North Hobart and Battery Point have been purchased. These dwellings are in suitable situations for the purposes of the Department and the public. Settling the city out-station Police in dwellings owned by the Department is appreciated by the men, and citizens know better where to find them. I hope before long funds may be provided for a constable's dwelling at West Hobart. The building of suitable Police quarters at the Wharf is very necessary, and should be undertaken at the earliest possible date. Provision for a Police-station at North-West Bay is submitted as urgent, and stations at Westbury and Glengarry should be

erected when money is available. For reasons of financial stress the estimates for the year contained only most urgent items. Numerous Police-stations require bathroom and wash-house facilities, and these will have attention as far as possible. Police buildings generally have been kept in serviceable condition, and the officers and men are to be commended for the clean and tidy condition of their quarters.

The practice of permitting Police to effect minor repairs (the Department supplying the material) is working well. The men take an interest in doing "odd jobs," and the improvements thus made are appreciated by the occupants of the house.

Repairs were effected at 60 stations, the more extensive and costly work being arranged and supervised by the Public Works Department. The total expenditure was £1200 16s. 10d.

The Meander station was closed in August, 1917, and the locality worked from Deloraine. Renison Bell station was closed, and the constable transferred to Rosebery in May last.

Maintenance and Efficiency.

During the year I had to draw the attention of the Hon. the Minister to the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable recruits for vacancies caused by resignations, retirements, and leave granted for Active Service, the call of the war having largely denuded the rural districts of the type of man from which the Force has hitherto been repleted. The trouble was to some extent alleviated by the Government amending the Police Regulations, providing for the continuance of employment of sergeants and constables beyond the age of 60 years, where certified efficient and physically fitted. The provision has enabled a few of the older men to be retained. Increased pay also induced some fairly suitable men to offer themselves. At the close of the year the Police establishment was up to normal strength, but there were disabilities in having to accept men of lower standard of education and physique than obtained hitherto. The best possible has been done to educationally train and assist the backward recruits, but their unfortunate illiteracy is a great obstacle to Police efficiency.

To meet the demands as I would like necessitates the addition of some five or six constables to the establishment, but for reasons of economy I deemed it advisable to carry on with the staff at my disposal. If the finances will permit it next year, I strongly urge provision to be made for the enrolment of some additional men for instruction in Police work.

Tourist and Racing Seasons.

The arrangement for the mainland detectives to visit Tasmania during chief racing events was continued. The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, and the Chief Commissioner of Police, Melbourne, were good enough to detail two efficient men for duty in this State in February last. The measure of protection thus afforded was as much appreciated by the Tasmanian public and Police Department, as it proved helpful.

Police Barracks Class of Instruction.

The classes of instruction held at the Police Barracks have been conducted on the lines set out in my last report, and have been found to fully maintain their usefulness and justify the time given thereto.

Teaching has had to be of a rudimentary nature to bring such men up to standard looked for in applicants in normal times, and it has been recognised that the time allotted to the work and the brief period for which the men attend, preclude the attainment of any advanced standard. The aim of the inspector in charge has been to so instruct the men that they will under-

stand what is required of them, and how best they may improve themselves and acquire the necessary knowledge. No good purpose is served by overwhelming untrained men with a mass of information which they are unable to assimilate, and therefore, as before stated, a system of mental setting-up drill has been adopted, to enable them to proceed on correct lines in their subsequent career in the Force. The physical culture and first-aid instruction has been continued, and the results have been encouraging. I have found the men grateful for the opportunities afforded, and attentive and keen to take advantage of them.

Inquests on Bodies.

During the year 129 inquests on bodies were held in Tasmania. The total cost was £632 2s. 10d. A return showing detail is to be found in Appendix F.

Ages and Length of Service of Members of Police Force.

Tables of ages and length of service of members of the Force will be found in Appendices G and H.

Roll of Honour—Active Service.

The Roll of Honour, Police Department, for officers and men of the Police Force who have volunteered for active service abroad, has been brought up to 30th June, 1918. Sergeant Hynes, of Burnie, enlisted and left the State. Contable Priest was discharged from camp medically unfitted, and Constable C. W. J. Bishop, wounded on service, returned to Tasmania. Both these men resumed police duty.

Roll of Honour:

- Lord, J. E. C.—Commissioner of Police.
- Hynes, H. P.—Sergeant.
- Bishop, C. W. J.—Constable.
- Cartledge, G. G.—Constable.
- *Conlan, R. T. R.—1st Class Constable.
- Cooper, Joseph—Senior Constable.
- Farquhar, A. J.—Constable.
- Gill, A. B.—Constable.
- Gillam, J. J.—Constable.
- Hayward, E. J.—Constable.
- Jacobson, Arthur—1st Class Constable.
- Keen, C. H.—1st Class Constable.
- †Lisson, V. T.—1st Class Constable.
- Nibbs, L. R.—1st Class Constable.
- Patten, J. A.—Constable.
- Priest, H. E.—Constable.
- Robinson, A. J.—Constable.
- Wright, C. F. S.—Constable.
- Weily, Hugh—Constable.
- Wright, G. C. A.—Constable.
- Warburton, C. G.—Constable.
- *Wilson, James—1st Class Constable.
- Kelly, R. J.—1st Class Constable.

*Discharged, physically unfitted.
† Killed in action.

Sheep-stealing.

The reports of sheep stolen or strayed during the year were not numerous. The losses stated totalled in the aggregate 984, as against 1352 reported lost during 1916-17; 92 were recovered, found straying or found dead on runs. The prosecutions numbered 6, as against 10 during 1916-17. The principal losses occurred in the southern district, and the Department regrets it

failed to clear them up, the work of detection being too difficult. No efforts were spared to trace the culprits, and extensive patrols were carried out by mounted men, but without good results. The searches, however, brought to light a few sheep straying in remote parts of the bush. There were cases where sheep were stolen singly or in twos and killed for food. This type of offence has had attention by police, and consistent watches by night and day were carried out without general success. I am of opinion that at shearing time many sheep previously said to have been stolen are gathered from neighbouring runs. These sheep are returned to owners in some instances, and in some they are not. The disposition of the Police is to help pastoralists in every possible way, but they wish to know, as far as can be ascertained, if the losses are really thefts. From the reports it seems that some considerable time elapses between the date the owner last saw his sheep and the day of discovery of loss. This suggests that flocks are not counted sufficiently often, and that there is lack of supervision generally. Where there is a delay in reporting losses the Police are much handicapped, because to be successful, action has to be prompt.

Totalisator Returns.

Totalisators were used at 86 race meetings during the year, a decrease of 57 meetings as compared with 1916-17, and the £352,146 15s. which passed through totalisators was £62,845 15s. less than in 1916-17. The statement hereunder exhibits where the decrease occurred, and shows that the average amount per meeting passed through the totalisators was considerably in excess of the previous year. A comparative statement showing totalisator transactions from 1910-11 to 1917-18 is to be found in Appendix I.

The following clubs which held meetings during 1916-17 did not race during 1917-18:—Evandale Trotting Club, Burnie Trotting Club, Colebrook Hack and Trotting Club, Railton Hack Racing Club, Oatlands Hack and Trotting Club, Ross Hack and Trotting Club, Sorell Racing Club, Forest Carnival Racing Club, Parattah Hack and Trotting Club, Catholic Anniversary Carnival Racing Club, Rocky Cape Hack and Trotting Club, Loyal Fingal Lodge Hack and Trotting Club, Timbridge Hack and Trotting Club, Fingal Hack Racing Club.

Licences were issued to 23 one-day clubs under Regulation 15; under Regulation 16 licences were issued for trotting meetings at Hobart to the St. Patrick's Day Celebration Committee and the Eight Hours' Day Celebration Committee, and for meetings at Launceston to the Northern Tasmanian Trotting Club and the Danbury Park Picnic Race Club. During the year 13 race courses were registered, and five deposits under Section 4c (1) were lodged.

"The Lotteries Amendment Act (No. 2), 1917," provides that if the operations of the "War Precautions Act" limit meetings of a club to one day, a deposit made by such club can be refunded. A refund was made to the Avoca Hack and Trotting Club accordingly.

Owing to war conditions, extension of time beyond twelve months in which to hold meetings was granted to several clubs under Subsection 3 of Section 4c of the Act.

On the 30th June, 1918, the following deposits were held at the Treasury:

	Hobart City Area	Launceston City Area	Country Area
Galloping Clubs	3	2	6
Trotting Clubs	3	1	6
Hack and Trotting Clubs	—	—	4
Totals	6	3	16
Total	25		

STATEMENT showing the Number of Galloping, Trotting, and Hack and Trotting Meetings held in the City and Country Areas, and the Amount passed through the Totalisator during 1916-7 and 1917-8.

City and Country Area.															
Area.	Heading.	1916-7.			1917-8.			Decrease.		Average Amount per Meeting.					
		No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		1916-7.	1917-8.	
Hobart City Area.	Galloping ...	19	£	s.	d.	14	£	s.	d.	5	£	s.	d.	5173	6581
		24	98,302	15	0*	12	92,146	5	0	12	6156	10	0	4644	5862
	Trotting		111,458	5	0†		70,349	5	0‡		41,109	0	0		
		Total ...	43	209,761	0	0	26	162,495	10	0	17	47,265	10	0	4878	6249
Launceston City Area.	Galloping ...	18	£	s.	d.	17	£	s.	d.	1	£	s.	d.	5383	5559
		12	96,905	5	0	9	94,513	15	0	3	2391	10	0	2223	2777
	Trotting		26,677	10	0		24,993	10	0		1684	0	0		
		Hack and Trotting ...	1	1486	10	0	1	769	15	0	...	716	15	0	1486	769
Country.	Total ...	31	125,069	5	0	27	129,277	0	0	4	4792	5	0	4034	4454
		Galloping ...	15	54,886	10	0	13	54,447	15	0	2	438	15	0	3659	4188
	Trotting		24	13,460	0	0	12	11,634	0	0	12	1829	0	0	560	969
		Hack and Trotting ...	30	11,815	15	0	8	3295	10	0	22	8520	5	0	393	411
Total ...	69		80,162	5	0	33	69,374	5	0	36	10,788	0	0	1161	2102
Total meetings		143	414,992	10	0	86	352,146	15	0	57	62,845	15	0	2902	4094

* Includes one meeting New Norfolk R.C. † Includes one meeting Sorell Trotting Club.
‡ Includes one meeting Sorell Trotting Club.

Motor Traffic and Tax.

The commencement of "The Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1917," on the 14th January, 1918, with the continued annual increase in the operations under the "Motor Traffic Act," as shown by statement published hereunder, necessitated the reorganisation of this branch of the Department, resulting in the additional work being performed without numerical increase in staff.

The installation of a new system, and the compilation of the initial data and records, coupled with the collection of a proportion tax on all vehicles registered on the 14th January, put a considerable strain on the clerical resources of the Department.

The "Motor Vehicles Tax Act" and regulations are working smoothly, and no difficulty has been experienced in administration.

A statement is published hereunder showing particulars of the collection of the tax.

"The Motor Traffic Act, 1917," contains special provision as to the tourists' motor vehicles temporarily in Tasmania. Visitors to this State who do not intend to keep and use a motor here may register for three months at a time, provided that in the aggregate the period of registration and renewals shall not exceed nine months. The motor tax payable by visiting motorists is a proportionate amount. This provision has allayed the irritation caused to tourists, who in the past had to pay full-year fees for brief visits.

"Motor Traffic Act, 1907 and 1913."

Statement of motor registrations and licences effected and issued from the 1st July, 1917, to the 30th June, 1918:—

	£	s.	d.
398 motor-cars, at 10s. ...	199	0	0
1,492 motor-cars (renewals), at 10s. ...	746	0	0
474 motor-cycles, at 2s. 6d. ...	59	5	0
951 motor-cycles (renewals), at 2s. 6d. ...	118	17	6
1,180 drivers' and riders' licences, at 3s. ...	177	0	0
2,608 drivers' and riders' licences (renewals), at 2s. 6d. ...	326	0	0
141 transfers of motor-cars, at 5s. ...	35	5	0
300 transfers of motor-cycles, at 1s. ...	15	0	0
29 dealers' general identification marks, at £1 ...	29	0	0
185 duplicate certificates and licences ...	9	5	0
Visitors' registration and licences ...	46	13	6

7,958

£1,761 6 0

Comparative table for years 1908-9 to 1917-18, showing revenue received:—

Year.	Revenue Produced.	Number of Certificates Issued.	Number of Prosecutions.	Number of Vehicles on Registers.		Number of Drivers and Riders.
				Vehicles.	Cycles.	
1908-9 ...	£ s. d. 139 8 6	670	—	152	166	345
1909-10...	203 6 0	1002	21	210	223	486
1910-11..	302 11 6	1480	39	317	338	717
1911-12...	459 0 0	2129	70	514	383	1079
1912-13...	747 15 0	3446	129	850	581	1750
1913-14...	1063 2 0	4904	171	1210	799	2553
1914-15...	1141 13 0	5434	218	1387	941	2747
1915-16...	1482 0 0	6446	293	1576	1143	3156
1916-17...	1672 18 6	7397	228	1877	1246	3674
1917-18...	1761 6 0	7958	287	1890	1425	3788

Particulars of Motor Tax.

	£	s.	d.
690 annual taxes, at £1 each ...	690	0	0
65 annual taxes, at £2 each ...	130	0	0
445 annual taxes, at £3 each ...	1,335	0	0
369 annual taxes, at £4 each ...	1,476	0	0
63 annual taxes, at £5 each ...	315	0	0
4 annual taxes, at £7 each ...	28	0	0
5 annual taxes, at £12 each ...	60	0	0
1 additional tax for solid rubber tyres, at 15s. ...	0	15	0
9 additional taxes for solid rubber tyres, at £1 each ...	9	0	0
3 additional taxes for solid rubber tyres, at £1 5s. each ...	3	15	0
3 additional taxes for solid rubber tyres, at £1 15s. each ...	5	5	0
5 additional taxes for solid rubber tyres, at £3 each ...	15	0	0
Penalties inflicted in 86 instances...	12	13	7
Tax on visiting vehicles ...	23	16	8
2,421 proportion tax on vehicles registered on 14th January, 1918 ...	3,218	13	10
	£7,322	19	1

General Traffic.

The Police continued to rigidly enforce the traffic by-laws, and gave careful attention to the provisions of the "Police Act" and amendment enacted during the year. The Police have now ample power to deal with all vehicular traffic, and the "Police Act Amendment" is proving satisfactory in its operation. Traffic is becoming more congested in the capital city, necessitating men being on "point" duty at main crossings as consistently as possible. Frequent changes in the personnel of the force has interfered with the retention of men with experience in regulating traffic, and the Department has been obliged to use Police probationers for this duty. While the men have acquitted themselves very well, for "traffic" work they need experience and special training to give full satisfaction. I am anxious, when a few additional men are available, to have special classes formed for instruction in "traffic duty." The wearing of the "blue" does not signify a fully trained and efficient constable, any more than wearing "khaki" denotes an efficiently drilled soldier. When some additional men are at my disposal, I propose, for the benefit of the Department and the public, that only constables properly trained and adapted by alertness and temperament for point duty and control of vehicular traffic shall be placed on the principal intersections of the cities.

Extraneous Duties.

Reference has been made in past reports to the considerable amount of work outside the scope of Police duty performed for other departments. Much of the time of the Police in the country is taken up in conducting work for outside branches, often to the detriment of Police service. The demands of other departments at times are such as to necessitate real Police work being "held up" or curtailed in order to avoid friction. The duties of the Force are numerous, responsible, and onerous beyond the conception of most Police critics, some of the men holding as many as ten subsidiary positions. I am aware that numerous departments could not appoint outside persons to miscellaneous offices except at considerable expense to the Government, and individual salaries for the work actually performed would not be justified. The Police efficiently do the duty at minimum cost, so that for the present at any rate there seems no alternative but to carry on. The fact that Police expend money on account of other Departments should, however, not be lost sight of when the cost of Police administration is being viewed. When the Department can be relieved of some of the subsidiary offices, I urge that the first be the duties of bailiffs of the courts of requests, particularly concerning warrants of execution. This work is disagreeable and conducive to bad feeling on the part of the public towards the Police. Relief in this matter would be much welcomed by all members of the Force.

Promotion Examination.

Six candidates presented themselves for qualifying examination for the rank of sergeant. Five passed the comprehensive questions in the papers comprising twelve subjects. The Board of Examiners reported, *inter alia*:—"Four candidates passed most creditably, one of whom passed in every subject. The result of the examination afforded ample proof of the utility of early training in the instruction school at police barracks."

Police Provident Fund.

The report of the operations of the Police Provident Fund, with statement of accounts, 1917, and balance-sheet at 31st December, 1917, will be found in the Appendices J and K.

House Allowances.

In my last report I drew attention to the high cost of living as it affected the Force. There has been no abatement in this direction, but rather has there been further increase. I recommended advancement in the

house allowance to 1s. 6d. per diem, which the Government was pleased to grant from the 1st January, 1918. Of the Force of 232, some 140 are supplied with quarters—thus some 90 men receive house allowance in lieu. The allowance is not equivalent to rent actually paid by the men. This is an anomaly difficult to remedy. I commend to the Government a scheme to acquire land as near the chief police-station as possible, and build cottages for married policemen. This would aid contentment and be much appreciated. The present allowances would pay interest on the principal.

Horses Owned by Police—Insurance Fund.

I referred last year to the use of horses owned by the Police, and to the men's risk of monetary loss through death of, or accident to, their remounts. A recommendation was submitted for the establishment of a departmental insurance fund. The proposal was for the men to contribute to the fund, which was to be subsidised by the Government. The Government was pleased to place an amount on the Estimates, and approval was given to the formation of a fund. The Police owning horses were acquainted of the proposition for a cover for the following contingencies, viz.:—

1. Claims to compensation for death from injuries—
 - (a) While on actual Police duty;
 - (b) While not on actual Police duty.
2. Claims for death from natural causes.
3. Claims for depreciation resulting from injuries—
 - (a) While on actual Police duty;
 - (b) While not on actual Police duty.

The proposal was not favourably entertained by the men, which necessitated consideration being given to an alternative scheme. This was considered, with the result that the Government was pleased to undertake to provide by departmental insurance, wholly at the expense of the State, a cover representing two-thirds the value of the horse should death occur while owned for use in Police service. The amount of £75 was included in the estimates of expenditure for the year 1918-19 on account of the fund.

"Infant Life Protection Act, 1907."

"The Infant Life Protection Act, 1907," is still being administered with satisfactory results, largely due to the interest manifested in the work by the foster-parents, the nursing inspectors, and the Police officers responsible for the duties.

On the 30th June, 1918, there were 116 persons licensed to retain infants, with authority to care for 251 children in the aggregate. Twenty-seven were new registrations, while 89 were renewals from previous period. Eight hundred and ninety-four children have been admitted to the homes since 1908; of this number 171 were retained on 30th June, 1918. 525 were returned to relatives or adopted; 68 have died, 91 attained the age of five years while in homes, at which age they passed from control of the Act, and 39 were transferred to the Department for Neglected Children, to be supported by the State. During the twelve months there were 7 cases of adoption of children by the registered homekeepers, and 9 instances where responsible suitable people took over control of the infants without premium. During the previous year there were 9 deaths in the homes, but for the period under review 5 died from various causes, viz.:—Gastro-enteritis, 4; acute enteritis, 1. The number of infants under control for various periods during the year was 230, so that the mortality for 1917-18 stands at 2.17 per cent., truly a good record for the twelve months.

It affords me pleasure to again refer to the good work of Nurses C. Stephenson (of Launceston) and J. Campbell (of Hobart). The nurses have visited the homes weekly at irregular periods, and inspections of food (especially milk), feeding-bottles, clothing, and bedrooms have been suitably and efficiently attended to.

Women Police.

During the year two women have been added to the Police staff. They have already done good work and done it well. The method employed is unobtrusive vigilance and steady pressure of observation, rather than anxiety to attract attention. The women are undergoing special training, and the curriculum includes:—“The Infant Life Protection Act,” “Youthful Offenders, Destitute and Neglected Children Act,” and “Offences Against the Person Act.” The women police have brought to notice a considerable number of children failing to attend school, and have traced and placed in situations, or returned them to their parents, twelve young women in the city without home, money, or friends. Numerous domiciliary visits have been made in the interest of neglected children, due to want of employment or drunkenness. Use has been made of the women police for escorting female prisoners, also for the suppression of female fortune-telling. The appointments have been fully justified, and with advancement through their course of instruction the female officers will find to their hands abundance of work of a kind that is specially suited to women.

Conclusion.

I take this opportunity of recording my grateful appreciation of the efficient and loyal services rendered by the clerical staff, also by the officers and men of the Force. The one desire of all has been to help zealously to the best of individual ability. The relationship of the Police with the police magistrates, local justices, staffs of Government Departments, and officers of various municipalities has been pleasurable free from friction of any kind; and I trust the efforts of the Police Department generally have been such as to merit the confidence of the citizens of the State.

I have, &c.,

E. P. ANDREWARTHA,

Acting-Commissioner of Police.

The Hon. the Attorney-General.

APPENDIX A.

DISTRIBUTION of the Force on 30th June, 1918.

	District.	Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Troopers.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total at Station.	Total in District.
Southern.	Headquarters	Hobart	1	2	1	7	4	...	38	...	53	...
		Glenorchy.. ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
		Moonah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Bellerive .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Lindisfarne .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
		New Town .....	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...
		Sandy Bay .....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...
		Cemetery Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Kingston .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Bruny Is. ....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Woodbridge .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	69	...
		New Norfolk .....	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...
		Macquarie Plains...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
		Hamilton .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Victoria Valley ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Subdivision No. 1	Ouse .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Ellendale .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Bothwell .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
		Pontville .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		North Bridgewater	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Kempton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Great Lake .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	...
		Franklin .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Cygnets .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
		Huonville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Subdivision No. 2	Dover .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Hythe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
		Geeveston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...
		Sorell .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
		Colebrook .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Coppington .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Buckland .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Triabunna .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Premaydena .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Richmond .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Subdivision No. 3	Swansea .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...
		Campbell Town ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Oatlands .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
		Ross .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Tunbridge .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Parattah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Tunnack .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Conara .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	...
Subdivision No. 4		Launceston	1	1	2	5	2	...	20	...	31	...
		Inveresk .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Patersonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
	South Launceston .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	Invermay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	St. Leonards .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
	Sandhill .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
	Lilydale .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
	Rosevears .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	St. George's Square	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
North-Eastern.	Trevallyn .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	George Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	Beaconsfield .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	
	Lefroy .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
	Bass Strait .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	48	
	Subdivision No. 1	Scottsdale .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...
		Gladstone .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
		Lottah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
		Ringarooma .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
		Branxholm .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		Derby .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	9	...
	Subdivision No. 2	Fingal .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
		St. Helens .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		St. Marys .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Avoca .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Mathinna .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...

District.		Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Troopers.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total at Station.	Total in District.
Northern.	Deloraine, Westbury, Evandale, Longford, Devonport, Latrobe, Sheffield, Penguin, Railton, &c.	Deloraine	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...
		Chudleigh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Elizabeth Town . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Westbury . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
		Glengarry . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Carrick . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Bracknell . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Longford . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
		Perth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
		Cressy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Evandale . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Nile. . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Devonport West. . . . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	5	...
		Devonport East . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
		North-Western.	Burnie, Ulverstone, Penguin, Zeehan, Queens- town, &c.	Latrobe.	1	1	...	2	...
Harford . . . . .	...			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Forth . . . . .	...			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sheffield . . . . .	...			...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Railton . . . . .	...			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	31
Burnie	1			...	...	...	1	1	3	...	6	...
Sprent. . . . .	...			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Ulverstone . . . . .	...			...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...
Penguin. . . . .	...			...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Stanley . . . . .	...			...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Wynyard . . . . .	...			...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Waratah . . . . .	...			...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Smithton . . . . .	...			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
King Island . . . . .	...			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Somerset . . . . .	...			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Zeehan . . . . .	...			...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Queenstown . . . . .	...			...	...	1	...	...	2	1	4	...
Gormanston . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		
Linda Valley . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		
Rosebery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...		
Strahan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32		
Total			4	5	7	26	25	65	99	3	231	234

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Proceedings taken under the Licensing Acts, 2 Ed. VII. No. 32, and 8 Ed. VII. No. 39, and Licensing Amendment Acts, 6 Geo. V. No. 6 and No. 61, and Licensing Acts, 7 Geo. V. No. 19 and 8 Geo. V. No. 25, during the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

DISTRICT.	Against Licensed Persons.										Selling without a Licence.	Against Unlicensed Persons.							Total.
	Unlawfully suppl- ing liquor during prohibited hours.	Bar door open, &c.	Sunday trading.	Open during pro- hibited hours.	Drunk on licensed premises.	Permitting music, dancing, or gamb- ling.	Allowing prohibi- ted persons on premises.	Not conducting house peaceably and quietly.	Not keeping lights burning.	Other breaches.		Persons on pre- mises during pro- hibited hours.		Unlawfully obtain or drink liquor in licensed premises during time sale of liquor is pro- hibited.		Unlawfully found in room adjoining bar- room, &c.		Other breaches.	
												Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.	Con- victed.	Dis- missed.		
Southern	52	31	15	23	3	...	...	...	...	16	2	63	13	58	18	10	21	55	380
North-Eastern ..	9	9	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	45	15	14	4	10	19	31	169
Northern.....	1	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	2	...	3	3	8	51
North-Western..	2	8	8	8	1	2	...	...	...	11	...	86	4	5	3	5	14	8	165
Totals 1917-18..	64	48	30	39	4	3	1	...	...	30	2	214	39	79	25	28	57	102	765
Totals 1916-17..	16	24	31	24	3	1	11	...	2	25	2	188	30	33	7	32	16	157	602

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of the Number of Persons proceeded against in Tasmania during the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

Offences.	Committed for Trial.		Summarily Con- victed.		Discharged.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Against the Person.</i>								
Assault, common .....	...	...	25	6	5	...	30	6
„ felonious	3	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
„ indecent	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
Assaulting police	1	...	15	2	5	1	21	3
Resisting police .....	...	...	19	2	...	...	19	2
Murder .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Manslaughter	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other offences against the person not above specified	1	...	11	3	6	...	18	3
Unnatural Offences	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Perjury	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
<i>Against Property.</i>								
Arson	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Robbery (with violence or under arms) ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Housebreaking	4	1	5	...	1	...	10	1
Larceny	15	1	243	22	59	7	317	30
Receiving stolen property	3	...	5	2	3	2	11	4
Cattle-stealing	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Sheep-stealing .....	...	...	3	1	2	...	5	1
Horse-stealing .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
Forging and uttering	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
Embezzlement	13	...	1	1	2	...	16	1
False pretences .....	...	...	8	3	3	...	11	3
Malicious injury to property .....	...	...	6	2	3	...	9	2
Wilful damage to property, summarily dealt with .....	...	...	62	3	9	...	71	3
Other offences against property not above specified .....	...	...	20	1	6	...	26	1
<i>Other Offences.</i>								
Under Police Act .....	...	...	1938	190	128	15	2066	205
„ by-laws .....	...	...	305	2	21	...	326	2
Vagrancy .....	...	...	54	26	26	8	80	34
Hawkers' and Carriers' Act .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Lunatics .....	...	...	31	5	2	3	33	8
Seamen's offences .....	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Under Education Act .....	...	...	123	21	13	13	136	34
„ Licensing Act .....	...	...	562	20	181	2	743	22
„ Gaming Act .....	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...
„ Stock and Rabbit Acts .....	...	...	77	1	11	...	88	1
„ Fisheries and Game Acts .....	...	...	20	...	2	...	22	...
„ Infant Life Protection Act .....	...	...	1	8	1	...	2	8
„ Motor Traffic Act .....	...	...	269	4	13	1	282	5
„ Stamp Duties Act .....	...	...	25	1	...	...	25	1
„ Sunday Observance Act .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
„ Shops' Closing Act .....	...	...	3	1	1	2	4	3
„ Roads Act .....	...	...	69	9	3	...	72	9
„ Midwifery Act .....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
„ Cruelty to Animals Act .....	...	...	35	...	2	...	37	...
„ Electoral Act .....	...	...	31	6	8	2	39	8
„ Railway Management Act .....	...	...	38	2	3	...	41	2
Other offences against public welfare not above specified .....	...	...	67	6	12	1	79	7
War Precautions Act and Regulations...	...	...	5	1	3	...	8	1
TOTALS	61	3	4091	355	542	57	4694	415

APPENDIX D.

RETURN of Offences reported to the Police during the Year 1917-18, compared with similar Returns for Years 1910-11 to 1917-18 inclusive.

Year.	Indictable Offences.			Offences Determined Summarily.			
	Cases Reported.	Number Apprehended or Summoned.	Committed or Summarily Convicted.	Drunkenness.		Offences against Police Act.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1910-11	723	451	387	605	97	3188	346
1911-12	806	441	384	550	72	3044	293
1912-13	815	412	386	473	55	2968	285
1913-14	856	563	477	486	57	3156	202
1914-15	884	589	509	487	55	3262	230
1915-16	947	569	459	437	52	3113	238
1916-17	819	470	408	340	38	2251	203
1917-18	1043	588	479	302	45	2472	241

APPENDIX E.

Expenditure—Police Department, 1917-1918.

Head of Service.	Provision in Appropriation Act, 1917-18.			Expenditure, 1917-18.			Surplus.			Deficit.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries	36,690	0	0	36,339	11	0	350	9	0	—	—	—
Allowances	5080	0	0	4993	2	3	86	17	9	—	—	—
Stationery and stores	400	0	0	263	3	3	136	16	9	—	—	—
Uniforms, &c.	1750	0	0	1695	0	7	54	19	5	—	—	—
Travelling expenses	2000	0	0	2260	1	5	—	—	—	260	1	5
Maintenance and repairs	1200	0	0	1185	10	7	14	9	5	—	—	—
Miscellaneous expenses	1700	0	0	2037	10	8	—	—	—	337	10	8
Contribution to Reward Branch, Police Provi- dent Fund	500	0	0	500	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant life protection	50	0	0	59	19	1	—	—	—	9	19	1
Expenses, liquor samples	25	0	0	18	15	4	6	4	8	—	—	—
Contribution to troop horse assurance fund... ..	50	0	0	50	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gratuities	—	—	—	15	0	0	—	—	—	15	0	0
Compensation, loss of troop horse	—	—	—	10	0	0	—	—	—	10	0	0
Refund to Police Provident Fund—Less Troop- horse Loans	—	—	—	5	0	0	—	—	—	5	0	0
Reward, capture escaped prisoner Hudson	—	—	—	15	0	0	—	—	—	15	0	0
Totals	£49,445	0	0	49,447	14	2	649	17	0	652	11	2
Net deficiency... ..	£2 14s. 2d.						£2 14s. 2d.					

APPENDIX F.

NUMBER of Inquests in Tasmania, touching the Cause of Death of any Person held in the year ending 30th June, 1918, and the Total Amount of the Costs, including Fees, Allowances, and Expenses.

	Male.	Female.	Total Inquests.	Total Cost.		
				£	s.	d.
<i>Inquests—</i>						
Infants, 7 years and under	15	13	28	119	12	9
Children under 16 years and above 7 years.....	9	1	10	35	1	8
Adults, 16 years and under 60 years	49	12	61	339	15	0
Above 60, aged and infirm	21	9	30	138	13	5
	94	35	129	£633	2	10
<i>Verdict of the Coroner—</i>						
<i>Violent Death.</i>						
Murder	2	...	2			
Manslaughter	1	...	1			
Justifiable Homicide.....	...	...	...
Suicide or Self-Murder	2	1	3			
Accidental Death	53	11	64			
Injuries, Causes unknown	1	...	1			
Found Dead	6	1	7			
<i>Natural Death.</i>						
Excessive Drinking .....	...	...	...
Disease aggravated by neglect .....	...	...	...
From Want, Cold, Exposure, &c. ....	...	...	...
Other Causes	29	22	51			
	94	35	129	£633	2	10

APPENDIX G.

TABLE of Ages of Members of the Police Force of Tasmania, on the 30th June, 1918.

AGES.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Paid Special Constables.	Total.
From 21 to 25 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	27	..	25
" 25 to 30 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53
" 30 to 35 " .....	...	...	...	2	5	58	1	66
" 35 to 40 " .....	...	...	...	3	5	14	...	22
" 40 to 45 " .....	...	...	1	7	...	1	...	9
" 45 to 50 " .....	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	10
" 50 to 55 " .....	...	1	1	4	5	4	...	15
" 55 to 60 "	1	2	2	5	6	3	1	20
" 60 to 65 "	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	6
	4	5	6	24	23	161	3	226
						Vacancies		8
						Establishment.....		234

APPENDIX H.

LENGTH of Service of Members of the Police Force of Tasmania, actually serving on the 30th June 1918.

SERVICE.	Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Probationer Constables.	Paid Special Constables.	Total.
Of and under 1 year's service...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	24
From 1 to 5 " " ....	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	1	83
" 5 to 10 " " ....	...	...	...	2	5	46	...	...	53
" 10 to 15 " " ....	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	7
" 15 to 20 " " ....	...	...	2	9	3	3	...	...	17
" 20 to 25 " "	1	...	...	6	3	4	...	...	14
" 25 to 30 " " ....	...	1	3	...	6	2	...	...	13
" 30 to 35 " "	1	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	10
" 35 to 40 " "	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
" 40 to 45 " " ....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	4	5	6	24	23	139	22	3	226
						Vacancies			8
						Establishment			234

APPENDIX I.

RETURN of Amounts passed through Totalisators, &c., during the Year 1917-18, compared with similar Returns for Years 1910-11 to 1916-17 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Race Meetings.	Amount passed through Totalisator.	Commission Deducted.			Broken Money, retained by Club prior to 22.2.17, paid to Treasury after 22.2.17.	Total Amount retained by Racing Clubs	Total Amount paid to Treasury.
			Retained by Clubs, 9 % to 22.2.17, & 10 % after 22.2.17.	Paid to Treas ury, 1 % to 22.2.17, & 2½ % after 22.2.17.				
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1910-11 ...	93	190,928 5 0	17,183 11 8	1909 4 10	3376 6 6	20,559 18 2	1909 4 10	
1911-12 ...	104	216,578 15 0	19,492 2 4	2165 15 2	3692 3 6	23,184 5 6	2165 15 2	
1912-13 ...	110	256,412 0 0	23,077 1 3	2564 2 9	3895 6 0	26,972 7 3	2564 2 9	
1913-14 ...	140	313,134 0 0	28,182 1 4	3131 6 8	5121 4 3	33,303 5 7	3131 6 8	
1914-15 ...	130	291,772 5 0	26,259 9 4	2917 15 2	4831 3 0	31,090 12 4	2917 15 2	
1915-16 ...	138	367,131 0 0	33,042 1 6	3671 6 6	6017 10 6	39,059 12 0	3671 6 6	
1916-17 ...	143	414,992 10 0	38,774 9 0	6287 12 4	5414 8 9	42,958 15 0	7517 15 1	
1917-18 ...	86	352,146 15 0	35,214 14 11	8803 11 11	2847 11 4	35,214 14 11	11,651 3 3	

APPENDIX J.

Rate of Distribution of Interest and Sundry Credits, 1899-1917.

Police Department,
8th November, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit a statement of the accounts of the Police Provident Fund for the year ended the 31st December, 1917, for transmission to the Auditor-General.

Superannuation Branch.

Allowances became payable in 15 instances, amounting to £2806 14s. 9d., as under:—

	£	s.	d.
3 retired owing to age-limit or ill-health, and drew 100 per cent.	784	14	0
4 died or were killed on active service, and their legal personal representative drew 100 per cent.	1,031	6	5
1 resigned after contributing over 17 years, and drew 100 per cent.	681	5	3
1 resigned after contributing over 8 years, and drew 70 per cent.	97	1	6
3 resigned after contributing over 5 years, and drew 60 per cent.	188	15	7
3 resigned after contributing over 3 years, and drew 40 per cent. of contributions ...	23	12	0
15 compensation allowances, amounting to...	£2,806	14	9

An amount of £3246 5s. 9d. was to the credit of retiring members, consequently £439 11s. remained to be distributed, which, with £859 18s. 5d. received from sundry sources, and £452 0s. 10d. transferred from the Reward Branch, amounted to £1751 10s. 3d.; augmenting the credits of members to the extent of 19s. 11-053d. per pound of contributions.

Interest on investments produced £1199 7s. 11d., entitling members to £4 1s. 10-24d. per centum on their total credit (9-823d. per £1).

Distribution of—
Interest.
Per £1 of Amount to Credit.
Per Cent.

Year.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1899 ...	4-16	1 14 8	0 0 2-5
1900 ...	5-37	2 4 9	0 17 7
1901 ...	7-37	3 0 11	0 8 8-25
1902 ...	7-31	3 0 11	0 10 2-75
1903 ...	7-62	3 3 6	0 10 8
1904 ...	7-56	3 3 0	0 12 5-12
1905 ...	7-62	3 3 6	0 9 1
1906 ...	8-08	3 7 4	0 12 1-08
1907 ...	8-1	3 7 6	0 10 8-5
1908 ...	7-12	2 19 4	1 1 4-25
1909 ...	8-75	3 12 11	1 3 2-5
1910 ...	8-94	3 14 6	1 6 0-48
1911 ...	9-33	3 17 9	1 0 10-78
1912 ...	10-16	4 4 8	1 3 9-07
1913 ...	9-68	4 0 8	1 0 8-09
1914 ...	9-8	4 1 8	1 3 0
1915 ...	9-76	4 1 4	1 1 6-67
1916 ...	9-66	4 0 6	0 19 8-58
1917 ...	9-82	4 1 10	0 19 11-05

Investments.

An amount of £1950 was invested in 5 per cent. local inscribed stock during the year.

On the 1st January, 1917, there were 7 loans for purchase of troop horses, amounting to £122; and during the year under review 7 loans were made for £132. On account of this, £254, repayments were made to the extent of £140, leaving a balance invested at the close of the year of £114. The interest received from these loans was £7 5s. 10d.

Reward Branch.

Rewards and compensations for injuries were granted in 21 instances, involving £55 13s. 6d.

A. W. NEWTON, Secretary Police Provident Fund.
The Chairman Police Provident Fund.

APPENDIX K.

POLICE PROVIDENT FUND.

Statement of Accounts, 1917, and Balance-sheet at 31st December, 1917

SUPERANNUATION BRANCH.

Current Account, 1917.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	32,454	6	7	Compensation allowances granted	2,896	14	9
Deductions from pay	1,737	8	8	Balance to next Account (amount of Fund) ..	33,896	7	8
Interest	1,199	7	11				
Sundry credits	859	18	5				
Transfer from Reward Branch	452	0	10				
	£36,703	2	5		£36,703	2	5

Total Account, 1882-1917.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Aggregate deductions from pay	33,873	11	10	Aggregate compensation allowances and sundries	32,632	0	11
Aggregate interest	14,893	7	6	Amount of Fund, 31st December, 1917 ..	33,896	7	8
Aggregate sundry credits	8,838	9	8				
Aggregate sundry contributions	442	5	6				
Aggregate transfers from Reward Branch ..	8,480	14	1				
	£66,528	8	7		£66,528	8	7

REWARD BRANCH.

Current Account, 1917.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	250	0	0	Rewards, &c.	55	13	6
Government contribution	500	0	0	Transfer to Superannuation Branch ..	452	0	10
Interest	7	14	4	Balance to next Account	250	0	0
	£757	14	4		£757	14	4

Total Account, 1882-1917.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Aggregate moiety of fines, &c., received ..	11,442	18	9	Aggregate rewards, &c.	3,534	5	5
Aggregate interest	781	18	2	Aggregate transfers to Superannuation Branch ..	8,480	14	1
Aggregate sundry credits and adjustments ..	40	2	7	Balance, Current Account	250	0	0
	£12,264	19	6		£12,264	19	6

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Superannuation Branch—Amount to credit, sundry members (amount of Fund)	33,896	7	8	Local Inscribed Stock—			
Reward Branch—Balance	250	0	0	Superannuation Branch	32,780	5	9
				Reward Branch	206	0	0
				Loans on freehold mortgage	790	0	0
				Troop horse loans	114	0	0
				Balances, Cash Account—			
				Superannuation Branch	272	1	11
				Reward Branch	44	0	0
	£34,146	7	8		£34,146	7	8

Examined and found correct.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General.
Hobart, 4th December, 1918.W. B. PROPSTING,
E. P. ANDREWARTHA,
J. P. LAUGHTON.Members Police
Provident Fund BoardA. W. NEWTON, Secretary
Hobart, 3rd December, 1918.



AUG 5 1919



1918

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES:

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FOR YEARS 1909 TO 1917.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£6 13s. 6d.]

ABSTRACT of Returns deposited by Life Assurance Companies under the Act

	1909.			1910.			1911.			1912.		
	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.
1. Australian Mutual Provident Society, for years ending 31st December.												
Policies in force in Tasmania:												
Industrial Branch:												
Life Assurance	2208	62,991	10 0	2546	74,308	19 0	2808	83,430	5 0	2995	91,468	7 0
Ordinary Branch:												
Life Assurance	8642	2,486,350	10 0	8699	2,537,806	10 0	8690	2,547,606	10 0	8799	2,611,226	10 0
Endowment	75	12,100	0 0	76	12,625	0 0	79	12,950	0 0	88	13,500	0 0
Annuity	70	*(2893	16 4)	71	*(3006	12 0)	73	*(3012	13 8)	78	*(3363	6 4)
		2,498,450	10 0		2,550,431	10 0		2,560,556	10 0		2,624,726	10 0
Assets in Tasmania:												
Mortgages .....	...	202,596	9 6	...	252,500	17 3	...	288,251	15 8	...	273,767	15 4
Commonwealth of Australia Securities .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Tasmanian Government Securities .....	...	298,632	2 3	...	354,585	6 6	...	354,973	7 5	...	347,214	5 3
Loans on Policies .....	...	181,347	15 0	...	185,182	12 2	...	189,489	1 2	...	194,390	7 10
Sundry Debtors .....	...	628	0 7	...	919	14 9	...	339	5 7	...	730	19 4
Outstanding Premiums .....	...	11,806	14 2	...	11,943	16 5	...	11,944	16 7	...	11,909	18 2
Ditto Interest .....	...	1822	16 6	...	3112	15 9	...	4070	10 1	...	4017	19 6
Freehold in Hobart, Launceston, Devonport, and Zeehan. Properties acquired by foreclosure .....	...	27,200	0 0	...	27,000	0 0	...	31,391	8 0	...	40,100	0 0
Cash on Deposit .....	...	5569	2 10	...	3348	10 9	...	2310	14 9	...	3494	19 4
In hand and on current account Agents' balances .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Loans on Reversionary, Life, and other Interests .....	...	499	11 0	...	1500	2 5	...	1667	6 7	...	1448	13 10
Loans on the security of Municipal and other Rates .....	...	...		...	52,150	0 0	...	65,150	0 0	...	95,150	0 0
		730,102	11 10		892,243	16 0		949,588	5 10		972,224	18 7
2. Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited), for years ending 31st December.												
Policies in force in Tasmania:												
Industrial Branch—												
Life Assurance .....	...	...		...	...		1071	29,336	18 0	1308	39,610	18 0
Endowment .....	...	...		...	...		133	3106	3 0	153	3594	15 0
		...			...			32,443	1 0		43,205	13 0
Ordinary Branch—												
Life Assurance	387	93,232	14 0	402	94,823	11 0	565	114,796	7 6	548	112,372	16 6
Endowment	20	2400	0 0	22	2550	0 0	30	3369	0 0	22	2319	0 0
		95,632	14 0		97,373	11 0		118,165	7 6		114,691	16 6
Assets in Tasmania:												
Cash in hand, and on current Accounts .....	...	1024	7 7	...	824	7 2	...	1129	5 5	...	712	8 3
Office Property .....	...	52	5 0	...	49	13 0	...	226	13 0	...	192	4 3
Loans on the Society's Policies .....	...	4737	14 7	...	4308	11 2	...	4407	6 10	...	4806	7 6
House Property—(Freehold) .....	...	3073	19 3	...	3073	19 3	...	3073	19 3	...	3073	19 3
Agents' Balances .....	...	...		...	...		...	10	1 6	...	1	7 4
Outstanding Premiums .....	...	291	13 7	...	331	14 1	...	548	18 5	...	552	9 1
Ditto Interest and Rents .....	...	215	8 5	...	171	16 6	...	173	19 7	...	149	0 0
Amount advanced to Industrial Branch .....	...	...		...	762	12 5	...	1918	6 10	...	2261	3 8
Extension of Organisation Account (Industrial Branch) .....	...	...		...	...		...	1829	0 8	...	2204	18 8
Sundry Amounts owing to Society .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
		9395	8 5		9522	13 7		13,317	11 6		13,953	18 0
3. National Mutual Life Association of Australasia (Limited), for years ending 30th September.												
Policies in force in Tasmania:												
Life Assurance	2968	657,715	10 0	3074	709,440	10 0	3209	740,830	10 0	3539	809,460	10 0
Endowment	211	30,930	0 0	226	34,683	0 0	282	48,075	10 0	276	45,764	10 0
Annuity	17	*(584	8 10)	18	*(618	18 6)	20	*(654	19 2)	16	*(512	10 2)
		688,645	10 0		744,123	10 0		788,906	0 0		855,225	0 0

* Per annum.

38 Vict. No. 6, for the Years 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917.

1913.			1914.			1915.			1916.			1917.		
No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.
3314	104,019	9 0	3556	112,754	11 0	3654	117,220	11 0	3497	130,796	7 0	4241	145,187	1 0
9193	2,694,490	0 0	9177	2,670,805	10 0	9280	2,696,884	10 0	9287	2,727,827	10 0	9321	2,794,459	0 0
88	13,500	0 0	89	13,500	0 0	88	13,150	0 0	92	13,700	0 0	100	11,100	0 0
80	*(3144 9 4)		86	*(3345 10 4)		85	*(3330 3 8)		76	*(2969 17 8)		72	*(2812 4 0)	
	2,707,990	0 0		2,684,305	10 0		2,710,134	10 0		2,741,527	10 0		2,808,559	0 0
...	268,342	2 3	...	292,889	14 5	...	281,177	5 6	...	256,591	11 8	...	252,732	16 10
...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	2415	0 0
...	296,475	4 3	...	303,672	18 3	...	304,325	16 0	...	304,526	13 0	...	305,893	6 11
...	193,990	4 3	...	192,514	17 2	...	196,018	8 10	...	196,090	17 11	...	192,839	17 3
...	688	16 8	...	473	13 1	...	720	14 2	...	938	3 5	...	897	14 4
...	11,981	0 10	...	12,241	18 7	...	11,807	14 10	...	12,086	7 6	...	12,700	16 10
...	3745	16 6	...	4433	7 0	...	5018	19 10	...	5442	1 4	...	4938	17 5
...	48,100	0 0	...	48,000	0 0	...	47,500	0 0	...	47,000	0 0	...	46,500	0 0
...	...		...	1000	0 0	...	1000	0 0	...	650	0 0	...	...
...	1497	7 10	...	2387	17 1	...	2901	13 0	...	1758	6 5	...	1646	16 10
...	
...	1440	0 2	...	1263	4 8	...	1058	0 2	...	1058	0 2	...	908	0 2
...	121,024	12 9	...	161,066	13 7	...	210,934	2 10	...	222,980	0 0	...	240,980	0 0
...	947,285	5 6	...	1,019,944	3 10	...	1,062,462	15 2	...	1,049,122	1 5	...	1,062,453	6 7
1646	52,529	15 0	1771	50,126	0 0	1906	53,378	9 0	2179	59,074	11 0	2434	67,807	6 4
136	3250	8 0	121	2886	6 0	176	2449	14 0	91	2204	10 0	94	2310	10 0
...	55,780	3 0	...	53,012	6 0	...	55,828	3 0	...	61,279	1 0	...	70,117	16 4
539	110,735	16 9	539	105,866	8 8	63	113,172	0 4	954	162,048	6 8	914	162,002	0 0
15	1950	0 0	12	1650	0 0	174	1800	0 0	16	2200	0 0	21	2350	0 0
...	112,685	16 9	...	107,516	8 8	...	114,972	0 4	...	164,245	6 8	...	164,352	0 0
...	1575	1 11	...	460	9 1	...	3057	13 6	...	3797	17 3	...	1590	15 11
...	150	14 0	...	137	11 0	...	99	4 7	...	100	11 4	...	203	16 7
...	4429	14 10	...	4575	11 1	...	4346	12 4	...	4468	8 8	...	4229	7 7
...	3073	19 3	...	4250	0 0	...	4250	0 0	...	4250	0 0	...	4250	0 0
...	...		...	...		...	8	12 10	...	25	19 0	...	13	9 8
...	460	7 5	...	553	5 10	...	290	10 4	...	665	9 2	...	1266	0 8
...	166	18 0	...	167	6 0	...	182	9 4	...	83	18 2	...	157	6 9
...	2218	1 4	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
...	2592	18 8	...	2392	18 8	...	2127	0 0	...	1927	0 0	...	1460	0 0
...	...		...	100	0 0	...	101	0 0	...	...		...	102	7 10
...	14,667	15 5	...	12,637	1 8	...	14,463	2 11	...	15,317	3 7	...	13,273	14 0
3955	883,673	10 0	4242	937,893	10 0	4427	951,638	10 0	4697	988,602	10 0	4705	1,004,022	10 0
299	45,054	0 0	307	45,013	0 0	305	43,578	0 0	307	43,559	0 0	314	44,127	0 0
18	*(502 2 4)		18	*(537 3 4)		16	*(536 0 6)		22	*(904 0 6)		15	*(487 17 2)	
...	928,727	10 0	...	982,906	10 0	...	995,216	10 0	...	1,032,161	10 0	...	1,048,149	10 0

*Per annum.

	1909.			1910.			1911.			1912.		
	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.
Assets in Tasmania :												
Outstanding & accrued Interest	...	2276	0 11	...	2539	7 3	...	2789	15 4	...	7611	6 11
Mortgages	...	98,101	14 2	...	108,450	15 6	...	119,862	14 0	...	134,531	17 9
Loans on Policies within their Surrender Value	...	17,023	12 5	...	18,117	14 0	...	18,441	16 6	...	19,664	13 8
Loans on Policies with Personal Security	...	219	3 4	...	526	17 3	...	465	6 5	...	493	2 4
Deferred Instalments of Annual Premiums on Policies in force	...	3646	6 0	...	3994	19 2	...	4094	11 4	...	...	...
Agents' Balances	...	231	0 10	...	8	7 11	...	12	5 9	...	41	18 5
Office Furniture and Fittings	...	927	8 2	...	908	10 2	...	676	11 2	...	962	11 11
Outstanding Premiums on Pol- icies in force	...	3237	17 9	...	3645	1 2	...	3579	6 0	...	3795	13 6
Cash on hand and on current Account	...	...	...	...	5507	2 2	...	8226	2 2	...	3034	8 1
On Deposit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freehold Property	...	36,653	8 2	...	36,653	8 2	...	36,653	8 2	...	36,695	0 0
Reversionary Interests	...	76	1 0	...	80	19 10	...	570	15 9	...	48	11 3
		162,392	12 9		180,433	2 7		195,372	12 7		206,879	3 10
4. <i>Royal Insurance Company</i> , for years ending 31st December.												
Policies in force in Tasmania :												
Assurance	9	5931	0 0	9	6141	0 0	10	6259	0 0	8	5194	10 0
Endowment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5931	0 0		6141	0 0		6259	0 0		5194	10 0
Assets in Tasmania :												
Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agents' Balances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outstanding Premiums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash on hand and on current Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. <i>The Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society (Limited)</i> , for years ending 31 Oct.												
Policies in force in Tasmania :												
Life Assurance	911	181,609	0 0	}	Amalgamated with The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co., Limited,							
Endowment	84	11,570	0 0									
Annuity	3	*(38 8 0)										
		193,179	0 0									
Assets in Tasmania :												
Agents' Balances	...	60	10 9									
Cash in hand, on Deposit, and on current Account	...	1920	0 7									
Furniture and Fittings	...	141	9 0									
Outstanding Premiums	...	1284	12 8									
Loans on Policies	...	5627	0 2									
Loans on Policies with Per- sonal Security	...	...	...						
Freehold Property	...	9363	12 8									
Outstanding and Accrued In- terest	...	135	5 1									
		18,532	10 11									
6. <i>The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States</i> , for years ending 31st December.												
Policies in force in Tasmania :												
Assurance	487	185,869	0 0	461	182,123	0 0	431	170,900	0 0	393	159,437	0 0
Endowment	2	1100	0 0	2	1100	0 0	2	1100	0 0	2	1100	0 0
Annuity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		186,969	0 0		183,223	0 0		172,000	0 0		160,537	0 0
Assets in Tasmania :												
Cash in hand and on current Account	...	...	...	...	1260	7 3	...	1800	8 0	...	2109	14 8
Loans on the Company's Policies	...	3555	10 0	...	4322	0 0	...	5298	1 6	...	5718	0 0
		3555	10 0		5582	7 3		7098	9 6		7827	14 8
7. <i>The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York</i> , for years ending 31st December.												
Policies in force in Tasmania :												
Assurance	369	94,011	7 0	342	89,925	8 0	336	89,388	8 0	320	82,225	2 0
Endowment	26	1802	1 0	26	1802	1 0	26	1742	1 0	25	1642	0 0
Annuity	6	*(131 14 3)		6	*(131 14 3)		6	*(131 14 3)		5	*(99 1 11)	
		95,813	8 0		91,727	9 0		91,130	9 0		83,867	2 0

* Per annum.

1913.			1914.			1915.			1916.			1917.		
No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.
...	3329	8 6	...	3784	17 4	...	4169	4 9	...	4646	14 9	...	5662	5 9
...	137,372	16 10	...	152,856	19 10	...	173,281	5 10	...	177,278	13 9	...	189,488	15 11
...	21,190	0 5	...	21,578	8 9	...	24,162	13 11	...	24,774	0 2	...	28,770	12 2
...	343	6 10	...	211	12 6	...	36	6 7	...	101	15 10	...	209	2 3
...	5108	12 11	...	5249	11 2	...	5204	14 3	...	5530	7 2	...	5747	5 7
...	50	14 5	...	13	0 9	...	...	...	...	11	17 5	...	12	16 2
...	1210	16 5	...	1632	4 10	...	1336	18 5	...	1106	0 5	...	878	5 3
...	3810	8 4	...	3532	18 9	...	3839	16 5	...	3069	18 6	...	3761	5 4
...	3416	12 6	...	2932	14 7	...	1861	5 2	...	2498	12 6	...	2678	6 8
...
...	36,695	0 0	...	36,695	0 0	...	36,695	0 0	...	36,695	0 0	...	36,695	0 0
...	211	18 3	...	127	3 7	...	274	6 7	...	167	11 3	...	187	7 1
...	212,739	15 5	...	228,614	12 1	...	250,861	11 11	...	255,880	11 9	...	274,091	2 2
8	5194	10 0	7	4394	0 0	7	4574	0 0	7	4574	0 0	7	4574	0 0
...
...	5194	10 0	...	4394	0 0	...	4574	0 0	...	4574	0 0	...	4574	0 0
...	87,243	6 8	...	87,992	1 5	...	87,992	0 0	...	87,992	1 5	...	87,992	1 5
...	24	7 1	...	19	16 11	...	105	4 7	...	157	2 10	...	98	15 11
...	10	12 8	...	23	7 1	...	43	1 6	...	61	9 3	...	18	17 9
...	233	4 8	...	204	6 11	...	311	9 3	...	250	11 6	...	425	18 7
...	87,511	11 1	...	88,239	12 4	...	88,451	15 4	...	88,461	5 0	...	88,535	13 8
379	155,429	0 0	356	147,353	0 0	341	142,505	0 0	321	130,731	0 0	298	128,986	0 0
2	1100	0 0	2	1100	0 0	2	1100	0 0	2	1100	0 0	2	1100	0 0
...
...	156,529	0 0	...	148,453	0 0	...	143,605	0 0	...	131,831	0 0	...	125,086	0 0
...	1716	3 0	...	763	9 11	...	958	8 8	...	548	19 6	...	118	16 4
...	5724	0 0	...	6666	10 0	...	6669	10 0	...	6237	10 0	...	6690	10 0
...	7440	3 0	...	7429	19 11	...	7627	18 8	...	6786	9 6	...	6809	6 4
302	78,054	0 0	286	54,954	0 0	275	53,057	13 8	263	49,647	13 8	245	47,245	18 8
25	1642	0 0	25	1642	0 0	24	1542	0 0	21	1342	0 0	16	923	18 0
4	*(59 1 11)	...	4	*(59 1 11)	...	4	*(102 9 0)	...	4	*(102 9 0)	...	4	*(102 9 0)	...
...	79,696	0 0	...	56,596	0 0	...	54,599	13 8	...	50,989	13 8	...	48,169	16 8

* Per annum.

	1909.			1910.			1911.			1912.		
	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.
Assets in Tasmania :												
Tasmanian Government Securities (cash deposited with Government).....	...	5000	0 0	...	5000	0 0	...	5000	0 0	...	5000	0 0
Loans on the Company's Policies	...	260	19 0	...	242	8 0	...	340	18 0	...	871	2 0
Outstanding Premiums less loading .....	...	419	5 3	...	426	4 4	...	343	11 7	...	333	19 6
Ditto, Interest .....	...	40	12 6	...	40	12 6	...	40	12 6	...	40	12 6
8. <i>The Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, (Limited),</i> for years ending 30 September.		5720	16 9		5709	4 10		5725	2 1		6245	14 0
Policies in force in Tasmania :												
Industrial Branch—												
Assurance	742	18,905	0 0	691	18,291	0 0	964	25,074	0 0	1562	37,270	0 0
Endowment	462	8030	0 0	529	8604	0 0	511	7706	0 0	659	12,292	0 0
		26,935	0 0		26,895	0 0		32,780	0 0		49,562	0 0
Ordinary Branch—												
Assurance	176	22,624	0 0	291	35,538	0 0	312	38,024	0 0	317	35,329	0 0
Endowment	597	48,660	0 0	756	63,792	0 0	810	68,143	0 0	872	67,767	0 0
		71,284	0 0		99,330	0 0		106,167	0 0		103,096	0 0
Assets in Tasmania :												
Loans on Policies with accrued Interest .....	...	38	15 9	...	218	6 6	...	176	4 8	...	385	6 5
Outstanding Premiums .....	...	58	7 6	...	99	11 6	...	139	10 6	...	220	6 6
Outstanding Interest .....	...	83	9 2	...	97	3 6	...	129	18 11	...	166	9 0
Cash on Deposit	}	3660	1 1	...	3622	14 5	...	3720	6 2	...	3500	0 0
Ditto in hand and on current Account .....				...			...			...
House Property (freehold) .....				...			...			...
Office Furniture and Agents' Plant .....	...	15	0 0	...	8	18 5	...	5	0 0	...	184	0 8
Government and other Securities .....	...	3632	10 0	...	6224	10 0	...	9274	10 0	...	12,766	10 0
9. <i>The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Company, Limited,</i> for year ending 31st December.		7488	3 6		10,271	4 4		13,445	10 3		17,222	12 7
Policies in force in Tasmania :												
Industrial Branch—												
Life Assurance	7215	133,910	18 3	7291	132,528	3 0	6971	124,151	7 5	6934	122,662	19 3
Endowment	63	1307	4 0	53	1062	15 0	48	943	6 6	41	760	14 6
		135,218	2 3		133,590	18 0		125,094	13 11		123,423	13 9
Ordinary Branch—												
Life Assurance	1688	273,003	5 8	2506	431,681	5 8	2450	417,153	4 0	2420	413,855	4 0
Endowment	194	15,776	16 9	251	25,521	18 10	215	22,347	4 8	196	20,967	19 8
Annuity	3	*(59 17 0)		8	*(141 2 4)		8	*(141 2 4)		5	*(103 13 8)	
		288,780	2 5		457,203	4 6		439,500	8 8		434,823	3 8
Assets in Tasmania :												
Loans on the Company's Policies	...	7068	6 7	...	13,342	16 4	...	14,105	4 8	...	16,154	18 6
Agents' Balances .....	...	2	0 7	...	61	6 2	...	36	14 11	...	1	3 5
Outstanding Premiums .....	...	1238	19 10	...	1477	9 9	...	1295	14 9	...	1055	18 2
Cash in hand and on Current Account .....	...	292	11 4	...	44	18 10	...	1075	0 7	...	982	15 10
Sundry Debtors .....	...	130	11 5	...	65	0 3	...	78	1 1	...	...	...
House Property .....	...	...		...	6972	6 3	...	6974	14 3	...	6986	11 9
		8732	9 9		21,963	17 7		23,565	10 3		25,181	7 8
10. <i>The City Mutual Life Assurance Society (Limited),</i> for Year ending 31st December.												
Policies in force in Tasmania :												
Life Assurance .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Endowment .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Annuity .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Assets in Tasmania :												
Outstanding Premiums .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Cash on hand and on Current Account .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Other assets—N.S.W. Government Securities .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Loans on the Company's Policies	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...
Mortgages .....	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...

* Per annum.

1913.			1914.			1915.			1916.			1917.		
No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.
...	5000	0 0	...	5000	0 0	...	4998	18 1	...	4998	8 1	...	5001	10 0
...	1019	17 0	...	958	0 0	...	1039	0 0	...	798	14 0	...	825	4 0
...	292	6 7	...	219	2 4	...	247	7 3	...	212	12 9	...	166	5 4
...	40	12 6	...	40	12 6	...	43	7 10	...	42	13 10	...	42	13 10
	6352	16 1		6217	14 10		6328	13 2		6052	8 8		6045	13 1
2778	54,308	0 0	3393	70,280	0 0	4039	84,925	0 0	4674	102,530	0 0	5800	128,970	0 0
681	12,179	0 0	695	13,469	0 0	767	17,289	0 0	781	23,139	0 0	876	30,297	0 0
	66,487	0 0		83,749	0 0		102,214	0 0		125,969	0 0		159,267	0 0
398	45,486	0 0	432	50,383	0 0	646	61,875	0 0	783	76,421	0 0	833	91,977	0 0
1046	83,742	0 0	940	74,469	0 0	1033	83,703	0 0	1041	88,560	0 0	1101	91,521	0 0
	129,228	0 0		124,852	0 0		145,578	0 0		161,981	0 0		183,498	0 0
...	763	8 8	...	681	16 1	...	1172	4 10	...	1418	12 8	...	1711	2 11
...	176	4 3	...	182	6 3	...	161	7 9	...	115	7 0	...	510	1 5
...	226	10 0	...	334	11 8	...	385	0 0	...	513	16 5	...	727	2 5
...	5340	16 9	...	5507	17 5	...	5510	11 4	...	5322	1 11	...	1115	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,913	7 0
...
...	17,986	4 0	...	23,930	4 0	...	32,353	4 0	...	41,070	17 6	...	41,027	1 6
	24,493	3 8		30,636	15 5		39,582	7 11		48,470	15 6		65,004	3 3
7013	121,638	5 3	6881	118,305	11 9	6695	113,750	7 9	6465	109,286	2 10	6364	106,783	11 10
2	34	14 6	1	10	14 6	1	10	14 6	1	10	14 6	1	10	14 6
	121,672	19 9		118,316	6 3		113,761	2 3		109,296	17 4		106,794	6 4
2454	424,915	4 0	2456	423,932	9 0	2334	399,366	19 0	2204	378,846	19 0	2120	367,031	9 0
181	19,966	8 9	163	18,374	3 9	145	16,766	3 9	129	14,351	10 5	108	12,287	15 5
5	*(103 13 8)	5	5	*(103 13 8)	5	5	*(103 13 8)	5	5	*(103 13 8)	5	7	*(223 13 8)	7
	444,881	12 9		442,306	12 9		416,133	2 9		393,198	9 5		379,319	4 5
...	15,656	2 3	...	17,856	19 10	...	17,400	10 3	...	17,060	5 11	...	16,375	10 10
...	0	7 9	...	8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6 6
...	1007	13 4	...	1126	0 2	...	1116	2 8	...	1080	3 9	...	1066	12 6
...	956	15 7	...	381	13 2	...	106	16 5	...	910	3 5	...	35	7 0
...	23	17 1	...	9	14 6	...	12	18 1	...	11	19 8	...	150	2 4
...	6988	16 9	...	6988	16 9	...	6988	16 9	...	6988	16 9	...	6988	16 9
	24,633	12 9		26,371	13 5		25,625	4 2		26,051	9 6		24,616	15 11
...	...	...	175	22,450	0 0	610	84,775	0 0	805	121,925	0 0	765	112,775	0 0
...	...	...	6	600	0 0	41	5500	0 0	68	9700	0 0	58	8300	0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	*(40 6 0)	1	1	*(40 6 0)	1	1	*(40 6 0)	1
	...	...		23,050	0 0		90,275	0 0		131,625	0 0		121,075	0 0
...	...	...		27	0 0		676	10 6		1332	15 5		1422	1 7
...	...	...		86	10 5		72	14 1		302	13 2		195	17 10
...	...	...		10,000	0 0		10,150	0 0		10,150	0 0		10,150	0 0
...	...	...		...	...		...	...		6	15 10		11	48 1
...	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...		81	18 5
	...	...		10,113	10 5		10,899	4 7		11,792	4 5		11,861	15 11

* Per annum.

	1909.			1910.			1911.			1912.		
	No. }	£	s. d	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.
11. <i>The Australian Provincial Assurance Association (Ltd.)</i> for year ended 31st October, 1917.												
Policies in force in Tasmania :												
Life Assurance .....		...			...			...			...
Endowment .....		...			...			...			...
Assets in Tasmania :												
Tasmanian Government Securities .....		...			...			...			...
Commonwealth 4½% War Loan Bonds .....		...			...			...			...
Outstanding premiums .....		...			...			...			...
Ditto interest .....		...			...			...			...
Cash on Deposit, in hand and on Current Account .....		...			...			...			...
Sundry Debtors .....		...			...			...			...
Agents' Balances .....		...			...			...			...
Office Furniture, Stationery, and Agents' Equipage .....		...			...			...			...
SYNOPSIS.												
Total number of Policies in force in Tasmania in above Offices	27,536	...		28,253	...		29,943	...		31,477	...	
Insurag .....	...	4,349,829	16 8	...	4,464,348	1 6	...	4,556,432	15 1	...	4,689,820	15 11
Total Assets in Tasmania .....	...	945,920	3 11	...	1,125,726	6 2	...	1,208,113	2 0	...	1,249,535	9 4

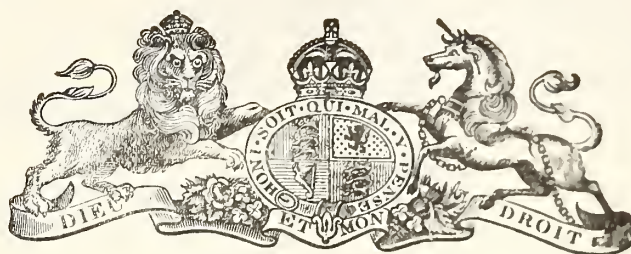
* Per annum.

1913.			1914.			1915.			1916.			1917.		
No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.	No.	£	s. d.
	...			...			...			...		335	55,930	0 0
	...			...			...			...		188	16,575	0 0
													72,505	0 0
	...			...			...			...			100	0 0
	...			...			...			...			5000	0 0
	...			...			...			...			98	5 1
	...			...			...			...			75	0 0
	...			...			...			...			577	9 11
	...			...			...			...			2	19 7
	...			...			...			...			102	9 1
	...			...			...			...			165	0 0
													6121	3 8
34,454	...		35,632	...		37,508	...		39,193	...		41,261	...	
...	4,912,892	1 3	...	4,942,212	4 8	...	5,064,111	13 0	...	5,242,477	15 1	...	5,426,603	14 9
...	1,325,124	2 11	...	1,430,205	3 11	...	1,506,302	13 10	...	1,507,934	9 4	...	1,558,802	14 7

* Per annum.



JAN 25 1919



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF TASMANIA:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£1 10s.]

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF TASMANIA: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Hobart, 29th November, 1918.

SIR,

In accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of "The State Advances Act, 1907" (7 Ed. VII. No 20), we have the honour to submit the annual report of the Agricultural Bank of Tasmania for the year ended 30th June, 1918, as follows:—

1. The number of meetings held during the year at the Bank was 18, and the number of applications received for loans, &c., during that period was 97. Of these, 34, amounting to £4554, were approved by the Trustees, and 46 were either refused or withdrawn, leaving 17 awaiting payment of valuation fees and consideration of the Trustees.

2. The sum of £7292 was actually paid to borrowers during the year. Nine selections were taken possession of by the Trustees, and these will be dealt with according to the provisions of the Act.

3. The total amount advanced to borrowers is £124,319, and after deducting repayments and loans on properties reverted to the Crown, advances amounting to £105,965 were outstanding at the 30th June, 1918.

4. The total number of loans granted to date is 1109. One hundred and forty-nine borrowers have repaid their loans in full, and the total amount of repayments to date is £14,948, being 14 per cent. of the capital advanced. That must, in the circumstances, be con-

sidered a very satisfactory record of the transactions since the Act came into operation eleven years ago.

5. Although great care is being exercised by the Trustees to see that the securities offered for advances are reasonable, it is a somewhat difficult matter to fully protect the Bank in every case. The system is working smoothly and filling a useful purpose, but experience has shown that its weakest feature is the absence of special provision to bear the cost of the reinspection of areas on which loans have been made, to ascertain whether the sums advanced have been *bona fide* expended in effecting permanent improvements on the holdings, and that strict compliance with the conditions of the Act has been observed. Certainly the difference between the rate of interest paid by the Bank to the Treasury and the rate charged to borrowers is quite inadequate to enable that to be done in every case.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

E. A. COUNSEL, Chairman of Trustees
H. E. DOWNIE,)
JAMES WHYTE,) Trustees
FRANK LOVETT, Manager.

The Honourable the Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL BANK OF TASMANIA.

Statement of Receipts and Payments, &c., for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Valuation fees and Crown law costs	138	13 6	By Balance, 30th June, 1917	104,405	13 3
„ Repayment of loans	3,888	2 6	„ Loans	7,292	2 2
„ Interest on loans	5,396	5 7	„ Valuation fees and law costs	141	8 0
„ Sale of property	113	0 0	„ Salaries	359	15 3
„ Fire insurance company's compensation			„ Interest paid to Treasury	4,963	6 7
under fire policies	280	0 0	„ Printing and sundries... ..	60	2 7
„ Rent	34	5 0	„ Fire insurance compensation	50	0 0
„ Balance	107,437	1 3	„ Bonus to clerk	15	0 0
	<u>£117,287</u>	<u>7 10</u>		<u>£117,287</u>	<u>7 10</u>

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

DR.			CR.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Salaries	359	15 3	By Balance	4,025	5 4
„ Interest charged by Treasury	4,749	4 2	„ Interest receivable	6,384	3 1
„ Printing and sundries	59	11 10	„ Rent	23	11 8
„ Bonus	15	0 0			
„ Balance, 30th June, 1917... £4,025 5 4					
„ Profit for year... 1,224 3 6					
	<u>5,249</u>	<u>8 10</u>			
	<u>£10,433</u>	<u>0 1</u>		<u>£10,433</u>	<u>0 1</u>

Balance-sheet as at 30th June, 1918.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Advanced by Treasury	107,437	1 3	Advances secured by mortgage... ..	105,965	12 4
Outstanding accounts	0	16 0	Interest due by borrowers	3,122	15 2
Valuation fees—suspense account	18	13 6	Loans on selections reverted to Crown (plus		
Interest paid in advance	4	6 0	interest outstanding thereon)	3,648	9 0
Rent paid in advance	10	13 4	The Hon. the Treasurer (excess interest		
Profit and loss account	5,249	8 10	charged on overdraft)	214	2 5
Insurance—suspense account	230	0 0			
	<u>£112,950</u>	<u>18 11</u>		<u>£112,950</u>	<u>18 11</u>

Examined with the books of the Agricultural Bank of Tasmania, and certified to be correct, with the exception that twelve receipt-books have been destroyed by the Bank authorities; consequently I am unable to certify that all revenue collected has been brought to account.

E. H. PREFYMAN, Auditor-General.

15th November, 1918.

E. A. COUNSEL, Chairman of Trustees.
JAMES WHYTE, { Trustees.
H. E. DOWNIE, {
FRANK LOVETT, Manager.



1918.

 PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:

REPORT ON THE ROAD STAVERTON TO FORTH BRIDGE AND WILMOT PROPOSAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280) £1 14s.]

REPORT.

THE proposal to construct a road from Staverton Railway Station to Forth Bridge and Wilmot having been referred by His Excellency the Governor for investigation and report, the Committee has the honour to report as follows to the House of Assembly, as provided by Subsection (4) of Section 16 of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914."

The Committee visited the Sheffield and Wilmot Districts, in company with the Assistant Engineer-in-Chief and the Chief Inspector of Roads, and inspected the present road connecting Wilmot with the railway at Staverton, and having taken evidence from councillors of the municipality representing the Wilmot Ward, and other local residents, has the honour to recommend this work to the House of Assembly as one thoroughly justified by the evidence received, and one requiring the earliest possible construction.

The District of Wilmot has already a road connection with Staverton Railway Station, *via* the Forth Bridge, the distance from the township of Wilmot being about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Of this length about 3 miles of the road is on the western side of the Forth Gorge. This section of the connecting road is, in places, very steep, but as the hill is with the load, no great difficulties are met with in reaching the bridge, which crosses the River Forth. The road, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, has to rise nearly 1000 feet to reach the railway terminus. Deviations have, from time to time, been found necessary to relieve the heavy gradients, but although some improvements have been effected, this connecting link still presents difficulties, making heavy transport all but impossible, and requiring a limitation of load and an extra hauling strength, which makes cartage of heavy products of low value so costly as to make it almost prohibitive. This is exemplified by the fact that the present cost of cartage for this seven or eight miles is from 14s. to 15s. per ton. This high cost, with the added railway freight to Devonport, 29 miles, precludes farmers from growing certain crops, except at times when prices happen to be high.

The evidence of the departmental officers showed that there were sections of the existing road of considerable length having gradients as steep as 1 in $7\frac{1}{2}$, 1 in $8\frac{1}{2}$, 1 in 9, and 1 in 12. Other sections, also of considerable length, were not much easier in grade. The climbing of a hill 1000 feet high is difficult, even with a fairly graded road, but with these incidental extra heavy sections the heavy strain on horses, and great wear

on vehicles, &c., both up and down hill, greatly retards the development and use of an extensive area of fertile land. On such a road transport by motor is exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable.

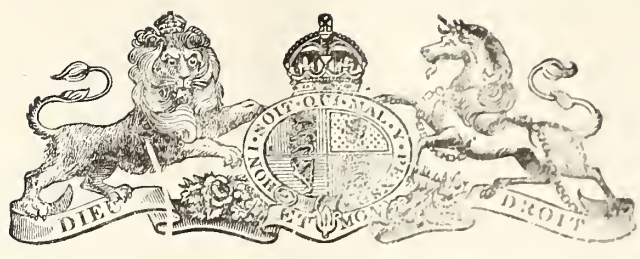
The proposed road will proceed from the Forth Bridge, using occasionally portions of the present road, which it crosses two or three times, and eventually junctions with the Staverton road near the Railway Station. The last part of the road passes through land which is under cultivation, and will afford the settlers on the route greatly improved access to the railway. Its length will be only a few chains longer than that of the present road, but the gradients are greatly lessened, the highest being 1 in 15, which only occurs in one section of 23 chains in length. The grades are also much better distributed, the prevailing gradient being 1 in 20. It is proposed to give the new road an extra strong foundation with a formation 20 feet wide, an additional width being allowed on sharp curves. The metalling will be 14 feet, and the road has been specially constructed for heavy cartage and motor-lorry traffic, this extra strength having become necessary owing to the recent development of the timber industry in the Wilmot district, a sawmill being now in operation and the erection of others contemplated. A fairly large quantity of timber is even now being carted to Staverton although with great difficulty.

As the construction of this road had been previously opposed by Wilmot residents, the Committee was careful to ascertain the present views of the people of the district. Witnesses examined explained that it was considered that the giving of improved facilities would jeopardise the prospect or delay the construction of the Wilmot Railway, but public feeling had changed, and meetings had unanimously approved of the construction of the road as now proposed. All the witnesses examined concurred in the opinion that the rapid development of the district which would ensue would create the best possible justification for the construction of the railway.

The Committee is of opinion that the outlook for increased production of minerals, agricultural and pastoral products, &c., is very good, and sufficient to warrant the incurring the expenditure of from £8000 to £10,000 for the construction of a well-graded road, and that such construction will be followed by an increase of cartage to the Staverton Railway. On this latter point, it was brought under the notice of the Committee that the whole of the produce of Lower Wilmot is now sent direct to Devonport. The early construction of a road known as "Buxton's Stewart's Road," will bring Lower Wilmot within $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Staverton, and the farmers from that part of the district who gave evidence stated their present production would be increased by 50 per cent., and that most, if the whole of it, would go to Devonport from Staverton when this connection with the Forth Bridge and the proposed new road is completed, as they would be saved about 5000 tons of cartage.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

Deputy Chairman,
Sheffield, 2nd December, 1918.



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

NEW TOWN INFIRMARY AND CONSUMPTIVE HOME AND BOYS' TRAINING SCHOOL:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£2 11s.]

NEW TOWN INFIRMARY AND CONSUMPTIVE HOME AND BOYS' TRAINING SCHOOL.
REPORT FOR 1917-18.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of the above institutions for the year ended 30th June, 1918.

Infirmary and Consumptive Home.

From Return A it will be seen that the number of inmates on the books during the year under review was 172 males and 154 females, total 326, or 3 less than the previous year. Compared with the previous year these figures show a decrease of 18 males, and an increase of 15 females. The average daily number was 182·34, an increase of ·32 over the year 1916-17. During the year 89 inmates were discharged, as against 99 the previous year, and 148 admitted, being 6 more than the preceding year.

Returns B, C, and D show the religion, birth-place, and education of the 326 inmates at the institution during the year.

Mortality.

Return E shows that there were 57 deaths, or 17·48 per cent., compared with 52, or 15·80 per cent., the previous year. The average age of those who died was 66 years, the maximum age being 95 years, and the minimum 26 years.

Lying-in Ward

During the year only one woman was confined, as against 4 in the previous year.

Consumptive Home

Fifteen cases were admitted into the Home, being 1 more than the preceding year, 7 were discharged, and there were 4 deaths. One young man improved to such an extent, that upon his discharge he submitted himself for active service, and has been abroad in the fighting line. A woman was so weak upon admission that she had to be carried into the Home, and after a stay of 2 years and 5 months, she had recovered to such an extent as to allow of her being discharged. The new buildings at the Sanatorium for the reception of advanced cases of consumption are now being proceeded with, and when ready for occupation, the advanced cases will be admitted there, and the Consumptive Home closed.

Boys' Training School

Return H shows that there were 43 boys in the School on the 1st July, 1917. Seventy seven were admitted during the year, and 78 were discharged, leaving 42 boys in the school on the 30th June last. The daily average was 43·92. During the previous year 62 boys were admitted, and 51 were discharged, the

daily average being 40.29. The boys now attend school during the day time, a teacher having been supplied by the Education Department, and the change is much appreciated by the boys, at the same time giving them more education. The prison-like appearance of the school has been done away with by demolishing the cubicles, and the boys now sleep in one big dormitory, which is healthier than the old system, and new bedsteads have also been supplied. The boys are now receiving every possible consideration to encourage them to reform. The good-conduct boys are allowed to play games of an evening, while a good assortment of reading matter is also supplied. A new bathhouse has been erected, and an up-to-date hot water system installed.

The boys assist in the gardens and farm work, and last year 32,645 quarts of milk was produced, which, at say 5d. per quart, represents a value of £680 2s. 1d. In addition the whole of the institution is adequately supplied with green vegetables, and the hay crop yielded 24 tons of chaff.

General Observations.

The new laundry is now in course of erection, and when completed will supply a long-felt want.

Another officer enlisted, making a total of three, and two have returned and taken up their previous positions.

At Christmas time several friends visited the institution, and their efforts to entertain the inmates was much appreciated. As usual, the Matron and nurses were responsible for a Christmas Tree, from which Father Christmas presented each female with a gift. The Launceston Pipers also assisted, and greatly added to the success of the function.

Dr. A. H. Clarke, Government Medical Officer, attended to the sick throughout the year, and the Rev. S. H. Hughes and Monsignor Gilleran and other priests willingly discharged their religious duties.

The expenditure for the year 1917-18, compared with the year 1916-17, shows an increase of £574 5s., being mainly due to the increased numerical strength, viz., 86,634 diets for the year, as against 85,029 for the previous year. Salaries and allowances also show a considerable increase over 1916-17, viz., £273 17s. 6d. The gross cost per inmate for the year was £37 2s. 9d., as against £36 2s. 5d. for the previous year, showing an increase of £1 0s. 4d. The net cost per inmate was £28 5s. 3d., as compared with £29 5s. 6d. for the year 1916-17, showing a decrease of £1 0s. 3d. The net cost of the institution was £6718 0s. 1d., as against £6852 8s. 9d. the previous year, the decrease being largely due to the revenue showing an increase of £560 3s. 8d. Taking into consideration the increased cost of provisions, &c., the past year's expenditure compares very favourably with that of previous years.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in recording that all officers have carried out their duties in a loyal and satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. W. ADDISON,
Under-Secretary.

The Hon. the Chief Secretary.

The approximate ages of inmates, and the religions, birthplaces, and education of each inmate maintained during the year ending 30th June, 1918:—

A.

Ages.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Up to 10 years	2	1	3	0.92
" 15 "	2	4	6	1.84
" 25 "	10	33	43	13.19
" 35 "	12	14	26	7.98
" 45 "	13	9	22	6.75
" 55 "	20	16	36	11.04
" 65 "	35	26	61	18.71
Over 65 "	78	51	129	39.57
TOTAL	172	154	326	100.00
Average age	56	55		

B.

Religions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Church of England	116	113	229	70.24
Church of Rome	46	38	84	25.77
Church of Scotland	10	3	13	3.99
TOTAL	172	154	326	100.00

C.

Birthplaces.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Australian States and Tasmania	104	115	219	67.19
England and Wales	30	19	49	15.03
Ireland	20	12	32	9.81
Scotland	5	4	9	2.76
Other British Possessions	3	—	3	.92
Foreign Countries	8	2	10	3.07
Unknown	2	2	4	1.22
TOTAL	172	154	326	100.00

D

Education

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Able to read and write	138	104	242	74.23
Able to read only	3	6	9	2.76
Unable to read	31	44	75	23.01
TOTAL	172	154	326	100.00

E.

Return of Deaths at the New Town Infirmary and Consumptive Home for the Year ending 30th June, 1918.

	Between the Ages of—																TOTAL.
	Up to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.		45 to 55.		55 to 65.		Over 65.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	7
Phthisis	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Senilis	19	14	33
Heart	2	1	...	...	...	3
Debility	2	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmorrhage	2	1	...	...	...	3
Nephritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Valvular Disease	1	1	...	...	...	2
TOTALS	2	2	1	1	2	...	10	4	20	15	57

F.

Consumptive Home.

Number in home on 1st July, 1917	7
Number admitted during year 1917-18.....	15
Number discharged during year 1917-18	7
Number of deaths during year 1917-18.....	4
Number remaining 30th June, 1918	11
Accommodation—Males 10, Females 6.	

G.

Boys' Training School.

Number at school on 1st July, 1917	43
Number admitted during year 1917-18	77
Number discharged during year 1917-18	78
Number remaining on 30th June, 1918	42
Average daily number	43·92
Average length of detention	196 days

TASMANIA

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FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.



Tasmania:

JOHN VAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART

1918

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT, TASMANIA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.

Government Printing Department,
Hobart, 4th December, 1918.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Fifth Annual Report of the Government Printing Department, together with Profit and Loss Account and Balance-sheet, for the year ended 30th June, 1918, certified correct on 15th November, 1918.

The total expenditure disclosed in the Statement of Accounts for maintenance, operation, equipment, and general expenses of the Department was £17,939 17s. 2d., as against £18,480 1s. 5d. for the previous year.

Of this amount, £823 7s. 4d. was expended for new plant, leaving the sum of £17,116 9s. 10d. available for the production of printing and binding.

As compared with the fiscal year 1916-17, the expenditure for salaries has fallen 5 per cent., wages risen 4 per cent., and miscellaneous expenses increased 1 per cent.; while there has been a decrease in the cost of material used of 7 per cent., and in the numerical output of the Department of 12 per cent.

Printing and binding were executed to the extent of £19,240 17s. 5d., a decrease on the figures of the previous year of £1485 7s. 3d.

The net profit for the year is equal to 8 per cent. on the total turnover, which includes the sale of publications and advertising charges, amounting to £1091 3s. 11d., but excluding this amount the total earnings, after providing for depreciation, interest on capital, and insurance on plant and stock, show a profit of 3 per cent.

The cash receipts during the year amounted to £19,992 18s. 9d., made up as follows:—State Departments, £13,439 15s. 7d.; Federal Departments, £4280 13s. 4d.; and from sources outside the State Service, £2272 9s. 10d.

MANUFACTURING RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following comparative statement shows the important items entering into the working of the Department for the past five fiscal years:—

	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	Per cent. increase (+) or decrease (-) 1916-17 and 1917-18.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Plant	7,782 7 11	8,669 17 2	8,216 0 10	7,848 8 2	7,794 11 11	
Cost of material, as used	4,548 7 3	4,054 19 6	4,298 6 5	4,959 1 10	4,594 9 1	- 7
Salaries and wages... ..	10,990 4 10	11,512 19 8	11,399 9 2	12,174 9 5	11,595 10 3	- 4
Miscellaneous expenses (including depreciation and interest)	2,032 6 0	2,376 13 11	*2,429 7 3	*2,327 3 11	*2,358 12 8	+ 1
Value of manufactured product... ..	17,937 3 8	19,995 11 5	19,198 7 0	20,726 4 8	19,240 17 5	- 7
Value added by manu- facture (product, less cost of material)... ..	13,388 16 5	15,940 11 11	14,900 0 7	15,767 2 10	14,646 8 4	- 7
Average number of wage-earners em- ployed during the year	76	73	71	71	65	- 8
Average wage per an- num	123 7 11	135 2 11	135 15 0	147 2 3	153 0 0	+ 4
Holidays and sick pay to officers on the wages staff... ..	—	—	840 6 6	1,032 4 7	1,212 16 0	+ 17
Number of forms, books, &c., produced	17,564,402	17,133,183	18,673,143	19,821,513	17,418,349	- 12

* Included in this amount is £85 8s. for insurance of plant, &c.

NON-PRODUCTIVE LABOUR.

The following tabular analysis of the wages expenditure in the manufacturing branches for the years 1916-17, and 1917-18, shows the effect of the varying ratio of non-productive hours to total pay-roll hours on the average pay-roll cost per chargeable (or productive) hour, and the influence it has in increasing the cost of work :—

Branch.	Average Cost per Pay-roll Hour.		Ratio of Non-chargeable (or Non-productive) Hours to Total Pay-roll Hours.		Average Pay-roll Cost per Chargeable Hour	
	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.
	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.	Per cent.	s. d.	s. d.
Linotype composing	1 9½	1 9¼	17½	23¼	2 2¼	2 1¼
Hand composing	1 4½	1 5	31	30½	1 10	1 11¼
Stereo	1 5¼	1 5½	33¾	37¼	2 2	2 3½
Binding (males)	1 4¼	1 4¾	38¾	47	2 2	2 8
Binding (females)... ..	0 5½	0 7	11¼	15	0 6½	0 8½
Letterpress	1 2½	1 4	28	27	1 7¼	1 9½
Lithographic	1 6¾	1 6½	41	35½	2 7¼	2 4½
	9 2¼	9 5¼	—	—	13 2¼	14 1¼
Increase per cent. 1917-18 over 1916-17	3 per cent.				7 per cent.	

It will be noticed that the total average annual pay-roll hour cost of the various manufacturing branches of the Department increased in 1917-18, as against 1916-17 by 3 per cent., while the average pay-roll cost per chargeable (or productive) hour increased by 7 per cent. In the former case this was due to increments in wages, and in the latter to this cause plus the higher ratio of non-productive time through slackness of work.

Lack of uniformity of volume of work throughout the year is the cause of abnormal non-productive time, and the effect this factor has upon the upward tendency of prices for printing and binding is evident. The possibility of lessening cost on a given product lies largely in the incidence of non-productive labour, and if this be not adjustable to the varying flow of work, the cost of production must rise.

PAPER.

As anticipated in my last report, conditions surrounding the paper industry gradually became more acute as the year advanced, until it was evident that manufacturers were unable to meet the abnormal demands made upon them, owing, it is stated, to raw materials in sight being oversold. Hence it became increasingly difficult to obtain many lines of paper.

Happily the cessation of hostilities has made the situation somewhat easier, though from latest advices it is assumed there will be no great relief as regards acquiring future supplies, nor a marked fall in prices until a lapse of fully 12 months.

Every endeavour has been continued to economise by still further cutting down sizes of forms and eliminating all odd sizes of account books and forms to prevent cutting paper to waste. This has contributed mainly to a reduction of the tonnage used as compared with the previous year by over 22 per cent. A further comparison of the paper consumption of the pre-war year 1913-14 with the past year shows a decrease of 36 per cent. It will thus be realised that the conservation of paper has been steadily carried on, and with your assistance, and the hearty co-operation of State and Commonwealth Heads of Departments, it has been possible to save large quantities of paper, reduce the expenditure for this material, and relieve the serious conditions prevailing during the past four years to a very considerable extent.

PLANT.

The plant has been augmented by the purchase of an Autopress Printing Machine, two Barrett Multi-Trucks, and additional equipment for the Composing and other branches.

THE BUILDING.

The building of a Luncheon Room to comply with the provisions of "The Factories Act" is almost completed, and when available should add to the comfort of those who now partake of their mid-day meal in the work-rooms, and undoubtedly will be appreciated. No pains have been spared to make it meet the necessary requirements.

Last year attention was directed to the need of accommodation for the yearly increasing number of saleable publications, and it is hoped a room will be provided in the near future for their systematic storage under audit check.

THE STAFF.

The number of classified permanent officers on the wages staff at present date is 48, and temporary officers 23, five of the latter being learners. One new appointment was made to the permanent staff, one officer reached retiring age and his service was discontinued, and one esteemed and valued officer died.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in acknowledging the co-operation and assistance received from the staff during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN VAIL,
Government Printer.

The Honourable the Treasurer, Hobart.

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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:

REPORT ON THE FRANKLIN RECLAMATION WORKS COMPLETION PROPOSAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£3 6s.]

REPORT.

THE proposal to complete the Franklin Reclamation Works having been referred by His Excellency the Governor for investigation and report, the Committee has the honour to report as follows to the House of Assembly in accordance with Subsection (4) of Section 16 of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914":—

The area proposed to be reclaimed is about 24 acres, chiefly swamp and shallow mud banks, forming the foreshore of the Town of Franklin. The work of reclamation is a sister-work to the dredging of the Huon River, for which Parliament voted a sum of £5000 by 1 Geo. V. No. 51, item 943, and a second vote of the same amount by 4 Geo. V. No. 14, item 1061. A small conditional vote of £300 had previously been approved under 9 Ed. V I. No. 51, item 720. The approval by Parliament of a scheme for dredging the Huon River originated the idea that a use could be found for the silt raised in the vicinity of Franklin by depositing it over the foreshore, covering and reclaiming what was and still is an unsightly and probably unhealthy area. Plans were prepared for a breastwork of sheet-piling to retain the spoil deposited on the area, and a sum of £5000 was appropriated under 4 Geo. V. No 14, item 1062. Later, under 5 Geo. No. 40, item 114, a further £5000 was voted for reclamation in the vicinity of Franklin, the aggregate votes for dredging and reclamation in the Huon River thus reaching £20,300. From this sum an expenditure of £9148 had been made prior to this inquiry, leaving an available balance, subject to re-appropriations, of £11,152. As the estimated cost of completing the work is £12,052, Parliamentary sanction became necessary both for the re-appropriations and the additional £1000 required. This item is set out in the Public Works schedule of this year, item 296.

The work of dredging the Huon River was begun, but had to be discontinued owing to the inefficiency of the dredge employed. The dredge used was subsequently fitted with improved plant and machinery, and is now found capable of dealing with the material so far met with. The sheet-piling was commenced in July, 1914, and completed, with the exception of certain openings for the ingress and egress of river steamers, in May, 1915. These gaps are now being closed, the work being let under contract.

Evidence was taken at Franklin from prominent business men, Councillors and ex-Councillors of the Huon Municipality, and from Messrs. Currie and Ward the contractors for different portions of the work. The evidence of the Engineer-in-Chief and the Engineer at present in charge of the works will be referred to later.

With regard to the usefulness of the proposed reclamation and the lengthy deep-water frontage and wharfage accommodation which it would provide for the town of Franklin and surrounding districts, the opinion was unanimously expressed that the reclamation of this area was of the utmost importance, and was essential to the welfare and progress of the Huon up to Huonville on both sides of the river. It was affirmed that contracts had been made with interstate steamship companies, and that boats would carry fruit direct to Sydney and Brisbane from the Huon without a second handling. The enlarged level area would provide, amongst other things, ample space for the erection of packing-sheds and cool stores for fruit, &c., in a position contiguous to the wharves. The level ground at Franklin is limited to a narrow strip running along the river-side at the foot of somewhat steep hills, and is practically very little wider than is required for the main road or main street of the town, which in consequence is of considerable length. The 24 acres which will be reclaimed will make a valuable addition to the area for business purposes, and should be of equal advantage by providing sites for building and extra space for widening the main road. It will tend to make Franklin a more compact town, and the land of the new area, when streets are made, should be at least as valuable as the best business sites at present fronting on the main road.

Shortly before this enquiry was entered upon, a displacement of a section of the breastwork towards the northern end, about 120 feet in length, took place. The piles being forced outwards at one place about five feet by the pressure of the material behind, which consists of a coarse sand dredged from the river. Such an occurrence naturally created grave doubts in the minds of the Committee as to the stability of the structure as a whole, more especially in view of the fact that in other sections of the work where similar pressure had been exercised, a tendency to yield seemed evident.

The plans for construction showed that the breastwork would be formed of 18-inch piles, 10 feet apart, well driven into the river bed, the intervening spaces being filled by sheet piles of 12in. x 6in., 25 feet long, also to be well driven, the whole being braced together and strengthened by heavy walings. To further strengthen the work every third pile in the breastwork was connected with an 18-inch "anchor" pile and driven into the more solid ground 25 feet inland, these piles being specified to be driven well home. The ties between the front pile and the anchor pile were of hardwood timber, 12in. x 6in., 25ft. long, and, as shown by the plan, were to be fastened to the piles at each end by two $\frac{7}{8}$ in. screw bolts, with nuts and washers, so that the ties and the piles would be securely clamped together. Unfortunately this construction was not adhered to, and the Committee had ocular evidence that the displacement of the breastwork was due largely, if not entirely to the fact that instead of the ties being fastened by bolts passed right through the three pieces of timber and screwed tightly together, the method of fastening adopted was that of spiking the tie-beam on to the pile by a short piece of the screw-bolts which had been deliberately cut for the purpose, and chisel pointed. These spikes were about $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and only penetrated the pile to a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is regretted that there was evidence of a deliberate intention to deceive in regard to these bolts, which presented to the eye the appearance of having been driven right through both tie-beams and piles, the relative position of what appeared to be the head on one side and the end of the same bolt on the opposite side being carefully arranged to convey the impression of continuity. As, however, the plans stated that these bolts were to be screw-bolts with nuts and washers, the absence of the latter and of the necessary screw-end of the bolt projecting through the timber was obvious to the most casual observer. It is no wonder that such weak construction has not stood the stress placed upon it, and the Members of the Committee saw for themselves where the spike bolts had drawn from the anchor-pile directly a considerable strain came upon the ties. It did not appear that the anchor-pile had moved, but the tie-beams had been pulled away from it between 4 or 5 feet.

The Committee deemed it its first duty to acquaint the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Works with these facts, so that he might investigate the matter with regard to departmental responsibility for defective work, and obtain such information as would enable him to satisfy himself as to whether the work if honestly carried out under the original plan would be one of permanent stability.

In compliance with Section Eight of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914," the following extracts from the minutes of the Committee's proceedings are embodied:

A Motion being made, and the Question being put—That in the opinion of the Committee, all work at present in progress at Franklin Reclamation Works should be discontinued until a complete investigation of the whole project has been made by a thoroughly competent engineer not connected with the Public Works Department; (*Mr. O'Keefe*).

The Committee divided.

AYE 1.	NOES 4.
Mr. O'Keefe.	Mr. Hall.
	Mr. Hean.
	Mr. Murdoch.
	Mr. Mulcahy.

So it passed in the Negative.

And a Motion being made, and the Question being put—That in the opinion of the Committee the work should be carried out to completion, and that owing to evidence of faulty work in construction, the Minister should make himself satisfied as to the stability of the breastwork before any extensive deposit of spoil is made: (*Mr. Hean*).

The Committee divided.

AYES 4.	No 1.
Mr. Hall.	Mr. O'Keefe.
Mr. Hean.	
Mr. Murdoch.	
Mr. Mulcahy.	

From the above extracts it will be seen that the Committee is almost unanimous in recommending the completion of the work upon which so large a sum of public money has already been expended.

In view of the uncertainty caused by the displacement which has occurred, the question arises of the sufficiency of the amounts to be voted and re-appropriated to complete the undertaking. On this point the Engineer-in-Chief, after a further examination of the work, considers that it will be prudent to provide for additional anchor-piles, and estimates that further provision to the amount of from £1000 to £1250 may be required for this purpose. He adds that such an expenditure will not bring the cost of the sheet-piling up to what it would have been had the lowest tender been accepted. The question of making this further provision is one to be determined by the Minister, the recommendation of the Committee being that the work be proceeded with to completion, subject to the stability of the breastwork being assured.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

Parliamentary Buildings,
Hobart, 11th December, 1918.



1918.

 PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS:

RAILWAY CONNECTION WITH ULVERSTONE WHARF PROPOSAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£2 5s.]

REPORT.

THE proposal to connect Ulverstone Wharf with the Railway system of the State having been referred by His Excellency the Governor for investigation and report, the Committee has the honour to report as follows to the House of Assembly, as provided by Subsection (4) of Section 16 of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914."

This project has already been the subject of inquiry by the Committee, which reported on the 8th of February, 1916, that the expenditure then estimated to carry out the work, viz., £5694, would not be justified. Since the first survey and estimates were made, it has been found that by leaving the trunk line at a nearer point to the wharves a saving can be made in the cost of construction and in the acquisition of the necessary land. The estimate now furnished by the Assistant Engineer-in-Chief is £4000, for which he thinks the connection can be made by a shorter route, but with the same method of back-shunting the railway trucks on to the wharf as had been originally proposed. In addition to the cost to the State of £4000, it is evident that further expenditure in connection with the provision of yard, storage accommodation, and appliances for re-handling heavy timber, &c., will have to be faced by the Leven Harbour Trust. This, as forecasted in the previous report, will probably necessitate further borrowing by the Trust and the acceptance of this responsibility by the Trust should be obtained prior to the State undertaking the construction of the works, should such be authorised by Parliament.

The evidence given at this inquiry was supplementary to that formerly received. It showed that what may be termed a new element in the export trade of the district had been created by the demand for timber, of which there are considerable forests, some at present being worked, and others of more extensive area awaiting exploitation near Nietta and other back portions of the district. Some of these areas are still held by the Crown, but lands already selected are being more rapidly cleared for cultivation through the timber, which otherwise would have been destroyed, becoming marketable at a profit.

At the time of the inquiry there were over 800 logs, chiefly sassafras and blackwood awaiting shipment at the Ulverstone wharf. It was stated that about one-third of the timber from Nietta was at present being railed through Ulverstone Station to Devonport for shipment. The quantity on which wharfage was collected by the Leven Harbour Trust up to December of this year amounted to 315,500 super. feet, chiefly in the log, a still larger freightage going out in the shape of palings, staves, &c. Although the timber trade is not at present of large dimensions, it is to be noted that the export wharfages collected are five times greater than at the time of the previous inquiry, and are in amount nearly twice as much as that from all other produce exported from the Leven.

The future of this industry and the probabilities of its permanence as affecting the question before the Committee were carefully inquired into. One witness, a sawmill proprietor, having two mills in the Penguin district, producing 45,000 super. feet per week, and who has another mill in the course of erection, stated that it would be more convenient for him to ship his sawn timber at Ulverstone, if such could be railed on to the wharf there. The same witness was an exporter of timber in the log, and preferred Ulverstone as a port for shipment to other ports on account of the great congestion existing at Burnie and Devonport. Being a shipowner, and exporting his own timber, he stated that he would put a steamer into the Ulverstone trade if the facilities asked for were given, and expressed his opinion that if the Ulverstone wharf was connected by rail it would largely relieve the congestion of other ports. This evidence was confirmed by other witnesses, one being an agent exporting large quantities of timber, and finding great difficulty in shipping it through want of storage space.

The evidence generally as to the quantity of timber which would be available for shipment from Ulverstone or the North-West Coast ports was satisfactory, and indicated that should the demand continue, and with fair prices, the output of timber would increase, and last for a number of years. There are five mills already established in the Nietta district, one millowner stating that he had from 8 to 12 million feet of timber to cut, and that his mill was designed to cut timber for shipbuilding. Other mills were also contemplated, the Nietta forests being declared the richest in sassafras on the North-West Coast. This timber, which in the past has not been regarded as of much value, has now a ready market on the mainland.

Another important factor in this connection is that selectors of good agricultural land, if given facilities for disposal of milling-timber trees, will be indirectly but materially assisted in the clearing and preparation of their land for agricultural purposes. The handling of sawn timber for export at Ulverstone is at present economically impossible, as those wishing to ship it have to transfer it piecemeal from the railway truck to the road waggon, and the same process has to be repeated at the wharf, and that probably more than once.

Through the increased demand for blue peas, considerable areas of land hitherto producing potatoes, have been utilised for this leguminous plant as likely to yield a more profitable crop, while at the same time renewing the fertility of the soil. This displacement of one agricultural product by another has a bearing on the question under consideration. In the first place, potatoes from the Leven district almost invariably found their best markets in Sydney or Brisbane, which compelled shipment being made through Devonport or Burnie, these being the only ports where steamers called regularly. On the other hand a much wider market exists for blue peas which, being of a less perishable character, can await shipment, and which also have a ready overseas market. The freight on this product between Ulverstone and Devonport was stated to be 6s. per ton, and the producers and purchasers of this commodity at Ulverstone claimed that a saving of 4s. 2d. per ton in the cost of transport to Melbourne can be effected by direct export from their own harbour, enabling the wharfage to be paid to the Leven Harbour Trust instead of to Devonport, while also assisting the people to meet their liabilities for the harbour works.

The training-walls at the mouth of the Leven River are now practically completed, and an expenditure of over £30,000 has been incurred by the Leven Harbour Trust, the responsibility for interest and sinking fund being on the landowners and ratepayers of the district. A depth of water of 8 feet at low tide appears to have been permanently secured, and it was stated in evidence that the scour caused by the contraction of the river at its mouth was gradually causing a further deepening of the bar. It appears therefore that the ordinary coastal

steamers will have little difficulty in entering or leaving the Leven at any time, and that granted freightage is forthcoming at the Ulverstone wharf increased direct trade between that port and the mainland will be developed.

An argument put forward by representative witnesses appeals to the Committee as worthy of serious consideration. It was, that as Parliament in its wisdom had permitted the people of the district entering upon this scheme of harbour works which they have now nearly completed, and as Parliament also had approved of the people taking the financial responsibility for the whole cost of the works, the producers and business men of the district had a right to this comparatively small expenditure asked for to enable them to use the harbour for its originally intended purpose, viz., the direct exportation of their own products to the most profitable market.

One or two other matters had to be considered. The first was as to whether the railway revenue as between Ulverstone and Devonport would be seriously affected by the diversion to Ulverstone of the traffic now going to Devonport. On this point the Committee had the assurance of the Commissioner for Railways that the loss to the railway revenue would not be great. He estimated that the working cost and maintenance on the connection would be about £50 per annum. The Committee considers that the shunting charge proposed of 10d. per ton would realise sufficient revenue to put this short line as regards working expenses and interest, in a similar financial position to that of other existing lines.

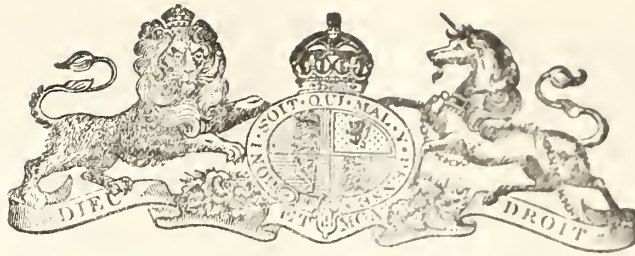
Another matter is the possible effect on the revenues of the Mersey Marine Board through the diversion of traffic previously referred to. Doubtless some loss will accrue to this Board through this cause, but it is not likely to be a large amount, while on the other hand the development of the timber traffic through better shipping facilities at Ulverstone should bring about a substantial increase in receipts to the Leven Harbour Trust. Some relief to the congestion at other adjacent ports should also result.

The Committee therefore in view of the changed conditions recommends the provision of £4000 to connect Ulverstone railway station with the wharf.

E. MULCAHY, Chairman.

Parliamentary Buildings,
Hobart, 17th December, 1918.





1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

CHARGES MADE BY EDWARD BRETTINGHAM MOORE AGAINST VICTOR RICHARD RATTEN:

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed, December 17, 1918

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£2 10s.]

REPORT.

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I, the Commissioner appointed by His Majesty's Commission, dated the 9th day of November, 1918, having inquired into the matters set forth therein, have the honour to submit to Your Excellency my Report.

The Commission opened at The Supreme Court House, Hobart, on the 16th day of November, 1918, and there were four subsequent sittings.

Prior to the sitting of the Commission I received an intimation from Dr. D. H. E. Lines, President of the Tasmanian Branch of the British Medical Association, that for reasons which had been stated in a letter to the Honourable the Premier, the British Medical Association did not intend to take any part in the inquiry.

Mr. F. Lodge applied for leave to appear on behalf of the Medical Council of Tasmania, which was granted. Mr. M. W. Hodgman applied for leave to appear for Dr. Ratten, and this also was granted.

The British Medical Association tendered no evidence in support of the charges, but I caused Dr. Brettingham-Moore to appear before me, and although he stated that he still had reason to believe he was right in persisting in the charges made, he neither gave nor tendered any evidence in support of the same. Mr. Lodge placed before me the correspondence upon which the Medical Council had thought fit to institute inquiries, and also placed before me further correspondence and certain copies of "The American Medical Journal." From these, *prima facie* it appeared that the Harvey Medical College had ceased to exist in 1905, and it was consequently urged that any certificate issued by that institution subsequent to that date was a fraud.

Apart from this no evidence was placed before me in support of the charges, and had I been acting in a judicial capacity I would immediately have decided that there was no justification for the making of the serious charges of fraud that are involved in the questions which Your Excellency has been pleased to submit to me for consideration.

In reply, Dr. Ratten submitted to me his diploma, which is to the following effect :—

HARVEY MEDICAL COLLEGE.
CHICAGO Coat
 of ILLINOIS.
 Arms.

To all to whom this Diploma shall come, Greeting :

Be it known that VICTOR RICHARD RATTEN having completed the Course of Study required by this Institution and having passed a satisfactory examination and recommended by the Faculty as qualified to enter upon the practice of Medicine and Surgery ; and by virtue of the powers vested in us by the State of Illinois, we hereby confer upon him the degree of

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

with all the rights, privileges, immunities and honors pertaining thereto.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Harvey Medical College has caused this Diploma to be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board of Directors, and the official Corporate Seal to be hereto affixed at the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois, U.S.A., this eighth day of March, A.D. 1907.

HARRY P. HUSLEY, M.D.,
Dean of Faculty.

M. A. BROWN, M.D.,
Secretary of Faculty.

WILLIAM GALE FRENCH, A.M., M.D.,
President of Board of Directors.

W. E. WARNER, M.D.,
Secretary of Board of Directors.

I however took the view that as Your Excellency's Commissioner it was my duty, so far as was possible, to get to the root of the situation, and with that end in view I caused a cable to be sent to the Attorney-General of Illinois, U.S.A.. to the following effect :—

“ Please ascertain through State Law Departments whether Harvey Medical College Chicago existed on 8th March 1907 and was its charter on that date in existence and whether Victor Richard Ratten became a Doctor of Medicine of that College. Stop. Cable reply for my information as Commissioner holding an enquiry. Stop. Name cost and Attorney-General here will cable it.

EWING, Judge Supreme Court
Hobart, Tasmania.”

To this cable I have received no reply. I have also personally perused a very large number of the publications of the “ American Medical Journal,” but from these I have not been able to obtain any real satisfaction. Mr. Lodge placed before me a statement by the Secretary of the Council on Medical Education of America, which pointed to the fact that a Harvey Medical College had been affiliated with the Jenner Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., in 1905. This did not prove to me the non-existence of the Harvey Medical College, but rather had a tendency to lead me to believe that it still existed, for to my mind affiliation connotes continuance of the existence of the two affiliated bodies. Then I found, according to the “ Medical Journal,” that a College existed subsequently to this date which was called the Harvey-Jenner College, and at first sight I thought that this was the solution of the difficulty.

As a result of enquiry, however, which I caused to be made in Sydney, I found that apparently there existed two Harvey Medical Colleges, and I am inclined to think that when the original Harvey Medical College affiliated in 1905 with the Jenner Medical College, subsequently a new Harvey Medical College must have been instituted. This however is mere inference.

I considered up to this stage the evidence very unsatisfactory, consequently I decided to send a cable jointly to Dr. W. G. French and Dr. W. E. Warner, of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. Dr. French is described in the diploma issued to Dr. Ratten as President of the Board of Directors of the Harvey Medical College, Chicago, and Dr. Warner is described as Secretary of the Board of Directors of the same institution. The text of the cablegram is as follows :—

“Have before me diploma of Victor Richard Ratten issued by you and others on behalf Harvey Medical College dated March 1907 did you issue same and what are relations of Harvey Medical College and Harvey-Jenner College.”

Subsequently I received a reply from Dr. French, which reads as follows :—

“Are looking up records with cable to-morrow. W. G. FRENCH.”

The next day I received a further cable from Dr. French, the text of which is as follows :—

“Diploma issued Victor Richard Ratten March 1907 by me and others on behalf Harvey no connection with Harvey-Jenner College. W. G. FRENCH.”

At the last sitting of Your Excellency's Commission, a cable was placed before me, which had been sent by Dr. Scott to Mr. Colwell, of the Medical Association of America, which was in the following term :—

“Did Ratten ever attend Jenner he produces diploma of March 1907 from Harvey only could this be regularly issued and if so on what qualification.” SCOTT, President Medical Council.”

and the reply received was as quoted hereunder :—

“Replying Ratten not student graduate either Jenner-Harvey according official lists letter. COLWELL, American Medical Association.”

In addition to these documents, Mr. Hodgman, on behalf of Dr. Ratten, brought under my notice a cable which was sent through the medium of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania to the Continental Commercial National Bank of Chicago, of which the following is the text :—

“Instruct reputable law firm enquire was Harvey Medical College Chicago incorporated or chartered institution in 1907 obtain forward official certificate incorporation or charter that year from Springfield or other registry or record office. Cable reply. Commerical Bank of Tasmania.”

and the reply from this Bank to the Commercial Bank of Tasmania reads as follows :—

“Answering our Attorney obtained official confirmation that Harvey Medical College Chicago was in 1907 a duly chartered institution.”

Up to the present stage none of the evidence which could possibly have any effect upon my mind was of a legal character, and was more or less hearsay, but owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the great distance of Chicago from Tasmania, the obtaining of personal evidence was not practicable, but I was much impressed by the fact that while—as Your Excellency will see—I obtained a definite, plain statement from the President of the Board of Directors of the Harvey Medical College, the answer to Dr. Scott's cablegram by Mr. Colwell avoids the real issue, and if the Harvey Medical College did not exist in Chicago on the material date, I am utterly at a loss to understand why Mr. Colwell, who is apparently a resident in Chicago, and closely in touch with the medical profession and medical institutions there, should not have been in a position to say so.

Up to this stage there had been no evidence before me which, strictly speaking, would have been accepted in a Court of Law. I deemed it my duty, however, to ask Dr. Ratten the following questions :—

“Your name is Victor Richard Ratten? Yes.

You are a medical practitioner practising in Hobart? Yes.

At present you are Surgeon-Superintendent of the Hobart General Hospital? Yes.

You recognise the certificate which I hold in my hand? Yes.

Was that certificate issued to you? Yes.

By the Harvey Medical College? Yes.

Was it then an existing institution to your knowledge? Yes.”

Mr. Lodge then objected that Dr. Ratten had not answered upon oath. Inasmuch as the charges involved serious criminal consequences if true, I stated that I would not compel Dr. Ratten, but asked him if he would be prepared to make his replies upon oath, and to this he answered in the affirmative. Dr. Ratten was then duly sworn, and confirmed upon oath the answers he had previously given. I then asked him all the questions that Mr. Lodge desired of me, with the exception of those which went in the direction of testing the standard of education of the Harvey Medical College, with which I conceived that I was not concerned, as that matter had been settled by Act of Parliament, and further that it was not a subject into which Your Excellency had directed me to inquire. Dr. Ratten in answer to the questions gave particulars of the street and locality in which the Harvey College was situate, approximately the number of lecturers, and the number of those lecturers who delivered lectures, and it has been chiefly upon this evidence (which is really the only sworn testimony of real value before me), together with the cables which I have received from Illinois, and those which have been placed before me by the parties, and consideration of the statements contained in the "American Medical Journal," that I am prepared to make the following findings upon the charges made by Edward Brettingham-Moore against Victor Richard Ratten:—

(1) That the Harvey Medical College, Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, did exist in the year 1907.

(2) That the diploma, which the said Victor Richard Ratten produced in Tasmania in the year 1907, and by which he received registration as a legally qualified medical practitioner, was granted to him by the said Harvey Medical College.

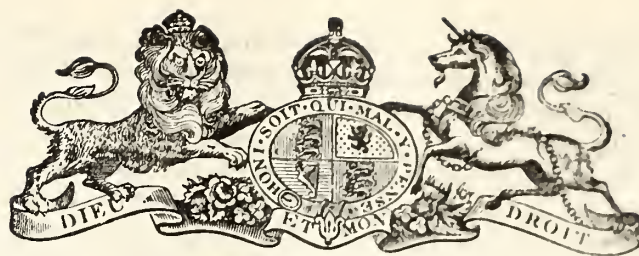
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

NORMAN K. EWING, Judge,
Commissioner.

THOMAS C. SIMPSON, Secretary.
Hobart, 7th December, 1918.



1918

 PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

CHARGES AGAINST THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT MADE BY MR. R. E. HOLMES:

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed, December 17, 1918.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£3 3s. 6d.]

REPORT.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE
NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I, the Commissioner appointed by His Majesty's Commission dated the 11th October, 1918, having inquired into the several matters set forth therein, have the honour to submit to Your Excellency my Report.

The Commission opened at Hobart on the 14th October, 1918, and sat at Hobart on 15 occasions. Mr. C. S. Page appeared for Mr. R. E. Holmes, at whose instance the Commission had issued, and the Crown Solicitor (Mr. A. Banks-Smith) appeared for the Department of Education. Seventeen witnesses were examined, and numerous documents put in as exhibits, many of which are set out in the schedule hereto. The remainder of these documents were, by agreement, put in *in globo*, as they were records of the Education Department.

It was decided at our first sitting that the Press should not be admitted. In my opinion the result showed that this course was justified, for the Inquiry largely resolved itself into a comparison of Mr. Holmes's work with that of other teachers in the Department, and to have published the records of other teachers must have caused considerable annoyance to those who were not concerned in the inquiry.

The charges made by Mr. Holmes, and my findings, are as follow :

1. That the said Richard Erasmus Holmes was ordered by the Department from the Scottsdale School to one of less importance, and with a reduction of salary without justification, and in violation of the regulations, and that he was subsequently ousted from the service of the Department.

It may be that the letter of the regulation has not been followed, but I am satisfied that Mr. Holmes had no cause of complaint in this regard. The Department acted with justification in ordering his removal from Scottsdale School, and Mr. Holmes should have congratulated himself that the full powers given to the Department by the regulations were not employed against him.

The construction of the regulations which apply to this matter is one of some difficulty: in the following summary I shall endeavour to explain the position.

The practice of the Department under the regulations is to issue certificates to teachers. The quality of these certificates is determined (a) by the teacher's practical skill, and (b) by his attainments. Mr. Holmes had satisfied the requirements of the regulations as to (b). The practical skill of a teacher is represented by marks, which are allotted annually by the Director after considering every necessary preceptorial qualification, and it is provided that no teacher's work shall be deemed satisfactory unless his skill mark reaches the prescribed minimum. Mr. Holmes had a II.A certificate, for which the minimum skill mark was 51 (Regulation 31). It is here that the difficulty in construing the regulations begins. In 1916 Mr. Holmes was head teacher of Scottsdale School, which was a Fourth Class School, and in respect of Fourth Class Schools the Head Teacher need only have a II.B certificate, with a minimum skill mark of 41 (Regulation 61).

In July, 1916, as a result of the annual inspection of the Scottsdale School, Mr. Holmes's skill mark was reduced to 45, so that according to Regulation 31 his work was deemed unsatisfactory. But then follows Regulation 33, which provides that if the skill mark be estimated at less than the minimum prescribed for a teacher's then present position, his work will be deemed unsatisfactory. As Mr. Holmes's skill mark was above the minimum for his then present position, he claimed that his work must have been deemed satisfactory, and that, under Regulation 33, before he could be removed to a less important position, he should receive another chance of showing improvement at the next inspection of the school.

In short, Regulations 31 and 33 are inconsistent. But even if Mr. Holmes' contention is, so far, sound, it is obvious that reasons might arise after the annual allocation of skill marks to cause the Department to remove or otherwise deal with a teacher, and Regulation 38 seems to have been framed to meet such a case. Under this regulation a teacher's certificate may be reduced or even cancelled for inefficiency, neglect, or serious misconduct. Mr. Holmes's certificate, however, had not been dealt with under Regulation 38 at the time of his removal, and he therefore advanced his whole claim in this way: that as his skill mark in 1916 was above the minimum required for his then position, and as this skill mark had not been reduced under Regulation 38, his work must have been deemed satisfactory. In my opinion the facts of this case are such that if the letter of the regulation had to be followed, and the Department had used all its powers, it would have left Mr. Holmes in a worse position, and without any cause of complaint.

I now turn to the relevant facts. Although in July, 1916, Mr. Holmes had been allotted a skill mark of 45, events occurred within the next few months which, added to those facts already before the Director, would, in my opinion, have justified him in calling in and reducing Mr. Holmes's certificate under Regulation 38. For the years 1912 to 1915 inclusive Mr. Holmes's results at the Qualifying Certificate Examinations were unsatisfactory, and he had been so informed by the Director. On several occasions prior to April, 1916, the Chairman of the Local Board of Advice had reported to the Director that a section of the people of Scottsdale were dissatisfied with Mr. Holmes. In 1916 his work as a teacher deteriorated in a marked degree, as evidenced by the Inspector's report of the July, 1916, inspection of the Scottsdale School, and the reduction of his skill mark six points below the minimum of a II.A. teacher. In August, 1916, Mr. Inspector Crawford, after a visit to Scottsdale, advised the Director to the same effect as the Board of Advice, and recommended Mr. Holmes's transfer to another school in Class IV. in "the interests of all concerned." When, therefore, the Director found that in the latter part of 1916 the average attendance at the school was falling in an alarming way—in June the attendance was 202, and in November it had fallen to 141—with a corresponding decrease in the enrolment, he naturally saw in this the surest confirmation of these official reports, and he took what I am satisfied was a perfectly honest and sensible course in transferring Mr. Holmes to another school in the same class. This was in December, 1916. Mr. Holmes's reasons for the falling off in the enrolment were not convincing; indeed he himself admitted that the decline was, in part, due to worry which effected his efficiency. I do not think he had any cause to worry through the action of the Department.

The Director explained, to my mind satisfactorily, that to use the power given by Regulation 38, and call in a teacher's certificate for the purpose of endorsing it reduced," was a degradation he was reluctant to inflict on Mr. Holmes; that it was not his practice to use this power except in extreme cases, and that he refrained from doing it in this case out of consideration for his officer.

Mr. Holmes was not ousted from the service of the Department. In view of the above facts he was transferred to another Fourth Class School (Penguin); he declined to go there, and voluntarily left the service, claiming, as I think without justification, that he had been unfairly dealt with.

2. That Inspectors Heritage and Crawford failed to conduct the inspection of the Scottsdale School in accordance with the regulations made under "The Education Act."

This charge is not sustained.

3. That the reduction of the skill marks of the said Richard Erasmus Holmes was improper and unjustified.

This charge is not sustained.

4. That the Department failed to supply him with the names of persons making complaints against himself and his wife in connection with the Scottsdale School, and also that the investigations into such complaints were enquired into by the Department in an improper manner.

Mr. Holmes alleged that two complaints had been made, one against himself for selling school requisites, and the other against himself and his wife for employing school children in school hours to perform domestic duties for them.

The first so-called complaint was not a complaint at all. In the second case Mr. Holmes knew who was the complainant before the inquiry into the complaint opened. So far as the investigation was concerned it was conducted in a proper manner. Mr. Holmes was present throughout, saw and heard all witnesses, cross-examined them, and, in his turn, called such witnesses as he wished to call. Mrs. Holmes was only called as a witness, and it is objected that she should have been present during the whole of the inquiry; but the complaint was made against Mr. Holmes as Head Teacher (not against Mrs. Holmes)—and it was found not proven.

5. That the Department failed to take in consideration and give effect to the relative position of the results of the qualifying examinations obtained by the Scottsdale School with those of other schools of the same grade.

This charge is not sustained.

6. That the Department failed to take into consideration and give effect to the average increase and attendance of the Scottsdale School, as compared with other schools of the same grade.

This charge is not sustained.

7. That the said Richard Erasmus Holmes suffered pecuniary and other loss as a consequence of the Department's action.

It follows from the above findings that, in my opinion, Mr. Holmes suffered no loss as a consequence of the Department's action.

8. That the said Richard Erasmus Holmes is entitled to a retiring allowance—

(a) As for the continued service for over twenty-six years agreed to as such, and subsequently ratified by the Department.

(b) Actual continuous service for twenty years prevented by the improper action of the Department.

Mr. Holmes is not entitled to a retiring allowance.

- (a) Mr. Holmes entered the service of the Department in April, 1889, he left it to go to Western Australia in May, 1896, and he rejoined it in July, 1897. He claims that on his return to Tasmania from Western Australia, the then Director of Education (Mr. Rule) orally assured him that he would get credit for his past services. But neither Mr. Rule nor Mr. Holmes could have been then considering the question of *continuous* service, for the regulation regarding continuous service was not then in existence, nor was it even contemplated.
- (b) For the reasons which appear in answer to Charge 1, I am of opinion that Mr. Holmes's continuous service was terminated short of 20 years through his own action, and not on account of any impropriety on the part of the Department.

9. That the reasons be determined, and whether or not such reasons were sufficient which induced the Department to order the removal of the said Richard Erasmus Holmes from the Scottsdale School at a reduction of salary as abovementioned.

I answer the questions as framed, though they seem sometimes to overlap. I think the reasons which induced the Department to act as it did towards Mr. Holmes was sufficient.

10. That an attempt was made by a member of the Tasmanian Government to bribe or to improperly and corruptly induce the said Richard Erasmus Holmes to withdraw certain charges made by him against the Department of Education or some of the officials thereof in connection with the severance of the connection of the said Richard Erasmus Holmes with the Education Department, the bribe or inducement offered or held out to the said Richard Erasmus Holmes by such member of the Government being that the said Richard Erasmus Holmes should be reinstated in the service of the Education Department.

The charge of attempted bribery and corruption is without any foundation. The Minister in question without any detailed knowledge of Mr. Holmes's trouble with the Department, and with the object of trying to help Mr. Holmes, who was a personal friend of his, suggested to Mr. Holmes that he should withdraw certain statements he had made, and pointed out that if he did so the Department might reconsider Mr. Holmes's position. And this is all. The Minister was not the Minister for Education, he was not making the suggestion as one who had any authority in the matter; he was merely trying to find a starting point for Mr. Holmes in the way out of his difficulties.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. E. O. Rowland has rendered me great service in this matter. He has acted as Secretary to the Commissioner with conspicuous ability and courtesy, for his constant and intelligent attention to the duties of that office has largely contributed to the smooth running of a somewhat difficult task. In addition to this, Mr. Rowland has supervised the reporting staff in an eminently satisfactory manner, and I am much indebted to him for the prompt and accurate proofs of the evidence furnished to me as the inquiry proceeded.

Mr. Bradshaw, the Judges' attendant, has also rendered me considerable assistance, his experience of the work of the Courts standing me in good stead in the work of this Commission.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

HAROLD CRISP,
Commissioner.

E. O. ROWLAND, Secretary,
29th November, 1918.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

- P. 1. Length of Service Record.
P. 2. "Gazette" of 29/12/1903.
P. 3. Letter of 22/7/1913, Director of Education to D. M. Davis, and letter of same date to Seappen.
P. 4. Dates of service.
P. 5. Mr. Holmes's Certificate.
P. 6. Skill mark certificates from 1910 to 1916.
P. 7. Claim for loss.
P. 8. Record of Results of Qualifying Certificate Examination, Fourth Class School.
P. 9. "Educational Record" of 15/2/1915, and letters and circulars.
P. 10. Osborne's article in local newspaper.
P. 11. Letter of 16/3/16, Director to Holmes.
P. 12. "Advertiser" of 14/1/17.
P. 13. List of scholars who left district.
P. 14. Newspaper cutting (undated).
P. 15. Letters *re* sickness at Scottsdale in 1916.
D. 1. Letter, 10th August, 1918. Holmes to J. A. Guy, M.H.A.
D. 2. Table showing efficiency marks, Fourth Class Schools.
D. 3. Miss Bush's figures *re* Inspection.
D. 4. Results of Qualifying Certificate Examination at Scottsdale.
D. 5. Comparative Table of all Fourth Class Schools.
D. 6. Commendation of Holmes, *re* attendance.
D. 7. Table showing percentages of attendances, 1914-1916.
D. 8. Table *re* emigration from Scottsdale for 1914, 1915, and 9 months of 1916, commencing 1/4/1916.

In addition to these formal exhibits, many letters and records in the possession of the Department were, by agreement, read and used during the hearing.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WITNESSES.

Becker, Mrs. Bessie Florence	J.1-J.8
Bush, Ellen	H.3-H.9
Button, Edmund	W.1-W.17
Crawford, Robert Henry	K.13-O.12
Guy, James Allen, M.H.A.	H.12-H.14
Hayes, Hon. John Blyth	F.7-F.12
Heritage, George James	J.18-K.12
Holmes, Mrs. Emma	D.5-F.6
	G.5-H.3
Holmes, Francis Donaldson	H.10-H.11
Holmes, Richard Erasmus	A.1-D.5
	W.18-X.9
Holmes, Roy	J.10-J.11
Lyons, Hon. Joseph Aloysius, M.H.A.	J.9
McCoy, William Taylor	O.13 V.3
	X.10-X.15
Miller, Isabelle	J.12-J.13
Rose, William Ernest	V.4-V.15
Simpson, Thomas Cornelian	F.13 G.4
Terry, Clarence Richard	J.14-J.17





1918.

 PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Brought up by Mr. Treasurer, December 11, 1918, and ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£1 2s. 6d.]

REPORT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts was held on Wednesday, the 11th December, 1918, to consider certain applications received by the Honourable the Treasurer from three Local Bodies for additional loans.

The Treasurer reminded the Committee that circulars had been sent to all the Local Bodies informing them that applications for loans should be sent in prior to the 30th June in each year and that these applications should be made upon printed forms detailing such information as the Committee necessarily requires, and should be accompanied by plans and specifications, and a copy of the proposed Bill.

Early in the Session three applications had been received in proper form, and were referred by the House to, and dealt with by the Committee, and reported upon to the House. In each of these cases the Bills have already been passed by both Houses, and a Bill has been brought in reappropriating a balance of a former unused loan vote towards the new loans, and it was thought that the work of the Committee and of Parliament was concluded for this Session so far as it concerned Loans to Local Bodies. The Committee fully realised that it is most inconvenient to have applications made by Local Bodies during the closing days of the Session, and quite contrary to the practice which had been laid down. There was also an absence of much information of an explicit nature which had been required in other cases. The time allowed for investigation was too short, and the consideration by Parliament of three fresh Bills, each containing new proposals, and the introduction of a new Loans Bill to empower the Government to raise the required moneys in order to provide the moneys for the loans asked for would also become necessary, and that at a period of the Session when the financial business had been completed so far as the House of Assembly was concerned. It is also pointed out that certain Standing Orders framed to give due notice to those interested would have to be suspended if the measures are to be considered by Parliament this year. In fact, the applications themselves had not even been referred to the Committee by the House.

The Committee, however, having regard to the urgency of the applications, resolved to proceed with their consideration on the understanding that a precedent should not thereby be established, and now leave it to the House to decide whether it will proceed with the Bills.

The applications were as follows:—

- (1) Application from the Evandale Water Trust for an additional loan of £1000.

The Honourable the Premier (Honourable W. H. Lee), who was present, informed the Committee that a deputation from the Trustees had waited upon him, and informed him that it had become necessary to instal a new pumping plant if the residents in the Water District are to continue to receive a proper supply of water. The Committee resolved to recommend the application to the favourable consideration of the House, provided that the rating power be increased to 3s. 6d. in the £, and that a Sinking Fund of £2 per centum per annum upon the fresh advance be prescribed.

- (2) Application from the Zeehan Municipal Council for an additional loan of £3500 in connection with its Electric Lighting and Power Scheme.

In 1916 this Council was authorised to borrow £6500 for certain extensions of its electric lighting schemes. Orders have been placed for machinery now in course of delivery which, consequent upon the enhanced cost and additional freight, war risk, insurance, and other expenses, will cost £9000, added to which the cost of additions and alterations to buildings has absorbed £830.

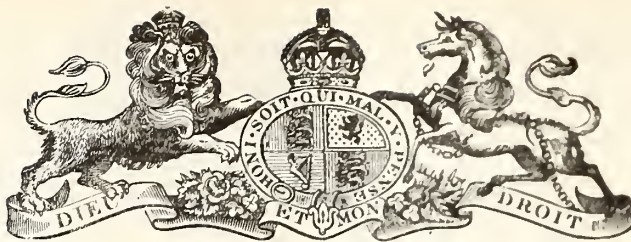
The Committee resolved to recommend the application to the favourable consideration of the House on the ground that the Municipal Council had committed itself to the expenditure, and had already paid to the contractors the sum of £3960 on account of the machinery, and that the supply of power was urgently required by the tributers engaged in mining in and around Zeehan. It was further stated that the greater part of this machinery would be required even when the King River Scheme is completed.

- (3) Application from the Leven Municipal Council for an additional loan of £1000 in connection with the Ulverstone Electric Lighting Scheme. (This application was made verbally by Mr. E. Hobbs, M.H.A., who informed the Committee that in the course of extending its lighting operations the Council had overdrawn its banking account, and now desired to borrow from the State in order to liquidate the overdraft and make provision for further necessary extensions.)

It was resolved to recommend this application to the favourable consideration of the House.

N. E. LEWIS, Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
December 17, 1918.



1918

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

WILLIAM CURRAN SMITH'S CASE:

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

Printed by Mr. Davenport Hoggins, December 18, 1918, and ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£1 9s. 3d.]

REPORT.

The Committee, appointed on the 11th day of December 1918, to inquire into and report on all matters connected with the appointment, retrenchment, retirement, and re-appointment of William Curran Smith, ex-Crier of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, has now the honour to bring up its Report.

Committee finds:—

That William Curran Smith was employed in the Public Service of Tasmania for forty-one years, having entered same in the year 1874, at a salary of £100 per annum. That in the year 1893 he was receiving remuneration at the rate of one hundred Pounds per annum, which amount he had been receiving for some time previously. That in the year 1894, in connection with a general scheme of retrenchment of the salaries of the Civil servants, his salary was retrenched to Ninety Pounds, and two years later, in 1896, his salary was, for some unexplained reason, further reduced to Eighty Pounds per annum, at which rate it continued until 1901, when it was advanced to Eighty-five Pounds, followed seven years later, in the year 1908, by a final restoration to the One hundred Pounds salary he was receiving sixteen years before when retrenched.

That your Committee has made exhaustive inquiries as to whether Mr. Smith received differential treatment to other officers in practically the same grade, and the evidence table prepared by Mr. E. O. Rowlands, Secretary to the Public Service, and the services were of great assistance to your Committee, embracing twelve years in addition to that of Mr. Smith, which showed, although the majority of officers appeared to have been restored to their original salaries in 1898, Mr. Smith was not restored until 1908, fifteen years after he had been retrenched.

That in the years 1897 and 1898 there appears to have been a general scheme of restoration of those retrenched, and certain moneys were provided by Parliament, but, as Mr. Smith did not apparently participate in this restoration.

That, in conclusion, your Committee finds that at this distance of time, having made exhaustive inquiries, they are unable definitely to declare whether there has been an injustice done to Mr. Smith.

That the Committee therefore unanimously in view of all the special circumstances of the case, and the doubts and difficulties surrounding it, and in view of Mr. Smith's long and faithful service, and the high opinion expressed of him by an old and trustworthy officer, recommends that he be granted as a compensation allowance the sum of One hundred Pounds.

C. DAVENPORT HOGGINS, Chairman.

18, 1918.

The Committee, however, having regard to the urgency of the applications, resolved to proceed with their consideration on the understanding that a precedent should not thereby be established, and now leave it to the House to decide whether it will proceed with the Bills.

The applications were as follows:—

- (1) Application from the Evandale Water Trust for an additional loan of £1000.

The Honourable the Premier (Honourable W. H. Lee), who was present, informed the Committee that a deputation from the Trustees had waited upon him, and informed him that it had become necessary to instal a new pumping plant if the residents in the Water District are to continue to receive a proper supply of water. The Committee resolved to recommend the application to the favourable consideration of the House, provided that the rating power be increased to 3s. 6d. in the £, and that a Sinking Fund of £2 per centum per annum upon the fresh advance be prescribed.

- (2) Application from the Zeehan Municipal Council for an additional loan of £3500 in connection with its Electric Lighting and Power Scheme.

In 1916 this Council was authorised to borrow £6500 for certain extensions of its electric lighting schemes. Orders have been placed for machinery now in course of delivery which, consequent upon the enhanced cost and additional freight, war risk, insurance, and other expenses, will cost £9000, added to which the cost of additions and alterations to buildings has absorbed £830.

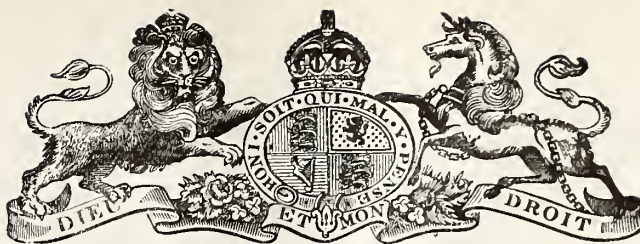
The Committee resolved to recommend the application to the favourable consideration of the House on the ground that the Municipal Council had committed itself to the expenditure, and had already paid to the contractors the sum of £3960 on account of the machinery, and that the supply of power was urgently required by the tributers engaged in mining in and around Zeehan. It was further stated that the greater part of this machinery would be required even when the King River Scheme is completed.

- (3) Application from the Leven Municipal Council for an additional loan of £1000 in connection with the Ulverstone Electric Lighting Scheme. (This application was made verbally by Mr. E. Hobbs, M.H.A., who informed the Committee that in the course of extending its lighting operations the Council had overdrawn its banking account, and now desired to borrow from the State in order to liquidate the overdraft and make provision for further necessary extensions.)

It was resolved to recommend this application to the favourable consideration of the House.

N. E. LEWIS, Chairman.

No. 1 Committee Room,
House of Assembly,
December 17, 1918.



1918

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

WILLIAM CURRAN SMITH'S CASE:

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

Brought up by Mr. Davenport Hoggins, December 18, 1918, and ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£1 9s. 3d.]

REPORT.

YOUR Committee, appointed on the 11th day of December, 1918, to inquire into and report upon all matters connected with the appointment, retrenchment, retirement, and probationary appointment of William Curran Smith, ex-Crier of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, has now the honour to bring up its Report.

Your Committee finds :—

1. That William Curran Smith was employed in the Public Service of Tasmania for a period of forty-one years, having entered same in the year 1874, at a salary of Eighty Pounds per annum. That in the year 1893 he was receiving remuneration at the rate of One hundred Pounds per annum, which amount he had been receiving for some years previously. That in the year 1894, in connection with a general scheme of retrenchment of the salaries of the Civil servants, his salary was retrenched to Ninety-five Pounds, and two years later, in 1896, his salary was, for some unexplained reason of which no evidence is available, further reduced to Eighty Pounds per annum, at which it remained until 1901, when it was advanced to Eighty-five Pounds, followed seven years later in the year 1908, by a final restoration to the One hundred Pounds salary he was receiving sixteen years before when retrenched.

2. That your Committee has made exhaustive inquiries as to whether Mr. Smith received adverse differential treatment to other officers in practically the same grade, and had a table prepared by Mr. E. O. Rowlands, Secretary to the Public Service Board, whose services were of great assistance to your Committee, embracing twelve positions in addition to that of Mr. Smith, which showed, although the majority of officers appeared to have been restored to their original salaries in 1898, Mr. Smith was not restored until 1908, fifteen years after he had been retrenched.

3 That in the years 1897 and 1898 there appears to have been a general scheme of reinstatement of those retrenched, and certain moneys were provided by Parliament, but, we find that Mr. Smith did not apparently participate in this restoration.

4. That, in conclusion, your Committee finds that at this distance of time, having made all practicable inquiries, they are unable definitely to declare whether there has or not been an injustice done to Mr. Smith.

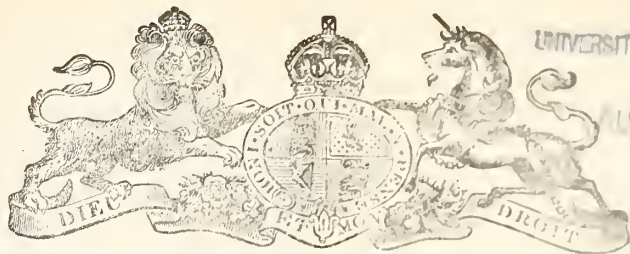
Your Committee therefore unanimously in view of all the special circumstances of the case, and the doubts and difficulties surrounding it, and in view of Mr. Smith's great age and his many years long and faithful service, and the high opinion expressed of him as an old and trustworthy officer, recommends that he be granted as a compassionate allowance the sum of One hundred Pounds.

C. DAVENPORT HOGGINS, Chairman.

December 18, 1918.

JOHN VAIL,
GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TASMANIA

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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£8 12s.]

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to present the following report on the proceedings of the Fisheries Department for the past season:—

FINANCIAL.

The receipts for the year amounted to £884, and the disbursements to £775 2s.; as against £601 15s. and £598 1s. 3d. for receipts and disbursements during the previous year. It is pleasing to note that while in my last report I had to draw attention to a considerable falling-off in the revenue derived from licences for the capture of salmon and trout, the past season has shown nearly £200 increase over the previous period, and the amount obtained from that source, £697 17s. 6d., as per detailed schedule which follows, easily constitutes a record for recent years, and points eloquently to the excellence of the sport to be obtained in the waters of Tasmania by the lovers of the rod. The increase also in the licences paid by fishing boats in Bass Straits for the right to use the crayfish pots for capture of crayfish, and unlimited length nets for capture of scale fish, north of latitude 40° 38' south (£20 to £100), is due to the increased activity by water-bailiffs and police in enforcing the regulations made by the Commissioners.

The following is a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the period under review:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Salmon and trout angling licences...	679	17	6
Fishing-boat licences, Bass Straits ...	100	0	0
Sale of confiscated boats ...	77	10	0
Sale of confiscated nets ...	3	2	6
Police-court fines ...	10	15	0
Eel-net licences ...	8	0	0
Scallop licences ...	2	5	0
Oyster licences ...	2	10	0
	£884	0	0

Disbursements.	£	s.	d.
Salaries—Secretary at Hobart, Assistant Secretary at Launceston, and clerical assistance ...	76	13	6
Postage, telegrams, and petties ...	12	3	6
Printing, stationery, and advertising ...	8	16	9

Law costs (retaining counsel to watch prosecutions) ...	29	8	0
Collection of trout ova from Lakes Leake and Sorell ...	46	10	1
Water-bailiffs' expenses ...	10	8	0
Travelling expen. ...	3	7	0
Distributing trout and salmon fry and yearlings throughout Tasmania ...	25	3	4
Commission and postages allowed collectors of licences ...	38	0	0
Repairs boundary posts River Forth ...	1	0	0
Rewards for destruction of cormorants ...	17	11	8
Cartage of trout ova ...	0	0	0
Copies of regulations ...	0	8	0
Scallop investigation ...	0	4	3
Expenses connected with suppression of the illegal use of crayfish pots in prohibited waters ...	84	4	0
	£ 64	10	5

Expenses of Fresh-water Fish Hatcheries—			
Plenty Hatchery—			
Wages, caretaker and assistant, and labour ...	178	0	4
Allowances to caretaker, horsekeep and firewood ...	22	15	0
Rent of cottage for assistant ...	26	0	0
Rent of hatchery grounds ...	200	1	0
Supplies and repairs ...	21	18	9
Asphaltum paint for fish trays ...	3	0	0
	£ 82	4	3
Waverley Hatchery, Launceston—			
Wages, caretaker ...	13	12	0
Supplies and repairs ...	17	11	4
Fish-food ...	8	3	8
Asphaltum paint ...	0	18	0
Municipal charge for water ...	1	2	0
Cleaning ponds ...	7	0	0
	£ 39	5	2

Lake Leake Hatchery—			
Wages, caretaker ...	7	0	0
Liberation of yearlings ...	1	1	0
Wire netting ...	1	15	0
	£ 9	16	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Lake Hatchery—						
Wages, caretaker... ..	15	0	0			
Cartage of rainbow trout eggs	4	0	0			
Asphaltum paint... ..	0	16	6			
				19	16	6
				£775	2	0

Summary of Disbursements.

Hobart and Launceston—Salaries and general	£	s.	d.
Plenty hatchery	364	16	4
Waverley hatchery	282	6	7
Lake Leake hatchery	98	6	7
Great Lake hatchery	9	16	0
	19	16	6
	£775	2	0

FRESH-WATER HATCHERIES.

Owing to the continuous floods, which prevailed during the winter of 1917, covering the whole of the brown trout spawning season, it was found impossible to obtain the usual supply of eggs from the collecting station at Lake Sorell. The work of the hatcheries had therefore to be confined almost exclusively during the season to the rearing and distributing of rainbow trout. A good supply of the eggs of the latter species having been procured from Lake Leake, a resulting distribution of 866,300 young fish took place throughout the State, as per the following detailed schedule:—

The Great Lake hatchery, which was closed down for a considerable time, owing to the hydro-electric scheme having rendered necessary its removal from the original site upon which, it was erected, has been in working order for the past three seasons. Large quantities of rainbow trout eggs have been conveyed from Lake Leake to the Great Lake, laid down in the hatchery, and the young fish liberated on the spot. The number thus dealt with during the season under review was 130,000. The introduction of rainbow trout into the Great Lake, which commenced in 1910, has been very successful, and supplies a variation of sport for the angler as shown by the report of catches during last season, viz., 1264 brown trout and 433 rainbow trout, with an average of over 7 lb. per fish. As these fish, which only represent a proportion of the season's catch, many anglers omitting to record their takes, aggregate over 5½ tons, it will readily be seen how important and valuable this body of water is to the State as an attraction to anglers and tourists. Sebago salmon, supplied by the Northern Tasmanian Fisheries Association, were turned down in the Lake in 1911, and, although specimens up to 5½ lb. weight have been caught in following years, there is no certainty yet that this valuable sporting fish has become permanently established there.

The want of proper spawning-ground has always been a great drawback to the trout in the Great Lake. This want is now likely to be supplied, as the Hydro-Electric Department are about to bring the waters of the River Ouse into the lake along an artificial course, which it is hoped will provide natural spawning-beds sufficient for the requirements of the fish for all time.

While the raising of the water of the lake by the addition of the waters of the River Ouse will necessitate again shutting up the fish hatchery for a period, and

DISTRIBUTION OF SALMON AND TROUT FRY FOR SEASON ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1918.

Where Distributed.	Plenty Hatchery.		Waverley Hatchery.	Lake Leake Hatchery.	Great Lake Hatchery.	Total
	Rainbow Trout.	Quinnat Salmon.	Rainbow Trout.	Rainbow Trout.	Rainbow Trout.	
Hamilton	16,000					
National Park.....	12,000					
New Town Rivulet.....	1000					
Glenorchy Reservoir	1000					
Triabunna	2000					
Mt. Lyell.....	3000					
Bothwell.....	2000					
Bagdad	2000					
Pontville.....	4000					
Russell River—Upper & Lower	125,000					
Plenty River	150,000					
Styx River.....	100,000					
Lachlan River.....	80,000					
Sorell Creek	20,000					
Derwent River .....	...	14,300				
Ridgley	7000	...	14,000	...	...	539,0
Great Lake .....	...	...	...	...	130,000	130,0
Wynyard .....	...	...	14,000			
Yolla .....	...	...	14,000			
Penguin .....	...	...	14,000			
Ulverstone .....	...	...	14,000			
Forth .....	...	...	14,000			
Latrobe .....	...	...	14,000			
Sheffield.....	...	...	14,000			
Deloraine .....	...	...	28,000			
Campbell Town.....	...	...	7000			
Derby .....	...	...	7000			
Stanley.....	...	...	1600	...	...	155,0
Lake Leake.....	...	...	...	42,000	...	42,0
	525,000	14,300	155,000	42,000	130,000	
		525,000				
Plenty Hatchery output		539,300				
Waverley Hatchery output			155,000			
Lake Leake Hatchery output				42,000		
Great Lake Hatchery output					130,000	
Total quantity of fry sent out from the hatcheries during the season						866,3

its removal to higher ground, the Commissioners recognise that the Hydro-electric Department is engaged on a work of great national importance, and when the interests of the Department, and the well-being of the fish come into conflict, it is clearly understood that the fish can only have secondary consideration. The Commissioners, however, wish to place on record their appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered them on all occasions by Mr. J. H. Butters, the general manager of the Hydro-electric Department, and his officers, in making every effort in their power to preserve the fish from injury, and carry on their important work with as little loss and disturbance as possible to the work of the Commission.

The Lake Leake hatchery serves the purpose each season of keeping up the head of fish in this water, which has now become a rival to the Great Lake in its attraction to anglers. During the past year this hatchery turned out 42,000 young rainbow trout, which were duly liberated in the lake. This water, which covers about 1500 acres, yielded to the rod during the past fishing season 2277 rainbow trout, aggregating 3¾ tons of fish, the largest of which turned the scale at 8 lb. The first rainbow trout was turned into this lake in 1904.

While the Great Lake and Lake Leake hatcheries serve to keep their own waters replenished with fish, the Plenty and Waverley hatcheries, situated in the southern and northern portions of the State respectively, are the main establishments where fish are hatched for distribution throughout the whole Island. The following is a summary of the fish, consisting of various species of salmonidæ, distributed from the hatcheries during the last 10 seasons:—

1908-9	573,253
1909-10	1,258,694
1910-11	1,615,463
1911-12	1,271,783
1912-13	1,029,350
1913-14	1,895,500
1914-15	1,955,520
1915-16	1,965,500
1916-17	1,724,700
1917-18	866,300
	<hr/>
	14,156,063

With the exception of the quinnat salmon, which are obtained from New Zealand, the eggs from which the above fish were hatched were all obtained from the collecting-stations at Mountain Creek, at Lake Sorell, and the Snowy River running into Lake Leake, by caretaker M. Jones of the Plenty hatchery and his assistant, who annually spend a considerable time in the winter months proceeding from place to place carrying out the special duty of collecting these eggs, and laying them down in the different hatcheries. The value of the abovementioned young fish is £1 per thousand, and they are distributed without charge throughout Tasmania.

DISTRIBUTION OF YEARLING TROUT AND SALMON.

A certain number of young trout and salmon are retained in the breeding-ponds at the Plenty and Waverley hatcheries every year until the second season, when they are released as yearling fish. Last season, unfortunately, unusual heat waves caused considerable mortality amongst these fish. The following schedule gives particulars of those liberated:—

Where Liberated.	Waverley Hatchery.		Plenty Hatchery.	Total.
	Rainbow Trout.	Sebago Salmon.	Quinnat Salmon.	
Lake Leake.....	350	20	...	370
River Derwent...	...	...	1960	1960
	350	20	1960	2330

Detailed Schedule of Licences to fish for Salmon and Trout with one rod and line only, issued throughout Tasmania for season 1917-1918.

District.	Season	Month	Week.	Boys	Adults	Amateur
Hobart.....	98	11	42	5	—	9 0 0
Bothwell.....	22	—	2	1	—	1 10 0
Bridgewater....	17	4	3	5	—	11 2 0
Dover.....	1	—	—	—	—	0 10 0
Ellendale.....	20	—	—	14	—	1 10 0
Franklin.....	6	—	—	—	—	3 0 0
Georgetown.....	6	1	—	1	—	3 10 0
Great Lake.....	19	6	19	3	2	11 12 0
Hamilton.....	6	—	—	—	1	3 5 0
Huonville.....	6	—	—	1	—	1 0 0
Kempton.....	2	1	4	—	—	1 7 0
Kingston.....	6	2	—	1	—	1 0 0
Macquarie Pflus	15	—	—	—	—	7 10 0
New Norfolk....	39	2	6	10	—	25 5 0
Oatlands.....	6	—	2	—	—	3 5 0
Ouse.....	10	—	3	3	—	6 2 0
Plenty.....	8	1	—	—	—	4 5 0
Pontville.....	1	—	1	—	—	0 12 0
Russell.....	6	—	1	2	—	3 12 0
Zeehan.....	7	—	—	2	2	4 10 0
National Park..	6	—	1	—	—	5 2 0
Richmond.....	1	—	—	—	—	0 10 0
Launceston.....	144	16	17	17	4	83 7 0
St. Leonards....	5	—	—	—	1	2 10 0
Perth.....	3	1	—	1	—	2 0 0
Longford.....	24	—	—	1	—	12 5 0
Cressy.....	29	2	—	1	—	16 5 0
Carriack.....	7	1	—	—	—	3 15 0
Bracknell.....	6	—	1	1	—	3 7 0
Westbury.....	13	4	—	1	—	7 15 0
Deloraine.....	83	8	6	15	2	48 10 0
Sheffield.....	55	—	8	8	—	30 10 0
Devonport.....	30	1	2	2	—	16 0 0
Forth.....	10	1	—	4	—	6 5 0
Ulverstone.....	77	9	1	21	3	47 5 0
Penguin.....	47	3	1	14	—	27 17 0
Burnie.....	18	3	1	3	—	25 12 0
Waratah.....	21	1	—	6	—	12 5 0
Wynyard.....	31	2	2	11	—	20 10 0
Scottsdale.....	12	13	1	3	—	10 2 0
Evandale.....	11	—	1	2	—	6 2 0
Nile.....	2	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Campbell Town	41	2	4	3	2	22 5 0
Lake Leake.....	17	15	44	5	7	20 15 0
Ross.....	9	—	4	1	—	5 5 0
Timbridge.....	—	—	1	—	—	0 2 0
Avoca.....	14	2	—	1	—	7 15 0
Fingal.....	12	2	—	6	—	8 0 0
St. Marys.....	8	1	—	2	—	4 15 0
Patersonia.....	4	3	1	2	—	7 7 0
Mathinna.....	2	—	—	2	—	4 10 0
Latrobe.....	61	5	2	18	—	36 10 0
	1137	120	181	208	27	1679 47 0

Licences issued for previous season 2488 0 0

INTRODUCTION OF PACIFIC SALMON.

In the year 1910 the Commissioners commenced an experiment to acclimatise the Pacific quinnat salmon, the king salmon of America, in Tasmanian waters. A success with this fish in New Zealand after many years of efforts, and a large expenditure of money, gave the Commissioners a chance to obtain an annual supply of eggs from the Dominion. The breeding of these fish each year since at the Plenty hatchery, and their liberation in the Derwent, both in the shape of yearling and yearlings, was continued last season, and ran too in the turning down of 11,300 fry and 1900 yearlings. It was hoped that the regular continuance of these attempts would eventually result in the establishment of this valuable fish in our water. Through some cause, however, the Department in New Zealand controlling the Fisheries was compelled recently to notify the Commissioners that they were unable to furnish the usual supply of eggs, but hoped to be in a position to resume supplies during the coming season. To add to our misfortune in this matter some evil disposed persons visited the Plenty hatchery one night and, using a net in the quinnat salmon pond amongst other means,

tured and removed the whole of the fish in the pond that were being reared to the yearling stage, with the exception of a few, which were small enough to escape through the meshes. It is regrettable that the police authorities were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to obtain conviction of the alleged offenders, as the loss of these young salmon, as well as fish from other ponds, which cannot be replaced for years has disorganised more or less the work of the Commissioners at the Plenty hatchery, and given a set-back to their attempt to acclimatise the quinnat salmon.

DEATH OF A COMMISSIONER.

The death during the year of Mr. R. M. Johnston removed from the Commission one of its most valuable and respected members. The Commissioners placed on record the following resolution:—

“That the Commissioners of Fisheries desire to record their deep regret at the loss they have sustained by the death of Mr. R. M. Johnston, I.S.O., F.L.S., &c., and their high appreciation of the very valuable scientific and practical work he has performed, and the deep personal interest he has taken in the work of the Commissioners for a long series of years.”

REGULATIONS.

The following new regulations were duly proposed during the year by the Commissioners, and approved by the Governor in Council:—

Brown's River.

66. The use of nets of every description is hereby prohibited in the tidal waters of Brown's River, in the Municipal District of Kingborough. Any person who shall commit any breach of this regulation shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Crayfish.

67. The use of the crayfish net, consisting of a netted bag attached to and being underneath an iron hoop, and with the full extent of the hoop open, and set so that the hoop shall rest horizontally on the bottom in the water, is hereby permitted in the taking of crayfish in the tidal waters of Tasmania and the dependencies thereof.

68. No person shall take, or attempt to take, any crayfish with the engine known as the “lobster pot” or “crayfish pot,” or with any crayfish net having any part thereof suspended above the hoop by corks or otherwise; and the use of any such engine or net in the tidal waters of Tasmania and the dependencies thereof is hereby prohibited. The taking of crayfish in the waters of Tasmania and the dependencies thereof when soft-shelled, or when of a lesser size than 12 inches, measured from the end of the head to the end of the tail, is hereby prohibited; and no person shall take, or attempt to take, or shall buy or sell, or cause to be bought or sold, or shall offer or expose for sale, or shall have in his possession or control, any such crayfish.

69. Provided that the master and crew of any boat belonging to Tasmania duly registered under the provisions of Section 58 of “The Fisheries Act, 1889,” or of any boat duly registered under the provisions of any regulation made under the authority of such Act, and upon which an annual fee of Ten Pounds shall have been paid and duly certified in the certificate of registry, may use the engine known as the “lobster pot” or “crayfish pot” in waters north of latitude 40 degrees 38 minutes south, anything in Regulation No. 68 notwithstanding.

Repeal.

Regulation No. 6 of 3rd November, 1905, and so much of Regulation No. 10 of 3rd November, 1905, as relates to the size of crayfish, and so much of Regula-

tion No. 13 of 3rd November, 1905, as relates to the use of the “lobster pot” or “crayfish pot” are hereby repealed.

Penalty.

Any person who shall commit any breach of these regulations shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

River Shannon.

70. No person shall take or attempt to take fish of any species whatever in that portion of the River Shannon extending from the Hydro-Electric Department's weir for 30 yards down the said River Shannon, anything in Regulation No. 47, approved by the Governor in Council on 26th August, 1913, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Cucumber Mullet.

71. No person shall take or attempt to take Native Herring or Cucumber Mullet (*Prototroctes marana*) in any of the inland or tidal waters of the State of Tasmania.

Repeal.

Regulation No. 3, approved by the Governor in Council on 3rd November, 1905, is hereby repealed.

Any person who shall commit any breach of these regulations shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

CORMORANTS.

Tasmania has suffered an unusual visitation of these birds during the year. The large black cormorant, which breeds upon inland lakes, rivers, and lagoons, has been especially numerous, apparently driven from the mainland by the excessive drought. It is doing woeful damage to every kind of fish life, but, unfortunately, the usual small Government vote for destruction of these voracious birds was withdrawn from the estimates. In order to protect the fish, as far as possible, the Commissioners and the Northern Tasmanian Fisheries Association resolved to jointly bear the cost of destruction of these pests during the autumn of last year out of the limited funds at their disposal. The Government having reinstated the small vote of £25 on the present year's estimates, followed by a supplementary vote of £50, the destruction has continued. Owing to these amounts having been found totally inadequate to properly cope with the pest, the Commissioners have again approached the Government with a request for a further supplementary vote of £125 to cover further expenditure likely to be incurred in their efforts to keep this menace in check. Large numbers of birds have been destroyed, and with the assistance of the Southern Tasmanian Anglers' Association, one of their principal breeding rookeries at Woods' Lake was visited, with the result that eggs and young birds were destroyed in considerable numbers. It is hoped that the visiting birds which have escaped destruction will return to their mainland waters immediately the drought breaks up.

SEA FISH RETURNS.

The fish markets in Hobart and Launceston, the principal avenues of distribution, are under municipal control. It is impossible, under present existing conditions, to obtain accurate data of the fish supply. The Hobart City Council certainly supplies the Commissioners with an approximate return of fish reaching the city through their market, and from these returns, although incomplete, it is possible, in a certain degree, by comparing these same returns from year to year, to obtain a fair idea of the relative movement of the fish supply. The following schedules have been tabulated from these returns:—

Fish passing through the Hobart Fish Market for years 1915-1916-1917-1918.

Names of Fish.	1915.	1916.	Average Price.	1917.	Average Price.	1918.	Average Price.
	Dozens.	Dozens.		Dozens.		Dozens.	
Barracouta	25,250	19,172	3s. to 6s.	5553	3s., 4s., 8s.	9320	5s., 6s., 8s.
Perch	6228	5206	3s. to 4s.	1007	1s., 5s., 6s.	2082	2s., 4s., 8s.
Rock Cod	5778	5187	3s. to 4s.	2404	2s., 5s., 7s. 6d.	1047	3s., 4s., 5s., 6s.
Salmon	5774	3289	1s.	360	6d., 1s.	1920	8d., 1s., 1s. 6d.
Flathead	5556	4478	1s. to 1s. 6d.	2132	1s., 1s. 6d.	3307	9d., 1s.
Flounders	4784	3372	5s.	866	5s.	370	5s., 6s.
Bastard Trumpeter ..	4682	3882	8s., 10s., 12s.	1542	10s., 15s., 25s.	330	9s., 14s., 20s.
Mullet	3822	2524	1s. 6d.	1140	4d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d.	4110	6d., 9d., 1s.
Garfish	2774	3736	1s.	2372	6d., 1s.	4300	6d., 8d.
Real Trumpeter	1975	1180	10s., 12s., 15s.	568	12s., 15s., 25s., 60s.	15	18s., 25s.
Gurnet	1632	1012	3s.	182	2s., 2s. 6d.	59	2s., 2s. 6d.
Trevally	428	343	4s. to 5s.	4	8s.	—	—
Whiptails	290	4	1s.	—	—	—	—
Carp	163	162	12s.	76	12s., 15s.	17	12s.
Mackerel	130	138	1s.	—	—	—	—
Whiting	120	52	1s.	—	—	—	—
Bream	91	293	4s.	50	4s.	105	3s. 6d., 4s.
Eels	81	70	12s.	8	12s., 18s.	3	12s.
Ling	17	17	12s.	4	12s.	2	12s.
Parrot Fish	—	14	1s.	582	2s., 2s. 6d.	76	2s. 6d., 3s.
Totals	69,650	54,131	—	18,850	—	27,123	—
Crayfish	Score. 5162	Score. 3674	8s., 9s., 10s.	Score. 1083	9s., 10s.	Score. 1011	11s.

Estimated Value.

	£
1917	3445
1918	2351

Summary of fish and their estimated values passing through the Hobart Fish Market for years 1907 to 1918 inclusive:—

Year.	Scale Fish.	Crayfish.	Estimated Value.
	Dozens	Score.	£
1907	61,974	5328	8853
1908	81,430	5708	11,700
1909	82,202	4584	12,340
1910	83,269	4098	14,113
1911	68,928	4300	14,324
1912	73,769	4940	14,051
1913	70,081	5080	15,673
1914	80,317	5442	18,417
1915	69,650	5162	17,631
1916	54,131	3674	14,320
1917	18,850	1083	3445
1918	27,123	1011	2351

Many hundreds of dozen fish are landed in Hobart which are not included in these returns or recorded in any way, although a municipal by-law provides that all fish coming in to Hobart for sale shall go through the market. Also large numbers of fish are landed at various other seaports in the State, or carried direct to Victoria by fishing boats which do not enter our harbours, of which no official record is kept. No reliable test of the commercial value of our fisheries can be arrived at in the absence of such information.

Dealing with the figures as shown in the above schedules for what they are worth, a very serious falling-off in the supplies to the market of the choicer kinds of fish is exhibited. Real trumpeter falls from 1975 dozen in 1915 to 15 dozen in 1918; bastard trumpeter from 4682 dozen in 1915 to 330 dozen in 1918; flounders from 4784 dozen in 1915 to 370 dozen in 1918; while mackerel and trevally, which once were captured in large quantities, have now disappeared from the list of market fish. The cause of this depletion is unknown to the Commissioners, and at present no explanation is forthcoming.

The proposed conference between the Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Hobart Municipal Council on the development of the Fisheries has unfortunately not produced any result. It is readily to be

seen that the question bristles with difficulties, one of which would be solved if the recommendation of the joint committee, that research work by trawling, &c. were again undertaken by the Federal Government, was given effect to. State enterprise in attempting to meet the public demand for fish has been only moderately successful in the larger States, and the financial condition of Tasmania is such as to make any Government cautious in embarking upon an enterprise of this nature without at least a fair possibility of some return (direct or indirect) upon the necessary outlay.

SCALLOP INVESTIGATION

Owing to the reports that the scallop had practically died out in the upper portion of the River Derwent, it was decided to appoint a committee consisting of the Chairman (P. S. Seager, Esq., F.S.O.), Mr A. Kirk, and Professor Flynn, to institute inquiries into the cause of the diminution and other matters in connection with the welfare of the scallop.

A sum of twenty-five pounds was set apart from the slender funds of the Commissioners to pay the expenses of the investigation.

The enquiry has not yet been completed, but appended will be found an instructive and interesting preliminary report from Professor Flynn on the work so far done and the results obtained.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is a matter of satisfaction to know that the Commissioners have the hearty support and generous assistance of the Commissioner of Police and his officers, who have, through many difficulties, rendered material assistance in upholding the law relating to fisheries, and we have also again to thank the Northern Tasmanian Fisheries Association and their honorary secretary (Mr C. H. Harrison) for their enthusiasm in their work, and the valuable assistance they have always afforded to the Commissioners in maintaining and developing the Fisheries of Tasmania.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant

PHILIP S. SEAGER,
Chairman

The Honourable the Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX.

SCALLOP INVESTIGATION: PRELIMINARY REPORT BY PROFESSOR FLYNN.

I beg to present a preliminary report on the work done by the committee appointed to enquire into the depletion of the scallop-beds in the River Derwent. Most of the scientific work has necessarily fallen to my lot, but I would like to point out that all members of the committee have taken a great interest in the work, and the active assistance and sympathy of the chairman (Mr. P. S. Seager), has materially contributed to any successful results. It would also, I think, be an oversight if I failed to recognise the valuable assistance given by Mr. Self, the late water-bailiff, whose knowledge of the river is absolutely unrivalled, and by the present water-bailiff, Constable Williams, who has been always ready, almost at a moment's notice, to take members of the committee out on dredging excursions in his motor-boat. The work of this officer and the opportunity afforded by the use of his boat have reduced materially the expense of the enquiry—a matter of considerable importance to the Commissioners.

The problems presented to the committee for solution were of a very wide scope, too wide to be adequately attacked within the time and with the resources available. Such questions as development and migration can only be reasonably reported upon after long years of research, and really require the use of a marine aquarium. I will return to the subject later.

It may briefly be stated that only two of our scallops have at present any commercial value. These are known to fishermen respectively as "commercials," and "doughboys" or "queens." *Pecten bifrons*, which grows to a fair size, is not plentiful enough to be valuable. It seems to occur only in restricted localities, and then not in great numbers. Practically, then, work is being confined to an investigation of the problems connected with the two former, and for this purpose numbers of dredging trips have been held, and are still being held by the committee.

It had been reported by fishermen that the up-river beds of scallops had become practically non-existent. Some of the revenue of the Commissioners had been derived from licences issued to persons desirous of obtaining scallops from the beds, and the revenue disappeared.

Very little investigation showed that the complaints of the fishermen were well-founded. A thorough exploration of the river, extending through some months, over an area extending from the Electrolytic Zinc Company's wharf as far down as One Tree Point produced altogether as many full-sized scallops as could be counted on the fingers of both hands. The reasons for this disappearance which has only come to pass within the last few years have been investigated, and the following seem to be contributory causes. Which of these is the most important it is hard at present to say, but there is no doubt that all of them have an effect in reducing the size of the scallop-beds in the Upper Derwent.

- (1) Deposition of silt and mud brought down by the river. This has two effects, (a) mechanical, (b) biological. Its mechanical effect is to cover the beds with ooze, which renders the bottom water unwholesome, and partially or wholly smothers the scallop. Its biological effect is to cause the growth of mud-loving organisms, which attack the scallop and causes its death. One of these is the boring-worm (*Polydora*), which is well-known as attacking other bivalve shells, such as the oyster.

The presence of this worm is favoured by the occurrence of mud and ooze. It obtains a dwelling by burrowing into the shell of the scallop, but it extends this tube by means of one manufactured of mud, which extends a little distance above the surface of the scallop shell. The worm usually lies with its "tentacles" (*branchiae*) extending from the tube, and can withdraw itself within its shelter when necessary. The inner end

of the worm-tube is the source of trouble. The irritation brought about by the presence of the worm causes the scallop to secrete new layers of shell, forming the well-known "blister." This blister becomes filled with mud and decaying organic material. The presence of this offensive matter, and the constant drain on the vitality of the scallop in forming new shell is the cause of the death of the shell-fish. In the Upper Derwent very few dead shells are found without the "blister," and there is no doubt that the examination of these shells gives a remarkable idea of the result of the ravages of this destructive boring-worm. It may be here stated that this disease seems to be practically non-existent in the large beds near Gordon.

- (2) *Parasitic Protozoa*.—In the body juices of the up-river scallops are to be found a number of parasitic Protozoa belonging to the class *Infusoria*. It is possible that these may have a harmful effect, but this has not yet been determined.

- (3) *Attacks by Other Marine Animals*.—The peculiar nature of the scallop renders it the easy prey of starfishes and crabs. The "commercial" scallop is not able to close its shell completely, like the oyster. Spaces are left through which the arm of a starfish or the nipper of a crab can be easily inserted. In this respect the "doughboy" is rather better off, but owing to the presence of the byssal notch, to which I refer later, even this scallop is rendered fairly helpless. There is no doubt that the main damage is done by the insidious starfish, and when these animals increase in numbers, as they seem to do sporadically, the number of scallops will correspondingly diminish. There are some very large starfishes in the Derwent, particularly the large eleven-rayed starfish (*Coscinasterias*), capable of causing great damage.

It is necessary to point out that the habit which fishermen have of chopping a starfish in two, with the mistaken idea of killing it only increases the evil. Starfishes have the power of regeneration in the highest degree, and the above practice leads to the perpetuation of two starfish where one previously existed. To my mind, it is important that the Commissioners insist that all starfish be taken ashore, otherwise it is safe to assume that sooner or later other beds will suffer.

The effect of crabs upon scallops can be exemplified by an experiment which the committee carried out. In order to get some data as to the growth of scallops, a basket was made whose sides had a fairly open mesh to allow of an unimpeded flow of water. In this basket were placed 50 young commercials, 6 young doughboys, and 3 bifrons. The basket was sunk on July 3rd. On July 10th it was found that every shell was empty, having been cleaned out by crabs, of which the basket was full. I hardly think it possible that crabs attack mature scallops, but I certainly think that some action on the lines suggested above is necessary in the case of the starfish.

- (4) *Alteration in the Salinity of the Water*.—It is an opinion widely held by fishermen that the freshes which appear from time to time in the Derwent cause a heavy mortality amongst shell-fish. There is no method of determining whether this is the case, but it is possible that the opinion is justified, and it may even be the case that these freshes cause more damage than is generally supposed. There is no doubt that the silt spoken of previously is brought down in large quantity at periods when the volume of fresh water is greatly increased.

In surveying the above causes it will be seen that very little in the way of prevention can be attempted,

but it is of importance that the Fisheries Commissioners should carefully watch the beds at Gordon, and frame regulations especially in relation to the killing of the starfishes, and to the deposition of waste material, such as empty shells on the beds. With regard to the up-river beds, all that can be done is to wait till the beds re-establish themselves, the committee's investigations showing that this is by no means a remote possibility.

Growth of Scallops.—Experiments in this direction were at first carried on in the basket previously referred to. Here it was necessary to first experiment to see if scallops could be kept alive in such a basket. At first crabs made short work with the young scallops, but later by reducing the mesh of the basket with wire-netting it was found possible to keep the shell-fish alive providing they were not crowded. After the first disappointment, a basket containing 76 measured scallops was sunk on July 24th, and the scallops were still alive some months after, but at last the basket was torn from its moorings, and has not yet been recovered. This experiment will be repeated. It has been possible to carry out enquiry, however, in another direction as the result of the discovery in Cornelian Bay of a bed of young scallops, most valuable for investigational purposes. There are practically no mature scallops in this bed. On July 3rd a few hauls from it produced 50 dozen young commercials, and 5 dozen doughboys. These were carefully measured. The average size of the commercials was $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the average weight just under $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz.

On the same bed to-day the average size of the commercials $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and their average weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. These figures are too meagre to give a very general result, but it can be seen that the scallop probably

reaches marketable size in about four years. Some observers, notably Mr. Kirk, have supposed that it takes considerably longer.

The breeding season occurs in the early summer months. It is interesting to point out that the commercial is unisexual, that is, the male and female sexes are different animals, whereas the doughboy is hermaphrodite, male and female sexes being in the same animal.

The larva is a free swimming larva, which has absolutely no similarity to the adult, but it resembles very closely the larva of other shell fish. Before any work can be done it is necessary to be able to recognize this extremely minute larva, a matter of tremendous difficulty even in those places where excellent marine aquaria are available. The research into development has, therefore, been confined to the investigation of growth.

It may be here mentioned that in the young stage of the doughboy it is attached to some other shell or object by means of a gland called the byssus. This byssus secretes a number of threads, which emerge through a notch in one of the valves, and the ends of the threads are attached to some object. This attachment is later dissolved, but the notch still remains, and no doubt acts as a ready means by which the arm of a starfish might be inserted.

In a preliminary report one cannot enter into a discussion of all the problems raised in an enquiry of this sort. Some of these, especially such technical work as the anatomy of the scallop and the description of the animals associated with it in the scallop beds are of much importance, and will be treated in some detail in the final report.

T THOMSON FLYNN



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AUG 15 - 1918 (No. 60.)



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

HOME FOR INVALIDS, LAUNCESTON:

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—15s.]

HOME FOR INVALIDS, LAUNCESTON: ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1917-18.

Chief Secretary's Department, Hobart,
20th August, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to report that during the year 1917-18 the work of the Home for Invalids was conducted satisfactorily.

During the period 17 persons were admitted, 10 discharged, and 6 died. The strength of the Institution at the end of the year was 11 males and 10 females.

The expenditure in upkeep of the Home was £1062 13s. 8d.

It is pleasing to note the interest which numerous friends continue to take in the Home.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. ADDISON, Under-Secretary

The Honourable the Chief Secretary.



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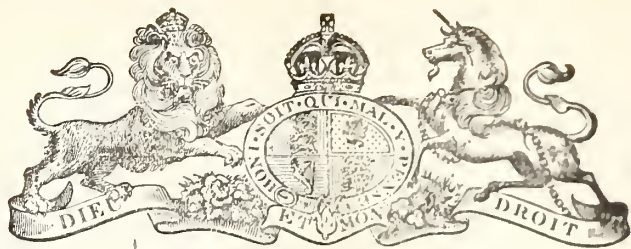
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1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LAUNCESTON:

REPORT FOR THE YEAR JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£512s.]

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LAUNCESTON: REPORT FOR THE YEAR JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to lay before you the following annual report of the Board of Management of the abovementioned Hospital for the 12 months ending 30th June, 1918:—

The following members of the Board retired by effluxion of time, viz., Hon. G. T. Collins, Messrs. H. Weedon and E. H. Panton, and their nominations for reappointment received the approval of the Governor in Council. Owing to the resignation of Mr. Gee, on account of ill-health, Mr. A. T. Marshall, M.H.A., was appointed to fill his place. Messrs. G. T. Collins and H. Weedon were appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board respectively. Messrs. H. Weedon, E. H. Panton, W. C. Oldham, W. R. Rolph, and F. Tyson were elected members of the Visiting and Finance Committees. The following Honorary Dental Staff was appointed:—Messrs. A. L. Wells, R. Pallett, L. S. Y. Sutton, and H. L. Wells.

During the year there were held 38 meetings of the Visiting and Finance Committees, and 12 ordinary and 5 special meetings of the Board of Management.

The House-Surgeon, Dr. Pryde, resigned, and left the Hospital on 31st December.

From 31st December till Dr. Ireland's appointment as House-Surgeon, on 5th June, 1918, the Surgeon-Superintendent was left without a resident assistant; Dr. Haines, of Longford, however, relieved the situation somewhat by coming in when required to give anaesthetics. During this period it was found necessary to close the Out-patient Department.

The lack of medical staff caused a decrease in the number of in-patients treated during the year, 1904 patients being treated, with a daily average of 139, as against 2198 and 149. The number of out-patients (new cases) was 993; last year these numbered 1967.

One hundred and sixteen deaths occurred, a mortality rate of 6; 1023 operations were performed, with 17 deaths, a mortality rate of 1·6.

The gross expenditure for the year amounted to £14,954 8s., as against £14,422 10s. 5d. last year. The gross cost of bed was £99 8s. 8d., and the net cost £72 15s. 9d., as against £88 3s. 4d. and £67 3s. 7d. for the previous year.

The usual course of lectures in the training school for nurses was delivered by the Surgeon-Superintendent and Lady-Superintendent. Nurses Wing, Westbrook, Hadfield, Davis, Dickson, K. Falkland, Plunkett, K. Stackhouse MacKay, Moore, and Dumareq passed their final examinations, and gained their certificates.

The delay in furnishing this report is regretted. Owing to the shortage of the medical staff it was found impossible to prepare it sooner. For the same reason, it has again been found impossible for the Surgeon-Superintendent to supply the statistical information which is usually embodied in this report.

Particulars respecting in-patients.

Remaining on 1st July	149	138
Admitted during the year	2449	1771
Total treated	2198	1904

Discharged—

Cured		
Relieved		
Unrelieved		
Incurable		
Died	131	116
Remain on 30th June	133	128

	1916-17.	1917-18.
	Dis- charged.	Remain- ing 30.6.18.
Ages of in-patients:—		
Under 10 years	377	359
10 to 15 years	177	152
15 to 25 years	418	316
25 to 35 years	339	302
35 to 45 years	200	112
45 to 55 years	165	116
55 to 65 years	127	112
65 years and upwards	101	1
	1904	128

During the year 1916-17 there were 2049 admissions, 1934 discharges, and 131 deaths.

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Native places of in-patients:—		
Tasmania and Australian States	209	1770
England and Wales	92	77
Ireland	34	15
Scotland	17	14
British Dominions	5	19
Foreign	21	9
	218	1904

Number of persons treated with alcohol:—		
Number of persons	67	64
Gross cost	£6 18.	£9 6s.

Table showing whether patients were from city or country:—

	1916-17.	1917-18.
City	846	738
Country	1203	1033

Table showing Cost of Principal Items of Diet:—

	1916-17.		1917-18.
	£	s.	d.
Bread	283	1	4
Milk	574	1	7
Meat	1795		2
Potatoes	132		6
Butter	539	1	2
Rice	42	1	0
Oatmeal	56		0
Vegetables	131	1	0
Barley	14	1	6
Eggs	181	1	4
Flour	22		0
Fish	71	1	7
Fowls	25		3
Tea	143	1	0
Sugar	169	1	6
Fresh fruit	248	1	8
Brandy	6	1	0
Aërated waters	8		0
Meat			1820 7 1
Fish and Poultry			85 3 0
Butter			543 18 0
Eggs			190 4 2
Milk			567 9 6
Bread			279 15 0
Potatoes			138 5 6
Fruit and Vegetables			381 17 5
Groceries			835 18 0

General particulars:—	1916-17.	1917-18.
Number of in-patients treated	2198	1904
Number of in-patients died	131	116
Number of out-patients treated	1967	993
Number of out-patient attendances ...	8763	6189
Diets issued to staff	33,481	33,215
Diets issued to patients	54,386	50,735
Average number of days in hospital, each patient	25	27
Daily average of patients	149	139

Average cost per occupied bed—		
Upon whole expenditure (exclusive of improve- ments, extensive re- pairs to buildings, &c.)	£88 3s. 4d.	£99 8s. 8d.
Upon net expenditure (exclusive of improve- ments, extensive re- pairs to buildings, &c.)	£67 3s. 7d.	£72 15s. 9d.

Return of fees collected and outstanding:—		
Number of persons who contributed to their maintenance	1916-17. 1029	1917-18. 974
Amount of fees re- ceived	£ s. d. 3258 9 8	£ s. d. 4167 2 7
Amount written off during year	154 12 9	259 10 0
Amount outstanding at end of year	1011 4 6	955 7 6

Abstract of Salaries:—

Office.	Salary.			Remarks.
	£	s.	d.	
Surgeon-Superintendent	000	0	0	With quarters, rations, fuel, light, and water
House-Surgeon... ..(for 6 months)	200	0	0	Ditto
House Steward and Collector	250	0	0	—
Clerk	141	0	0	—
Dispenser	125	0	0	With quarters, rations, fuel, light, and water
Lady Superintendent	175	0	0	Ditto
Secretary to Board	84	0	0	—
Male Attendants and Servants	893	0	0	With quarters, rations, fuel, light, and water
Nurses	623	0	0	Ditto

Information given as a basis for comparison with other Hospitals:—

A.

Population of the city and districts benefited? About 100,000.

The character of the Hospital? General, save that lying-in cases are not admitted.

Established 50 years.

Number of beds? 160 (exclusive of 20 balcony beds). Also 12 beds at Convalescent Home, Perth.

Cubic space of wards? 207,763 cubic feet.

The whole of the annual maintenance is contributed by the Government, save what is contributed by patients paying fees.

Cost of construction mostly defrayed by the Government. The public has assisted in the more recent additions.

Small income from invested funds.

Control of institution is under a Board of Management.

Number of its members, 13 Appointments ~~thereon~~ are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Control in money matters is exercised by the Board.

B

Total number of in-patients during year, 1904.

Total number of out-patients (new cases)? 993.

Total number of out patient attendances? 6189.

Number of nurses? 53.

Number of servants? Male, 8; female, 27.

Contract price of milk? 2½d. per quart.

Contract price of bread? 11s. 5d. per 100 lb.

Price of water? 3d. per 1000 gallons. No contract, but charged 3d. per 1000 gallons.

Contract price of meat? Roast beef 7d. per lb.; chuck-rib, 5½d. per lb.; leg beef, 3½d. per lb.; mutton, 7½d. per lb.

Contract price of coal: 22s. 6d. loose, 24s. bagged.

	1903.			1904.			1905.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gross expenditure .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,954	8	0
Value of drugs in stock, June 30	110	0	0	...	...	...	155	0	0
Medicines supplied to Invalid Home	20	0	0	...	...	...	25	0	0
Ditto to H.M. Gaol	25	0	0	...	...	...	25	0	0
Ditto to C.D. Hospital									
Ditto to Industrial School	5	0	0	...	...	...	5	0	0
Ditto to private practitioners' patients	45	0	0	...	...	...	95	0	0
Estimated cost of out-patients, 993 at 6s.	491	15	0	...	...	...	297	18	0
Fees from patients	3288	9	8	...	...	...	4167	2	7
Revenue from sale of fat, &c.	90	16	9	...	...	...	67	10	11
	<hr/>			4046	1	5	<hr/>		
							1837	11	6
Net Expenditure .....	...	410,001	17 2				£10 116	16	6

Particulars concerning the Gibson Convalescent Home, established in connection with the General Hospital, Launceston:—

In-patients—	1903.	1904.
Remaining on 1st July	2	3
Admitted during the year	74	51
Transferred from wards of Hospital	72	43
Transferred from Out-patient Department	2	8
Total treated	76	54
Discharged	72	51
Remaining on 30th June	4	3
Details of Admissions and Discharges monthly:—		
Patients from the City	39	25
Patients from the Country	37	26
Number of diets issued to staff	34	732
Ditto to patients	1366	1120
Average number of days in Home, each patient	18	20
Average cost of each occupied bed	£93 12s. 5d.	£130 13s. 9d.
Daily average of patients	4	3
Return of Fees collected and outstanding:—	£	£
Amount of fees received	29 17 6	77 18 6
Amount written off in year	7 3 6	2 6 0
Amount outstanding, 30th June	26 9 0	11 18 0

Salaries of Staff for the year:—

Sister in charge, £80, with quarters, rations, fuel, light, and water.

Female servant, £39 10s., ditto.

Expenditure for the year, £402 2s. 2d.

I have, &c.,

G. T. COLLINS, Chairman Board of Management.

To the Honourable the Chief Secretary, Hobart.

LAUNCESTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Income and Expenditure for year Ending 30th June, 1913

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.				Hospital.		Perth Convalescent Home.		Totals of Subdivisions.		Class Totals.	
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Government unconditional vote	9,000	0	0	A. MAINTENANCE—											
Ditto conditional vote	1,600	0	0	1 Provisions—											
Ditto supplementary vote	463	18	2	Meat	1,820	7	1	49	5	0		1,869	12	1	
	4,225	1	1	Fish and poultry	85	3	0	7	1	0		92	4	0	
Fees from patients	67	10	11	Butter	543	18	0	16	2	6		560	0	6	
Sale of fat, refuse, &c.				Eggs	190	4	2	2	4	0		192	8	2	
				Milk	567	9	6	15	18	2		583	7	8	
				Bread	279	15	0	10	6	0		290	1	0	
				Potatoes	138	5	6	4	18	0		143	3	6	
				Fruit and vegetables	381	17	5	10	19	0		392	16	5	
				Groceries	681	16	0	24	16	6		686	16	6	
														4,984	9 7
2. Surgery and Dispensary—															
				Drugs	488	9	9	25	4	9		513	14	6	
				Dressings	494	10	0	24	2	6		518	12	6	
				Surgical instruments								98	4	0	
				and appliances	98	4	0					10	1	3	
				Ice and soda-water	10	1	3					10	7	6	
				Wines and spirits	9	18	0	0	9	6		10	7	6	
				Sundries	70	10	8	0	8	0		70	18	8	
														1,224	18 5
3. Domestic—															
				Furniture	70	6	3	6	3	2		76	9	5	
				Bedding and linen	343	18	0	8	6	6		352	4	6	
				Hardware and crockery	97	12	6	15	18	0		113	10	6	
				Cleaning and laundry	201	3	4	3	17	6		205	0	10	
				Uniforms	48	6	2	3	15	0		52	1	2	
				Fuel	640	5	0	22	1	0		662	6	0	
				Light	516	11	0	6	9	0		523	0	0	
				Water	48	3	9	2	5	0		50	8	9	
				Sundries	81	11	1	1	0	5		82	11	6	
														2,117	12 8
4. Establishment—															
				Telephones	27	11	0	3	4	2		30	15	2	
				Repairs	633	16	1	7	3	5		640	19	6	
														671	14 8

5. *Salaries and Wages*—

Medical	1,616 16 8	...	1,616 16 8
Dispenser	125 0 0	...	125 0 0
Nursing	1,798 12 4	80 0 0	1,878 12 4
Others	1,893 9 4	39 10 0	1,932 19 4
			<u>5,553 8 4</u>

6. *Miscellaneous*—

Printing, stationery, and advertising	96 6 8	6 4 6	102 11 2
Funeral expenses	12 0 0	...	12 0 0
Cartage	44 1 0	5 12 3	49 13 3
Sundries	123 15 0	2 9 0	126 4 0
			<u>290 8 5</u>

B. ADMINISTRATION—

1. *Management*—

Official salaries... ..	334 0 0	...	334 0 0
Clerical assistance	141 13 4	...	141 13 4
Commission	9 17 7	1 0 4	10 17 11
Postages and telegrams	18 1 3	2 2 9	20 4 0
Sundries	6 19 4	0 3 6	7 2 10
			<u>513 18 1</u>
Total income	£15,356 10 2	...	£15,356 10 2
			<u>5</u>

G. T. COLLINS, Chairman Board of Management.



AUG 5 - 1919
(No. 62.)



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£3 5s.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN FOR 1917-18.

Library of Parliament, 15th August, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the Library for the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

State of the Books.—The Books are in very fair order. As they fall into disrepair, I have them rebound at the Government Printing Office.

Supplementary Catalogue.—During the year the Supplementary Catalogue of Books added to the Library since the Main Catalogue was published in 1899 was prepared and printed. I am much indebted to Mr. McPherson, the Assistant Librarian, and to Mr. Clark, the Acting Clerk-Assistant of the House of Assembly, who did most of the proof-reading and whose care and assiduity I desire most gratefully to acknowledge.

New Works.—The following Works have been added to the Library since my last Report:—

Class.	No.	
B 24	1A	AUSTRALIA, Library Committee of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of—Historical Records of Australia: Governor's Despatches to and from England. Series I., Vol. XI., January, 1823-November, 1825. Sydney, 1917.
B 24	1A	BERNAYS, Charles A. Bernays: Notes on the Political History of Queensland, 1859-1917.
A 9	1A	Boirac, Emile: Our Hidden Forces. An Experimental Study of the Psychic Sciences.
A 9	1B	———: The Psychology of the Future.
B 30	4B	Boydell, S. G.: Manual of Procedure in Committee of the Whole, Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.
D 7	2B	Brady, Edwin J.: Australia Unlimited. Melbourne, 1918.
A 32	3B	Browne, Benjamin Chapman, Knt.: Selected Papers on Social and Economic Questions.
B 15	1A	CAMBRIDGE (The) Modern History. In 13 vols. Vol. I., The Renaissance. (Completion of Work.)
C 13	1A	Choate, Joseph H., A Great Ambassador. By Theron G. Strong.
D 4	14A	Clarke, Joseph I. C.: Japan at First Hand. Her Islands, Their People, The Picturesque, The Real.
A 30	33B	Clay, Henry, M.A.: Economics. An Introduction for the General Reader.
A 22	2A	Copplestone, Bennet: The Secret of the Navy. What It Is, and What We Owe to It.
A 29	2A	Curtis, Lionel: The Problem of the Commonwealth.

Class.	No.	
E 1	18E	DENNIS, C. J.: Backblock Ballads and Later Verses.
E 1	18F	—————: Digger Smith.
D 3	3A	De Windt, Harry, F.R.G.S.: Russia As I Know It.
B 30	9A	Durrell, Col. A. J. V., C.B.: The Principles and Practice of the System of Control over Parliamentary Grants.
A 30	52B	ELY, Richard T., Ph.D., LL.D.: Property and Contract in their Relations to the Distribution of Wealth.
A 36	39C	Emergency Legislation of the Commonwealth of Australia: Second Supplement, April, 1918.
A 6	2A	Ewart, Alfred J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., and Davies, Olive B., M.Sc.: The Flora of the Northern Territory.
F 3	27B	FERNAU, Hermann: The Coming Democracy.
C 13	4A	Fetherstonhaugh, Cuthbert: After Many Days. Reminiscences.
D 6	12C	Franck, Harry A.: Vagabonding Down The Andes. Being the Narrative of a Journey, chiefly afoot, from Panama to Buenos Aires.
F 3	36A	GEDDES, Patrick, and Slater, Gilbert, D.Sc.: Ideas at War.
F 3	36D	Gerard, James W.: Face to Face with Kaiserism.
F 3	36C	—————: My Four Years in Germany.
A 26	12A	HART, Albert Bushnell, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D.: The Monroe Doctrine. An Interpretation.
F 3	40A	Hart, Heber L., K.C.: The Bulwarks of Peace.
A 32	18B	Heaton, Herbert, M.A., M.Com.: Modern Economic History. Lectures under the auspices of the Workers' Educational Association of South Australia.
A 32	18C	Henry, Alice: The Trade Union Woman.
A 29	4B	Hight, J., Litt.D., and Bamford, H. D., LL.D.: The Constitutional History and Law of New Zealand.
A 30	75A	JENNINGS, H. J.: The Coming Economic Crisis.
F 3	50A	Jones, John Price: The German Spy in America. The Secret Plotting of German Spies in the United States and the Inside Story of the Sinking of the "Lusitania."
A 21	10A	KENNEDY, Rankin, C.E.: The Book of Electrical Installations. Electric Light, Power, Traction, and Industrial Electrical Machinery. 3 vols.
E 1	25E	LAWSON, Henry: Song of the Dardanelles; And Other Verses.
A 26	14A	Leacock, Stephen, B.A., Ph.D.: Elements of Political Science.
A 22	11A	MacFALL, Major Haldane: Germany at Bay.
D 7	27B	Meredith, Louisa A.: Over The Straits.
A 20	12A	NICKEL Deposits of the World. (Reprinted from the Report of the Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, 1917.)
E 1	32C	OGILVIE, Will. H.: The Australian and Other Verses.
E 1	33C	PATERSON, A. B.: Saltbush Bill, J.P.; And Other Verses.
A 32	35A	Petre, M. D.: Democracy At The Cross-Roads.
A 22	11A	Pilcher, Major-General T. D., C.B.: War According to Clausewitz.
B 15	15B	Price, M. Philips: War and Revolution in Asiatic Russia.
B 8	18B	ROSE, J. Holland, Litt.D.: Nationality as a Factor in Modern History.
D 4	37A	SHKLOVSKY, I. W. (Dioneo): In Far North-East Siberia. Lond., 1918.
C 12	92B	Smuts, Jan: Being a Character Sketch of General the Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., M.L.A., Minister of Defence, Union of South Africa. By N. Levi.
A 16	15A	Stephens, Henry, F.R.S.E.: The Book of the Farm. 5th ed. Revised and largely re-written by James MacDonald, F.R.S.E. 6 vols.
F 3	89A	VIVIAN, Herbert, M.A.: Italy at War.
A 2	29A	WALMSLEY, R. Mullineux, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.: Electricity in the Service of Man. A Popular and Practical Treatise on the Applications of Electricity to Modern Life. Vol. I.
F 3	91B	Wetterle, Abbé E.: Behind the Scenes in the Reichstag. Sixteen Years of Parliamentary Life in Germany.

The following Newspapers and Magazines have been received during the past year:—

Newspapers.

Great Britain:

British Australasian.
Cambridge Magazine.
Weekly Times.
The Mail.
Nation.
New Statesman.
Punch.
Public Opinion.
Spectator.
Times Index.
Times Weekly.

United States:

Scientific American.
New York Life.
New Republic.

Tasmania:

Agricultural Gazette.
Church News.
Circular Head Chronicle.
Critic.
The World.
Daily Telegraph.
Educational Record.
Emu Bay Times.
Government Gazette.
Huon Times.
Launceston Examiner.
Mercury.
Monitor.
North-Eastern Advertiser.
Tasmanian Mail.
Weekly Courier.
Zeehan and Dundas Herald.

New South Wales:
 Bulletin.
 Daily Telegraph.
 The Soldier.
 Sydney Morning Herald.
 Government Gazette.
 Worker.

New Zealand:
 Auckland Weekly News.

Queensland:
 Brisbane Courier.
 Daily Standard.
 Government Gazette.

South Australia:
 Chronicle.
 Government Gazette.
 South Australian Register.

Victoria:
 Age.
 Argus.
 Australasian.
 Government Gazette.
 Australian Review.

Western Australia:
 Western Mail.

South Africa:
 Cape Times.

Magazines.

American Journal of Sociology.
 Australasian Insurance and Banking Record.
 Board of Trade Labour Gazette.
 Canadian Magazine.
 Economist.
 Economic Journal, London.
 Edinburgh Review.
 Eugenics Review.
 Garden Cities and Town Planning.
 Insurance and Banking Record.
 Town Planning Review.
 Blackwood's Magazine.
 Contemporary Review.

Life.
 Lone Hand.
 National Review.
 New Witness.
 Nineteenth Century and After.
 North American Review.
 Quarterly Review.
 Recalled to Life.
 Round Table.
 World's Work.
 Stead's Review.
 Times History of the War.
 United Empire.

Annuals, &c.

American Statesman's Year-Book, 1913.
 Annual Register, 1915.
 Australasian Military Journal, 1915.
 Canada Year-Book, 1916-17.
 Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs, 1915,
 1916, and 1917.
 Colonial Office List, 1918.
 Navy League Annual, 1915-16.
 Year-Book of Social Progress, 1913-14.
 Royal Colonial Institute Proceedings, Vols. 39
 and 40.
 Smithsonian Institution: Report, 1916.
 Imperial Year-Book (Canada), 1917-18.

Labour Year-Book, 1916.
 Tasmanian Law Reports, 1916-17.
 Statesman's Year-Book, 1918.
 Tasmanian Post Office Directory, 1918.
 Tasmanian University Calendar, 1918-19.
 "The Times" Index, 1917.
 "The Argus" Index, 1914, 1915, 1916.
 Whitaker's Almanac, 1918.
 Who's Who, 1918.
 Who's Who in America, 1912-13.
 Year-Book of Australia, 1917.
 Year-Book of the Universities of the Empire,
 1914.

Exchanges Received.

Australia, Commonwealth of:
 Acts of the Commonwealth, 1914-15, 1916.
 Commonwealth Law Reports, Vols. 23 and
 24.
 Commonwealth Statutory Rules, 1917.
 Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, 1916.
 Journals of the Senate and House of Repre-
 sentatives, 1914-15-16-17.
 Official Year-Book, No. 11, 1901-17. (2
 copies.)
 Parliamentary Debates, Vols. 75-81 (from
 Oct., 1914-March, 1917).

Canada:
 Journals of the Dominion Parliament, 1913.
 Statutes, 1917 and 1918.
 Debates of the Senate, 1917 and 1918.
 Debates of the House of Commons, 1917.
 Journals of the Legislative Council, Quebec,
 1916-17-18.
 Journals of the Legislative Assembly,
 Quebec, 1916-17-18.
 Statutes of Ontario, 1912.
 Statutes of Quebec, 6 Geo. V. (1918).
 Statutes of British Columbia, 1917 and
 1918.

Great Britain:
 Chronological Table and Index of the
 Statutes, 1235-1914.
 Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910.
 War Office List and Administrative Direc-
 tory, 1911.
 Navy List, October, 1911.
 Army List (Official War Office), October,
 1911.
 Hansard Debates: Lords, Vols. 23 to 26
 (1917), and Commons, Vols. 89 to 99
 (1917).
 Journals of the House of Lords, Vol. 143
 (1911).
 Journals of the House of Commons, Vol. 167
 (1912-13).
 Public General Acts, 10 Ed. VII. and 4 and
 5 Geo. V. (1914).

New South Wales:
 Statutes, 1917.
 Journals of Parliament, 1917-18.
 Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 67-70 (1917-
 18).
 Official Year-Book, 1917.
 Royal Society of New South Wales Jour-
 nal, 1916 and 1917.
 Statistical Register, 1914-15.
 University Calendar, 1918.

New Zealand:

Journals of the Legislative Council, 1916.
 Journals of the House of Representatives,
 1916.
 Index to Parliamentary Papers, 1554-1913.
 Statistics for 1916.
 Statutes, 1917.
 Consolidated Statutes, 1908. 5 vols.
 Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 175-177 (1916).
 Official Year-Book, 1917.
 Municipal Year-Book, 1917.

Queensland:

Consolidated Statutes of Queensland. 7 vols.
 Acts of Parliament, 8 Geo. V. (1917).
 Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 126, 127, and
 128 (1917).
 Journals of Parliament, 1916-17 and 1917.
 Statistics for 1916.

South Africa, Union of:

Statutes, 1918.
 Public Service List, 1914.
 Minutes of Proceedings and Sessional and
 Select Committee Reports of the Senate,
 1918.
 Votes of Proceedings and Printed Papers of
 the House of Assembly, and Select Com-
 mittee Reports, 1918.
 Official Year-Book, 1910-1916.
 Ordinances of the Province of the Transvaal,
 1917.
 Provincial Council Records, 1918.

South Australia:

Acts of Parliament, 8 and 9 Geo. V. (1917-
 1918).
 Journals and Papers of Parliament, 1917.
 Parliamentary Debates, 1917.
 Year-Book, 1917.
 Adelaide University Calendar, 1918.

Victoria:

Acts of Parliament, 8 Geo. V. (1917).
 General Public Acts, in Five Volumes, 1915.
 Journals of the Legislative Assembly, 1917.
 Journals of the Legislative Council, 1917 and
 1917-18.
 Parliamentary Debates, Vols. 146, 147, and
 148 (1917 and 1917-18).
 Royal Society Proceedings, Vol. XXX., Part
 2.
 Victorian Year-Book, 1916-17.

Western Australia:

Acts of Parliament, 1914-15 and 1915.
 Journals of Parliament, 1914 and 1914-15.
 Parliamentary Debates, 1914-15 and 1915.
 Statistical Register, 1916, 1917-18.

The following Books have been reported as missing since the date of my last Report:—

Class.	No.	
E 1	45A	Stevens, Brunton: The Poetical Works of. Sydney, 1912.
F 3	75A	Rappoport, Dr. Angelo G.: Love Affairs of the Vatican, or the Favourites of the Popes. 3rd ed. Lond., 1912.
F 3	78A	Ryan, W. P.: The Pope's Green Island.
A 26	16B	Lloyd, Henry Demarest: A Sovereign People. A Study of Swiss Democracy. Edited by John A. Hobson. New York, 1917.
A 27	16c	—: The Swiss Democracy. The Study of a Sovereign People. Ed. by J. A. Hobson. Lond., 1908.

The following missing Books have been recovered:—

Class.	No.	
A 30	74A	Hobson, J. A., M.A.: The Science of Wealth.
A 26	1A	Bosanquet, Bernard: The Philosophic Theory of the State. Lond., 1899.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN KIDSTON REID,

Clerk of the House of Assembly
 and Librarian to Parliament.



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

THE PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE:

1. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.
2. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1918.
3. BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1918, CERTIFIED TO BY THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£2 6s.]

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE OF TASMANIA.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last Account	1,812	8	7
Principal sums received from estates of deceased persons and trust accounts	48,099	9	10
Loans repaid— Common fund £985 0 0 Assurance and reserve fund..... 50 11 6			
	1,035	11	6
Interest on loans received— Common fund £1,440 10 5 Assurance and reserve fund... 28 10 2			
	1,469	0	6
Income received from estates of deceased persons and trust accounts	6,076	16	0
	<u>£58,493</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Disbursements on behalf of deceased persons' estates and trust accounts	43,711	17	1
Stationery, postage, telephone, &c.	87	13	5
Salaries and clerical assistance	935	18	8
Advertising	15	17	0
Consolidated revenue	2,408	13	1
Office furniture	41	16	9
<i>Investments.</i>			
Common fund—	£	s.	d.
Loans on security..	885	0	0
Local inscribed stock	4,247	4	5
Hobart Corporation debentures.	2,000	0	0
Commonwealth inscribed stock	2,000	0	0
	<u>9,132</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Assurance and reserve fund—			
Hobart Savings Bank	£80	0	0
Hobart Corporation debentures	300	0	0
	<u>380</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Balance—Commonwealth Bank of Australia...	9,512	4	5
	<u>1,779</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>£58,493</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE OF TASMANIA.

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 30th June, 1918.

DEBIT.	£	s.	d.	CREDIT.	£	s.	d.
Assurance and reserve fund	329	8	6	Balance from last Account	2,738	1	7
Interest credited to estates	773	14	1	Commission	1,406	18	2
Advertising	15	17	0	Interest on loans received	£1,441	9	7
Salaries and clerical assistance	948	8	8	Less accrued due and unpaid to 30th June, 1917	290	4	4
Stationery, postage, and telephone	87	13	5				
Paid to consolidated revenue.....	2,408	13	1		<hr/>	1,151	5
Balance carried forward	1,121	2	4	Interest on loans due	77	10	6
				Interest on loans accrued	311	1	7
					<hr/>	£388	12
	<hr/>	£5,684	17			<hr/>	£5,684
			1				17
							1

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE OF TASMANIA.

Balance-sheet as at 30th June, 1918.

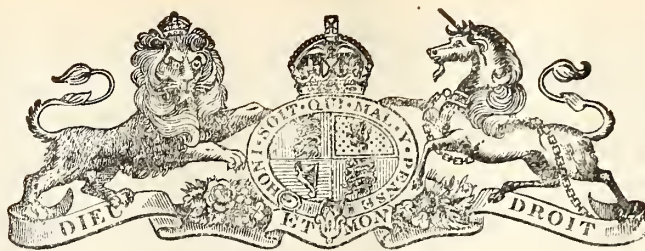
LIABILITIES.		£	s.	d.	ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
Sundry creditors for unrepresented cheques....		7,072	16	11	Cash at Commonwealth Bank	8,852	2	11	
Sundry estates of deceased persons and trust accounts		38,601	8	0	Cash at Hobart Savings Bank	682	17	4	
Sundry creditors for unclaimed balances		23	12	2	Petty cash	0	9	10	
Sundry creditor for fee unpaid		12	10	0					
Sundry estates of deceased persons and trust accounts, consisting of real property, investments, mortgages, debentures, shares, fixed deposits, war loans, local inscribed stock, &c., including property belonging to Bursaries Board, Zeehan, and Mt. Lyell School of Mines		130,379	7	0	<i>Investments.</i>				
Assurance and reserve fund as per last account	£517	16	10		Common fund, consisting of local inscribed stock, Hobart Corporation debentures, Commonwealth inscribed stock, and loans on security of mortgages from last Account	£22,956	0	0	
Add one-fourth of balance of profit for year ending 30th June, 1917, in accordance with Section 39, Sub-section 3, of "The Public Trust Office Act, 1912"	329	8	6		Deduct repaid during year	£985	0	0	
Interest received and accrued thereon...	35	13	5		Deduct transferred to assurance and reserve fund investment	466	0	0	
				882	18	9			
Profit and Loss Account from last Account		2,738	1	7		1,451	0	0	
Deduct transfer to assurance and reserve fund	329	8	6		Add new loans during the year	21,505	0	0	
Amount paid to consolidated revenue	2,408	13	1			9,132	4	5	
		2,738	1	7					30,637
Gain for year ending 30th June, 1918		1,121	2	4	Assurance and reserve fund investment, consisting of Commonwealth inscribed stock and loans on security of mortgages, transferred	466	0	0	
					Add new loans during the year	300	0	0	
									766
					Legatees' Investment Account, Commonwealth and Hobart Savings Banks				225
					Real property investments, mortgages, debentures, shares, fixed deposits, war loans, local inscribed stock, &c., held on behalf of estates and trust accounts, including property of Bursaries Board, Zeehan and Mt. Lyell School of Mines				130,379
					Sundry debtors—				
					Advances to estates not realised	£6,075	15	11	
					Fees on estates not realised	29	4	8	
					Interest unpaid	77	10	6	
					Interest accrued	322	0	10	
									6,504
					Revenue stamps				4
					Office furniture				41
									16
									9
									£178,093
									15
									2

J. P. PIGGOTT, A.I.C.A., Accountant.

HECTOR ROSS, Public Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above balance-sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Public Trust Office; that I have had the securities and investments produced to me; and that I have verified the same.

E. H. PRETYMAN, Auditor-General.
Hobart, 1st March, 1919.



1918.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD:

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£11 0s. 6d.]

THE PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD: REPORT FOR 1917-18.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of "The Public Service Act, 1905" (5 Edward VII. No. 9), the Public Service Board has the honour to submit this its twelfth annual report for the 12 months from the 1st July, 1917, to the 30th June, 1918.

Meetings.

The volume of business transacted during the year was again large, and necessitated the holding of 68 meetings, many of which were at night.

Visits of Inspection.

The usual visits of inspection were paid to Launceston and other parts of the State, in addition to numerous inspections of various Departments.

Examinations.

An examination of candidates for admission to the Clerical Division of the Service having been held in the month of June, 1917, it was not found necessary to hold another examination during the period covered by this report.

A typists' examination was held on the 4th of March, 1918, when 12 candidates presented themselves, 7 of whom were successful in passing.

Practical Examination.

The practical examination required to be passed by officers of Class 4B for promotion to Class 4A was held in the month of March, 1918, at which 16 candidates sat. With two exceptions, these all satisfied the examiner, and have been recommended for advancement. Two candidates failed in typewriting, and subsequently were permitted to be re-examined in this subject, when both passed.

Classification.

A list of all officers of the Service, classified and graded as at the 1st of January, 1918, is attached hereto (Appendix A).

Appeals.

The number of appellants against the classifications of their office was unusually large, amounting in all to 131. Such a large number necessarily took a considerable time to deal with, the result being that 74 were upheld. Details of the latter will be found in Appendix B.

Overtime and Gratuities.

A total amount of £1405 7s. 4d. was expended in payment of overtime and gratuities, being a decrease on the previous year of £185 16s. 9d.

Temporary Assistance.

There was a noticeable drop in the amount required to be paid for temporary assistance to Departments as compared with the previous year, the amount paid for the year 1917-18 amounting to £14,844 10s. 5d. A considerable portion of this sum was required to be expended in assistance to replace officers on active service, a consequent saving of the salaries of the permanent officers concerned being therefore effected.

Boards of Enquiry.

During the year four boards of enquiry were constituted under the provisions of the Act, two of which were to discover the fitness or otherwise of the officers concerned to carry out their duties efficiently. In one case the officer was found inefficient on account of his state of health, and in the other it was not proven. In the remaining two cases the officers were found guilty, one of whom was reduced, and the other permitted to resign.

Salaries.

A comparative statement of the total salaries paid to permanent officers of the Service from the year 1912 is shown below. The total has risen from £101,496 for the previous 12 months to £104,444. The firstnamed

sum is in respect of 601 officers, and the latter is shared amongst 607 officers. The average per officer has increased from £168 17s. 6d. to £172 1s. 3d.

Year.	Number of Officers.	Total Amount of Salaries Paid including Emoluments.		Average per Officer.		
		£	s.	d.		
1912	357	...	70,717	...	198	1 9
1913	376	...	75,313	...	200	5 11
1914	393	...	74,897	...	190	11 6
1915	418	...	79,711	...	190	13 6
1916	593*	...	98,003	...	165	5 4
1917	601	...	101,496	...	168	17 6
1918	607	...	104,444	...	172	1 3

* Including officers of Mental Diseases Hospital previously exempted from the operation of the Act.

Rearrangements in Departments under the Control of the Honourable the Attorney-General.

In view of the projected retirement of Mr. P. S. Seager from his position of Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c., the Board in April last gave special consideration to the question of possible rearrangements in the Departments under the control of the Honourable the Attorney-General, as the result of which a proposal was submitted which, had it been given effect to, would have effected a saving of £260 per annum after providing for the payment of Mr. Seager's pension and the cost of a new position of Permanent Chairman of Wages Boards. The proposals embraced the amalgamation of the Departments of the Registrar of the Supreme Court and the Sheriff and the transfer of the Registration of Deeds from the former to the Recorder of Titles. It was also proposed to relieve Mr. Ross, the Sheriff, of the duties of the Public Trustee, and to attach these to the position of Chairman of Wages Boards.

The Honourable the Attorney-General notified the Board, as the result of its communication setting forth the above proposals, that these proposals, with two small amendments in regard to salaries of certain officers, met with the approval of the Ministers. As the result of this the Board, in the month of May, 1917, made its formal recommendation for Your Excellency's approval, and in addition included a recommendation for the issue and sale, &c., of revenue stamps to be transferred from the Department of the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Treasury.

In July, 1917, the Honourable the Attorney-General wrote notifying that Ministers could not see their way clear to accept the Board's recommendations, and asked that fresh ones be submitted. Subsequently a conference was held between the Honourable the Attorney-General and the Board, as the result of which fresh proposals were submitted. These fresh proposals embraced:—

(1) The appointment of Mr. W. O. Wise as Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c., Mr. Wise to retain his appointment as Police Magistrate and also act as Chairman of the Railway Appeal Board and Registrar of Friendly Societies. He would also undertake the collection of non-adhesive stamp duties.

(2) The transference of the sale and custody of adhesive revenue stamps to the Treasury.

(3) The collection of probate duties to be transferred to the Commissioner of Taxes.

(4) Mr. E. W. Turner, Police Magistrate, North-Western Division, to succeed Mr. Wise as Police Magistrate, Southern Division, and to also hold the new position of Chairman of Wages Boards.

(5) The magisterial duties of the West Coast and North-West Coast to be divided between the Police Magistrate, Western Division, who would have jurisdiction over the West Coast and the North-West Coast as far as Ulverstone, and the Police Magistrate, whose district would extend up to and including Devonport.

Four minor recommendations contingent on the above were also made.

In forwarding these further recommendations the Board stated:—

“The Board regrets that its former proposals were not given effect to, but in view of the reasons advanced by the Attorney-General at the confer-

ence with the Board, there is no alternative but to make such fresh recommendations as would appear to give the best results.

The comparative figures given below show a saving over both the cost as at 30th June last and the Board's proposals of the 27th April last of £375. The Board's original proposals, however, provided for additional assistance in magisterial work, as well as a permanent Chairman of Wages Boards, the former of which was understood to be necessary. These proposals, too, did not interfere with the existing provision of a separate Police Magistrate for the West Coast. So that this saving of £375 is really brought about at the expense of the non-provision of two officers, one in the South as an additional Police Magistrate, &c., and one on the North-West Coast. It seems possible, too, at a later date, that extra assistance may have to be found in connection with the magisterial work in the Southern Division, the cost of which will, of course, reduce the saving to the extent of such cost.”

That the Board's suggestion that probably extra assistance would have to be found in the magisterial work in the Southern Division was well founded is shown by the fact that it was found necessary to create and fill a new position of Police Magistrate as from the 1st of February, 1918.

Printing Department and Wages Board Determinations.

During the year under review the question of the applicability of wages board determinations to the employees of the Printing Department was referred to the Board, such employees having asked that they be paid the rates awarded by the Wages Board. In reply it was pointed out that the determination referred to was based on conditions existing outside the Public Service, and that permanent officers of the Printing Department were not subject to broken time, and in addition were given annual leave on full pay and were paid for absence on public holidays and sick leave. They were also entitled to furlough after 20 years' service, and a retiring allowance, if retirement should be enforced through age, sickness, or retrenchment. The Board pointed out that unless the permanent employees were not prepared to accept the conditions of the Wages Board determination *in toto*, their application amounted to a desire to avail themselves of those proposals of the determination that suited them, and to abandon such portions as would penalise them. The Honourable the Treasurer was therefore asked to determine whether permanent officers should be paid under the Printers' Wages Board's award, with no privileges, or whether they should be paid the rates their classifications under “The Public Service Act” entitled them to. In regard to the temporary or casual employees, the Board notified that the application of the Wages Board award to them would be quite reasonable. Subsequently at a conference with the Honourable the Treasurer it was decided that all the temporary or casual hands should be brought under the provisions of the Wages Board determination as from the 1st of February, 1918; whilst the Honourable the Treasurer also stated that he would be willing, if requested so to do by a majority of the permanent staff, to recommend that the whole of the employees should cease to be subject to the provisions of “The Public Service Act,” and all the terms of the Wages Board determination made applicable to them. The permanent employees, however, did not take advantage of this suggestion, and continue to receive salaries according to their various classifications.

Increased Cost of Living.

Reference has been made by the Board in its two preceding reports to the above question. It is realised that the salary of £120 per annum, which is now fixed as the minimum for married men, is still below requirements, and it appears certain that in the near future this minimum will need to be still further considerably increased. It is satisfactory to note that the Government has made provision, as suggested in the Board's last report, for some measure of relief on account of the

increased cost of living in the shape of a special war bonus which it is understood will have general application. It is questionable, however, where the position can be properly met by the payment of a bonus for one year, particularly when such bonus cannot pretend to make up for the financial disability suffered as the result of the increased cost of all commodities, even for that one year, and as there is certainly no immediate prospect of a return to pre-war conditions it would seem that the nearest approach to actual relief could only be met by a percentage increase in all salaries. It is possible that the reclassification of the Public Service which is required by the amending Bill now before Parliament to be undertaken, will at any rate, to some extent, give some measure of relief.

Returned Soldiers' Employment Board.

During last session of Parliament legislation was enacted under which a body styled the Returned Soldiers' Employment Board was constituted. The purpose of the special amending Acts was to make provision for special consideration to be extended to returned Tasmanian soldiers in regard to employment in the Public Service, both in a permanent and temporary capacity. The Returned Soldiers' Board referred to has been appointed, and has already held several meetings, at which regulations for the admission of returned soldiers to the Public Service have been framed and approved by Your Excellency. These regulations provide, amongst other things, for an examination of returned soldiers, and the first examination has already been held, the successful candidates at which will be registered with the Public Service Board as eligible for permanent employment. Satisfaction has been expressed in many quarters at the liberal manner in which returned soldiers are being treated in respect of the Public Service in this State. The standard of the examination is such as should enable any returned soldier with very little more than the rudiments of education to become eligible for permanent employment in the Clerical Division of the Service. So far as can be gathered, other States of the Commonwealth, whilst making provision for the admission of returned soldiers to their Public Services, have made no difference in the standard of examination required to be passed, and in this respect it can be truthfully said that Tasmania has gone further than other States of the Commonwealth.

Mental Diseases Hospital.

Superintendent.—The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Diseases Hospital (Dr. Morris) notified in the month of May that he had enlisted for active service abroad, and the Board was thus faced with the task of making suitable arrangements to enable his important duties to be carried on satisfactorily. Through the kindness and courtesy of the Inspector-General of the Insane of Victoria, the services of an experienced and capable medical gentleman were temporarily loaned to the Government, and this gentleman (Dr. Lalor) has since very ably held the position.

Stokers.—Owing largely to the non-appearance of a representative of the Mental Hospital (which had been cited to appear) before the Arbitration Court, stokers of the Mental Diseases Hospital became subject to a determination in regard to their rates of pay, consequent upon which this class of officer at that institution has been exempted from the provisions of "The Public Service Act," and the full amount of the award is now paid to them. One of the ill-effects, so far as this institution is concerned, brought about by the application of the award is that when an officer of the institution is called upon to relieve any stoker, in the case of absence through sickness or otherwise, even if it be only for one day, such relieving officer is required to be paid for a whole week, and under the arrangements which have been entered into the relieving officer, although taking a stoker's place, must be paid the difference between his ordinary salary as attendant and that of stoker for seven days, although possibly his relieving duty has been for one day only. This seems

to be a ridiculous position, and cannot have been contemplated when the award was made. In addition, it is understood that the stokers are required to be paid double rates for holidays and Sundays, and to receive 14 days' leave of absence annually on full pay. The result is that these officers, carrying out quite subordinate duties, with no responsibility whatever, are receiving total wage almost equal to that of the electrician-in-charge.

Collection of Crown Lands Purchase-money, Rents, &c.

As the result of investigations it was decided during the year to transfer from the Treasury to the Lands Department the collection of purchase-money, rents, &c., on account of Crown lands, which would obviate the necessity of the keeping of two similar sets of books. This transfer was effected, and has proved quite satisfactory, the result being a direct monetary saving of some £200 per annum.

Public Works Department.

In the month of May, 1918, the Board notified the Minister of Lands and Works that in this Department definite steps should be taken to curtail expenditure on the staff owing to the serious diminution in the public works scheme. As the result, the Board was asked by the Minister to furnish a report, and before doing so paid a visit of inspection to the Department and interviewed the head of the Department. Subsequently a lengthy report was furnished dealing with practically the whole of the Department, under which the Board stated it was satisfied that by the adoption of the suggestions contained therein saving could be effected without impairing efficiency to a total extent of, roughly, £4000 per annum. The report dealt with the positions and duties of almost every officer in the Department, and suggested rearrangements for the better carrying out of the work under existing conditions. These suggestions involved the dispensing with the services of no more than four permanent officers out of a total of 53. It is understood that the Board's report was favourably received by Ministers, and certain portions have already been given effect to, whilst others will be carried out in due course. In its concluding remarks in the report above referred to the Board stated as follows:—

"The Board is aware that the question of the rights of officers in connection with positions proposed to be abolished is a subject upon which various opinions have been expressed. It seems, however, to be evident that in an event such as is now being experienced (a very large reduction in expenditure, which necessarily involves the disappearance of the need for the employment of such a large number of officers), the rights of an officer cannot reasonably be expected to override those of the State. If, therefore, it be decided as a matter of policy, in view of great national stress, that the need exists for the strictest economy in the working of any Department, it is scarcely credible that the rights of an individual, whatever they may be in ordinary circumstances, should so embarrass the Government as to render it imperative to retain employees, practically as pensioners, at full salaries, work for whom no longer exists."

Agricultural and Stock Department.

Attention is again drawn to the fact that the Department of Agriculture and Stock is still without a permanent head, and although the Board has on previous occasions brought this under notice, no steps have yet been taken to have the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Benson filled. The Board is strongly of opinion that the present system under which the Department is attempted to be administered by an Acting-Director is quite unsatisfactory, and in the interests of the agricultural industry generally should be brought to an end as soon as possible.

Officers on Active Service.

Since the commencement of the war a total of 90 officers of the Service (as per list hereunder) have enlisted for active service abroad. This list does not include employees of the Education and Railway Departments, or other officers not under the provisions of "The Public Service Act":—

Name.	Name.
Adair, T. C.*	Groom, B. J.
Adams, S. R.	Hallam, J. L.
Aiken, M. T.	Harris, E. G.
ANDERSON, A.	Harris, T. W. F.
Balmer, W. H.*	Hayes, C. L. J.
Bennett, M. R. P.	Heathorn, Rose
Blake, F.	Hickman, H. D. G.
BOARDMAN, R.	Hills, L.
Bond, Geo.*	Hooper, F. S.
Bowen, A. G.	HOPE, E. S.
Branch, C.*	HUSBAND, A. E.
Briggs, E. C.	Kelly, W.*
Browne, R.	Kemp, E. D. F.
Buchanan, A. C.	Lane, A. B.
Burke, J. T.	LANE, F. W.
CHEEK, W. M.	Loneragan, W. T.
Christie, F. J.	Lord, J. E. C.
Clennett, J. H.	Lowry, T.
Colvin, N. V.	McConnon, H. J.
Cooley, E. T.	McGough, W. H.*
Creswell, A. R.	McIntosh, W. D.
Croft, C. L. T.*	Mathews, L. V.
Dagleish, F.*	Mason, W. D.
Driscoll, H. R.	Newton, A. E.
Driscoll, P. A.	Nichols, G. V.
Evans, E. E.	O'Connor, M.*
Evans, H. R.*	ORCHARD, A. W.
Fletcher, L. W.	Parkes, E.
Fletcher, R. W.	Parke, R. H.
Freeman, T. D.	PARRY, A. W.
Freny, J. T.	Prior, S.
Garland, E. J.	Roberts, O. O.
Goldsmith, H. V.	Robertson, A.

Name.	Name.
Rule, R. K.	Suter, S. I.
SCOLLICK, A. N.	Tolson, T. E.
Seabrook, W. W.	Totham, R.
Shalless, P. C.*	Traegear, A. F.*
Shea, L.	Vail, V.
Shimmins, A. G.	Walford, J. W.*
Smart, Geo.*	Walker, C. E.
Smith, F. E.*	Warren, J. W.
SOLOMON, L. E.	WEAVER, R. N.
Stannard, N. J.	Winterson, W.
Steele, F. W.	Wryell, J. N.
Stops, F. R.*	Young, D. P.*

* Returned and resumed duty.

NOTE.—The names of officers who have been killed or have died are printed in capitals.

Appendices.

The following appendices accompany this report:—

- A. List of Officers as at the 1st January, 1918.
- B. List of Appellants, 1918.
- C. Statements showing—(1) Cost of Temporary Assistance; (2) Cost of Overtime, &c., Payments; (3) Leave of Absence.
- D. Principal Appointments from Outside the Service.
- E. Schedule of Retirements, Deaths, &c.
- F. New Offices created.

Recognising the necessity for the strictest economy in all directions, the Board has considerably reduced the volume of appendices to this report, whilst reference has only been made to the more important matters which have been dealt with during the year.

R. J. MEAGHER, Chairman.
N. WATERWORTH. } Members
E. A. COUNSEL }

E. O. ROWLAND, Secretary

APPENDIX A.

TASMANIA.

PUBLIC SERVICE CLASSIFICATION LIST, 1918.

LIST of Officers in the Public Service on the 1st January, 1918, classified and graded, as recommended by the Board in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of "The Public Service Act" (5 Ed. VII. No. 9). (Note:—For List of Departments and Officers exempted from the provisions of the Act, *vide* page 17.)

E. O. ROWLAND, Secretary.

Hobart, 25th February, 1918.

R. J. MEAGHER,

Chairman Public Service Board.

EXPLANATION :

* In Length of Service column denotes service not continuous.

q.f.l. denotes quarters, fuel, and light.

The names of officers on probation are printed in italics.

The names of officers on Active Service are printed in heavy-face type.

Officers on Active Service, or performing military duties under the Defence Act, are not being paid by the State whilst so engaged, but the salaries these are entitled to are shewn in the salary columns in brackets, thus: (240).

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per Estimates.	Additional Emoluments in Cash or Value.	Total Salary and Allowances.	Age last Birthday.	Length of Service.	Date of First Appointment.	Date appointed to Present Position.	Division.	Classification of Work.			Max. Salary of Classes, C-1.
											Class	or Grade.	Sub-division.	
			£	£	£									

PREMIER.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S ESTABLISHMENT.

1	Bentley, E.	Office Keeper, &c.	130	*26	156	54	25·3	5.10.92	1.3.02	G	iii.	E	156
---	-------------	--------------------	-----	-----	-----	----	------	---------	--------	---	------	---	-----

* Quarters and uniform.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT AND PREMIER'S OFFICE.

2	Addison, D. W.	Under-Secretary ; Secretary to Premier ; Clerk, Executive Council ; & Chief Electoral Officer	450	...	450	45	30·1	1.12.87	22.5.14	C	1	...	...
3	Daly, J. F.	Chief Clerk	280	...	280	38	27·4	1.9.90	1.4.99	C	2	2	280
4	Seager, C. F.	Clerk	240	15§	255	41	17·6	1.7.00	1.7.00	C	3	5	240
5	Pitman, C. A.	Ditto	210	...	210	31	12·10	1.3.04	1.8.13	C	3	3	210
6	Ward, E. H.	Ditto	195	...	195	26	11·4	3.9.06	1.4.15	C	3	3	210
7	Shimmins, A. G.	Ditto	170	...	170	24	8·2	20.10.09	3.5.15	C	4a	...	170
8	Lipscombe, Gladys	Ditto	120	...	120	23	6·5	1.8.11	1.8.11	C	4a	...	170
9	Carter, F. J.	Ditto	74	...	74	18	1·7	4.6.16	4.6.16	C	4b	...	110

§ 2½ per cent. commission for keeping accounts of collections in connection with Charitable Department.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

10	Miller, G. R.	Chief Clerk	360	...	360	68	37·5	4.8.80	1.9.96	C	2	6	360
11	Hughes, J. W.	Inspector	335	...	335	50	26·11	1.2.91	1.8.13	P	B	3	335
12	Batt, F. J.	Ditto	335	...	335	44	27·4	1.9.90	1.8.13	P	B	3	335
13	Lane, J. H.	Ditto	260	...	260	40	3·6	1.7.14	1.7.14	P	C	5	260
14	Steele, F. W.	Ditto	(240)	...	(240)	36	17·10	12.2.00	1.1.15	P	C	4	240
15	Templeman, A.	Ditto	240	...	240	31	2·4¶	1.4.15	1.4.15	P	C	4	240
16	Walker, T. B. A.	Ditto	240	...	240	34	1·7	1.5.16	1.5.16	P	C	4	240
17	D'Emden, E. H.	Clerk	240	...	240	35	19	1.1.99	1.10.14	C	3	5	240
18	Eltbam, W. C.	Ditto	225	...	225	61	19	1.1.99	1.7.99	C	3	4	225
19	Fisher, C. E.	Ditto	180	...	180	25	10·6	24.6.67	1.2.15	C	3	1	180
20	Lane, A. B.	Ditto	(180)	...	(180)	32	17·11	7.2.00	2.8.15	C	3	1	180
21	Miller, M. L.	Ditto	170	...	170	27	11·8	12.5.06	1.9.15	C	4a	...	170
22	Adams, S. R.	Ditto	(110)	...	(110)	23	6	1.1.12	1.1.12	C	4b	...	110
23	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	4b	...	110

¶ Four months deducted under Section 62.

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per	Additional	Total Salary and	Age last	Length of	Date of	Date ap-	Division.	Classification		Max. Salary of
			Estimates.	Emoluments in	Allowances.						Class	or	
			£	£	£						Grade.	Sub-	Classes, C.P.
				Cash or Value.								division.	£

STATISTICAL AND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

24	Johnston, R. M.	Statistician and Registrar-General	600	...	600	72	45.5	3.8.72	1.7.82	P	A	...	...
25	Laughton, J. P.	Assistant Statistician, Chief Clerk, and Registrar for Hobart	320	18*	338	57	26.7	1.6.91	1.9.10	C	2	4	320
26	Bond, Geo.	Compiler	(260)	...	(260)	34	16.3	8.10.00	1.1.11	C	2	1	260
27	Murphy, W. T.	Ditto & Deputy-Registrar	260	...	260	53	28.2	1.11.89	1.5.11	C	2	1	260
28	Stops, F. R.	Clerk	(180)	...	(180)	44	26.1	1.12.91	1.7.07	C	3	1	180
29	Parkes, R. H.	Ditto	(150)	...	(150)	23	6.6	1.7.11	12.7.15	C	4a	...	170
30	Innes, Miss M. G.	Ditto	130	...	130	29	7.4	1.9.10	1.2.13	C	4a	...	170

* Returning Officer. † Services continued to 30.6.18, Sec. 66.

INSPECTION OF MACHINERY.

31	Ross, E. S.	Chief Inspector	360	12*	372	52	25.11	4.2.92	1.1.98	P	B	4	360
32	Smith, C. E.	Inspector	285	9*	294	56	20.10	1.3.97	1.1.98	P	B	1	285
33	Green, H.	Ditto	285	50†	335	57	19.10	21.2.98	1.3.98	P	B	1	285
34	Reynolds, F. A.	Ditto	285	12†	297	47	17.8	1.5.00	1.1.01	P	B	1	285
35	Saul, W. S.	Ditto	285	...	285	39	9.0	23.1.09	23.1.09	P	B	1	285
36	Clark, D.	Ditto	255	...	255	38	4.4	1.9.13	1.9.13	P	B	1	285

* Examiner in steam.

† Adviser Hobart Corporation.

‡ Consulting Engineer Marine Board of Mersey.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.

37	Rowland, E. O.	Secretary ; also Government Shorthand Writer	300	...	300	42	23.5	26.7.94	1.10.07	C	2	3	300
38	Hannaford, Miss M. G.	Clerk	120	...	120	25	6.0	1.1.12	1.1.12	C	4a	...	170

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

39	Pratt, J. C.	Head Officekeeper	144	47†	191	40	18.2	1.11.99	1.3.17	G	ii.	F	222
40	Fowler, A. M.	Officekeeper, Davey-street	126	30¶	156	48	28.10	1.3.89	1.1.15	G	iii.	E	156
41	Hornsby, E. A.	Resident Messenger	114	30¶	144	47	14.9	1.4.03	1.11.17	G	iii.	D	150
42	McGrath, Jno.	Senior Messenger	114	30¶	144	64	24.0	1.1.94	1.4.04	G	iii.	C	144
43	Cole, W. J.	Ditto	114	30¶	144	65	19.4	1.9.98	22.6.08	G	iii.	C	144
44	Mills, A. J.	Messenger	138	*	138	47	30.10	1.1.84	1.4.09	G	iii.	B	138
45	Vacant	Ditto	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
46	Woodward, W. H.	Ditto	132	*	132	38	18.11	27.1.99	12.2.14	G	iii.	B	138
47	Shalless, P. C.	Ditto	(108)	*	(108)	24	5.10	1.3.12	1.6.12	G	iii.	B	138
48	Gallop, G. H.	Ditto	114	*	114	28	3.5	20.7.14	21.9.16	G	iii.	B	138
49	Wood, C. J.	Ditto	108	*	108	23	4.3	1.10.13	1.10.13	G	iii.	B	138
50	Plane, R. D. C.	Ditto	120	*	120	23	2.10	1.3.15	1.3.15	G	iii.	B	138
51	Vacant	Messenger and Yardsman	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
52	Horne, J. A.	Messenger	114	*	114	26	0.9	1.4.17	1.4.17	G	iii.	B	138
53	Goodey, L.	Junior Messenger	84	*	84	19	3.9	1.4.14	1.4.14	G	v.	G	96
54	Shields, T. J.	Messenger	120	*	120	27	0.9	1.4.17	1.4.17	G	iii.	B	138
55	Smart, Geo.	Junior Messenger	(72)	*	(72)	18	3.9	1.4.14	1.4.14	G	v.	G	96
56	Neilson, F. O.	Messenger	120	*	120	34	0.9	1.4.17	1.4.17	G	iii.	B	138
57	Chilcott, D. T.	Ditto	108	*	108	20	0.2	1.11.17	1.11.17	G	iii.	B	138
58	Hannon, A. F.	Junior Messenger	48	*	48	14	0.1	4.12.17	4.12.17	G	v.	G	96
59	Vacant	Ditto	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	G	v.	G	96
60	...	Lift Attendant and Messenger	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
61	Bryan, P. F.	Officekeeper, Launceston	126	30††	156	46	21.10	28.2.96	28.2.96	G	v.	G	156
62	Quin, K. T.	Messenger, ditto	108	18**	126	22	4.11	1.2.13	1.2.13	G	iii.	B	138

* Also uniform. † £30, q.f.l., £10 laboratory work, also uniform, £7. ¶ £30 allowance in lieu of q.f.l., also uniform.
 †† q.f.l., also uniform. § q.f.l. ** £18 clerical assistance, allowance for.

CHARITABLE DEPARTMENT.

...	Addison, D. W.	Administrator Charitable Grants	...	(Vide	No.	2.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Crawford, K. M.	Inspecting Nurse (Hobart)	160	*	160	40	6.7	1.5.11	1.5.11	P	D	...	160
64	Heathorn, Rose	Ditto (Launceston)	(160)	*	(160)	39	5.0	2.1.13	2.1.13	P	D	...	160
65	Telford, T. S.	Inspector	156	...	156	37	11.0	13.12.04	15.11.15	G	iii.	E	156

* Also uniform.

No.	Name	Office.	Salary as per Estimates.	Additional Emoluments in Cash or Value.	Total Salary and Allowances.	Age last Birthday.	Length of Service.	Date of First Appointment.	Date appointed to Present Position.	Division.	Classification of Work.		Max. Salary of Classes, &c.
											Class or Grade.	Sub-division.	
			£	£	£								£

NEW TOWN INFIRMARY AND CONSUMPTIVE HOME.

66	Hawson, R. J.	Superintendent	240	40*	280	7	19	1.1.99	1.6.13	C	2	2	280
67	Terry, R. G.	Clerk and Storekeeper	164	16*	180	28	12.11	1.12.05	1.4.15	C	3	1	180
68	Poulson, E.	Clerk	50	...	50	17	0.4	20.8.17	20.8.17	C	4b	...	110
69	Scully, J. F.	Overseer	129	42||	171	67	27.6	6.6.90	6.6.90	G	iii.	E	156
70	Marchant, H.	Head Wardsman and Discipline Officer	129	33††	162	53	23.6	25.6.94	1.10.12	G	iii.	E	156
71	Read, C. M.	Working Farm Overseer	120	36*	156	56	32.11	1.2.85	1.10.09	G	iii.	E	156
72	Chandler, F. J.	Drill-Instructor and Carpenter	144	...	144	34	0.10	1.3.17	1.3.17	G	iii.	C	144
73	Scarborough, W. H.	Wardsman	122	16†	138	47	9.5	1.7.09	1.10.17	G	iii.	B	138
74	Traegear, A. F.	Cook and Storeman	(144)	...	(144)	44	2.9	1.4.15	1.4.15	G	iii.	C	144
75	Smith, F. E.	Wardsman	116	16†	132	40	5.0	1.1.13	1.1.13	G	iii.	B	138
76	Elliott, I. G. H.	Wardsman and Gardener	104	16†	120	38	3.7	1.6.14	1.6.14	G	iii.	B	138
77	Bowen, A. G.	Wardsman	(104)	16†	(120)	28	3.5	1.8.14	1.8.14	G	iii.	B	138
78	Best, M. V.	Matron	130	50**	180	54	5.8	1.5.12	1.5.12	P	C	1	180
79	Bushby, G.	Sub-Matron	108	24¶	132	35	...	15.1.18	15.1.18	G	iii.	A	132
80	Pegler, M.	Special Attendant Nurse and Cook †	90	24¶	114	31	4.5	1.8.13	1.10.13	G	iv.	C	114
81	McIntee, M.	Nurse and Laundress	72	24	96	50	4.11	1.2.13	16.9.17	G	iv.	C	114
82	Bonner, M. M.	Attendant Nurse §	60	36††	96	28	2.2	1.11.15	1.11.15	G	v.	G	96
83	McShane, G. S.	Ditto	60	24¶	84	24	2.2*	1.11.15	1.11.15	G	v.	G	96
84	Reynolds, M.	Ditto	72	24¶	96	28	5.8	1.4.12	1.4.12	G	v.	G	96
85	Stanley, G. M. E.	Ditto	48	24¶	72	23	...	1.1.18	1.1.18	G	v.	G	96
86	Adkins, M. B.	Ditto	60	24¶	84	28	1.10	12.2.16	12.2.16	G	v.	G	96
87	Scanlon, V.	Ditto	72	24¶	96	28	5.4	9.9.12	9.9.12	G	v.	G	96
88	Gammon, P. A.	Ditto	48	24¶	72	27	1.3	16.10.16	16.10.16	G	v.	G	96
89	Wood, L.	Ditto	72	24¶	96	45	5.0	1.1.13	1.1.15	G	v.	G	96

* q.f.l. †† q.f.l., £27, also uniform; and £6 allowance as barber. || Including 2½ per cent. commission as collector for charitable institutions (£15); also q.f.l., £27; also uniform. ** q.f.l., and servant; also uniform.
¶ q.f.l., and board; also uniform. † q.f.l., £16. † Acting Cook, Male Division. § Acting Cook, Female Division.
†† £24, q.f.l. and board; also £12 acting as Cook, Female Division.

HOME FOR INVALIDS, LAUNCESTON.

90	Baker, Eliz. F.	Matron	102	24*	126	34	13	1.1.05	1.11.13	G	iv.	E	126
91	Burris, M.	Attendant Nurse	72	24*	96	40	11.1*	7.8.04	16.2.15	G	v.	G	96
92	Clark, Rita	Ditto	48	24*	72	21	0.11	1.2.17	1.2.17	G	v.	G	96
93	Pearce, N. L.	Wardsman	138	...	138	31	4.1	1.12.13	20.9.17	G	iii.	B	138
94	Doyle, Wm.	Wardsman and Gardener	120	...	120	31	1.6	7.7.16	7.7.16	G	iii.	B	138

* q.f.l., board, and uniform.

MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITAL NEW NORFOLK.

95	Morris, E. S.	Medical Superintendent	625	90*	715	29	2.0	19.1.16	19.1.16	P	A	...	...
96	Aitken, G. E.	Assistant Medical Officer	500	65*	565	34	0.9	1.4.17	1.4.17	P	A	...	...
97	Elliott, B. A. C.	Secretary	280	...	280	33	16.7	10.6.01	1.5.11	C	2	2	280
98	Woodhouse, L. R.	Clerk	160	...	160	26	11.6	19.6.06	16.8.15	C	4a	...	170
99	Browne, Roy	Ditto	(98)	...	(98)	21	4.5	1.8.13	1.8.13	C	4b	...	110
100	Schott, W. E.	Engineer	240	...	240	47	9	1.1.09	1.1.09	P	C	4	240
101	Triffitt, B. J.	Chief Attendant	191	55†	246	60	36.3	1.7.81	1.4.15	G	ii.	H	246
102	Jones, J. F.	First Senior Attendant	160	50†	210	55	32.5	22.7.85	16.4.15	G	ii.	E	210
103	Anderson, John	Second Senior Attendant	174	6†	180	51	29.1	1.12.88	16.4.15	G	ii.	B	174
104	Johnston, J. E.	Third Senior Attendant	132	24||	156	55	32.6	15.6.85	15.5.15	G	iii.	E	156
105	Power, J. B. P.	Matron	155	65§	220	53	27.9	11.4.90	30.11.95	P	C	3	220
106	Davies, E. L.	Sub-Matron	130	50§	180	61	29.2	17.10.88	1.12.95	P	C	1	180
107	Davies, J. I.	Sister-in-Charge, Nurses' Home	110	50§	160	47	1.6	16.6.16	16.6.16	P	D	...	160
108	Coleman, F. John	Farm Overseer	144	30*	174	54	29	8.1.89	11.11.93	G	ii.	B	174
109	Howard, C. E. S.	Baker	169	...	169	52	25.6	16.7.92	1.10.10	G	iii.	E	156
110	Howard, J. C.	Assistant Baker	102	...	102	22	7.3	1.10.10	1.10.10	G	iv.	E	126
111	Smyth, R. H.	Carpenter	156	...	156	46	24	4.1.94	4.1.94	G	iii.	E	156
112	Fleury, W. C.	Painter	156	...	156	28	3.5	18.8.14	18.8.14	G	iii.	E	156
113	Gray, W. H.	Plumber	187 4	...	187 4	52	4.5	11.8.13	11.8.13	G	iii.	E	156
114	Ball, F. W.	Shoemaker	156	...	156	62	28.9	18.3.89	18.3.89	G	iii.	E	156
115	Heald, A. H.	Tailor	150	...	150	47	10.10	5.2.07	5.2.07	G	iii.	E	156
116	Johnston, J. T.	Cook	135	21**	156	40	18	24.12.99	1.10.10	G	iii.	E	156
117	Coleman, F. Jas.	Cook Assistant	117	21**	138	26	5	6.1.13	1.8.16	G	iii.	C	144
118	Vinen, A. R. G.	Barber	135	30§§	165	45	21.9	31.3.96	1.8.02	G	iii.	E	156
119	Maxfield, W. R. J.	Gardener	123	21**	144	50	27.5	3.8.90	15.10.98	G	iii.	C	144
120	Reid, E. W.	Ploughman	105	21**	126	27	6.4	5.9.11	1.10.17	G	iii.	C	144
121	Hunt, H.	Milkman	98	40††	138	26	4.0	12.1.14	4.2.17	G	iii.	D	150

* q.f.l. † q.f.l., ration, and uniform. ‡ Uniform. || Ration and uniform. § q.f.l., ration, and attendance.
* Ration. †† Ration and Lodging. §§ Ration £21; also £9 duties at morgue.

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per	Additional	Total Salary and	Age last	Length of	Date of	Date ap-	Division.	Classification of Work.		Max. Salary of
			Estimates.	Enrolments in Cash or Value.	Allowances.	Birthday.	Service.	First Appointment.	pointed to Present Position.		Class or Grade.	Sub-division.	
			£	£	£								£
122	Lynskey, J.	Gatekeeper	150	...	150	61	27.10	4.3.90	1.7.07	G	iii.	D	150
123	Reggett, A.	Messenger	123	**21	144	44	18.3	1.10.99	1.7.04	G	iii.	C	144
124	MacLean, A. A.	Storeman	129	21	150	30	8.2	20.10.09	1.2.11	G	iii.	D	150
125	Thorne, F.	Sr. Night Attendant	156	...	156	53	32	1.1.86	1.7.05	G	iii.	E	156
126	Moore, F.	Attendant in charge sick ward	135	21	156	41	15.7	14.5.02	14.5.02	G	iii.	E	156
127	Young, W. M.	Stoker	186	...	186	37	15.7	2.5.02	1.7.13	G	ii.	C	186
128	Blackwell, W.	Ditto	186	...	186	42	14.3	27.9.03	1.7.12	G	ii.	C	186
129	Wright, W. F.	Ditto	186	...	186	44	3.11	15.2.14	15.2.14	G	ii.	C	186
130	Mansfield, W.	Attendant in charge criminal division	135	21	156	62	26.4	10.9.91	20.10.09	G	iii.	E	156
131	Plunkett, W. F.	Attendant	123	21	144	61	25.10	23.2.92	31.3.02	G	iii.	C	144
132	Triffitt, A. J.	Ditto	123	21	144	41	12.4	1.6.05	1.6.05	G	iii.	C	144
133	Townsend, A.	Ditto	123	21	144	38	10.5	27.7.07	27.7.07	G	iii.	C	144
134	Mayne, G. L.	Ditto	99	21	120	36	...	1.1.18	1.1.18	G	iii.	C	144
135	Pye, C.	Ditto	123	21	144	38	10.5	25.7.07	1.6.16	G	iii.	C	144
136	Mitchell, T.	Relieving Night Attendant	123	21	144	56	22.10	8.3.95	8.6.15	G	iii.	C	144
137	Conlan, M. J.	Attendant	123	21	144	43	11.9	18.3.06	18.3.06	G	iii.	C	144
138	Mills, J.	Ditto	123	21	144	39	16.2	31.10.01	31.10.01	G	iii.	C	144
139	Roberts, O. O.	Ditto	(123)	21	(144)	37	5.2	6.11.12	6.11.12	G	iii.	C	144
140	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	C	144
141	Frost, G.	Ditto	123	21	144	61	23.11	5.2.94	5.2.94	G	iii.	C	144
142	Young, G. D.	Ditto in charge wood-yard	99	21	120	27	3.3	14.10.14	1.11.17	G	iii.	D	150
143	Adair, T.	Attendant	111	21	132	34	6.4	1.9.11	1.9.11	G	iii.	C	144
144	Clark, J. A.	Ditto	123	21	144	51	10.7	1.6.07	1.6.07	G	iii.	C	144
145	Evans, E. E.	Ditto	(93)	21	(114)	25	3.9	1.4.14	1.4.14	G	iii.	C	144
146	Plunkett, W. D. H.	Ditto	123	21	144	34	9.7	2.6.08	2.6.08	G	iii.	C	144
147	Cooley, E. T.	Ditto	(123)	21	(144)	38	8.9	25.3.09	25.3.09	G	iii.	C	144
148	Eiszele, C. H.	Ditto	111	21	132	44	7.1	16.11.10	16.11.10	G	iii.	C	144
149	Haney, J.	Ditto	99	21	120	37	...	1.1.18	1.1.18	G	iii.	C	144
150	Bell, A. C.	Ditto	123	21	144	34	9.11	3.2.08	1.8.16	G	iii.	C	144
151	Wiggins, G. R.	Ditto	123	21	144	35	5.7	1.12.09	1.9.15	G	iii.	C	144
152	Warren, J. W.	Ditto	(93)	21	(114)	36	5.4	5.9.12	5.9.12	G	iii.	C	144
153	Aitchison, A. P.	Ditto	93	21	114	33	4.9	1.4.13	1.4.13	G	iii.	C	144
154	Ackerly, J. E.	Ditto	123	21	144	42	15.9	1.4.02	1.4.02	G	iii.	C	144
155	Reynolds, T.	Ditto	123	21	144	32	10.7	19.5.07	19.5.07	G	iii.	C	144
156	Hanlon, E. J. L.	Ditto	105	21	126	27	6.5	1.8.11	1.8.11	G	iii.	C	144
157	Blake, J. C.	Ditto	123	21	144	46	7.0	4.1.11	1.10.17	G	iii.	C	144
158	Nichols, G. V.	Ditto	(93)	21	(114)	29	5.4	11.9.12	11.9.12	G	iii.	C	144
159	Mapley, J. C.	Ditto	99	21	120	24	3.1	14.12.14	14.12.14	G	iii.	C	144
160	Bannister, R. J.	Ditto	111	21	132	31	7	10.1.11	10.1.11	G	iii.	C	144
161	Broomhead, W. J.	Ditto	111	21	132	30	6.6	25.1.11	25.1.11	G	iii.	C	144
162	Doyle, C. D. R.	Ditto	99	21	120	26	3.4	4.9.14	4.9.14	G	iii.	C	144
163	Cannell, J. W.	Ditto	93	21	114	25	4.8	10.5.13	10.5.13	G	iii.	C	144
164	Mason, W. D.	Ditto	(93)	21	(114)	27	4.0	1.1.14	1.1.14	G	iii.	C	144
165	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	C	144
166	Brazendale, A. J.	Ditto	99	21	120	26	3.5	7.8.14	7.8.14	G	iii.	C	144
167	Chamberlain, C.	Ditto	118 10	††40	158 10	59	33.8	28.4.84	28.4.84	G	iii.	C	144
168	Lawler, J.	Ditto	113 10	40	153 10	60	14.7	5.6.93	5.6.93	G	iii.	C	144
169	Morgan, T.	Ditto in charge boys' cottage	123 10	40	163 10	35	10.7	1.6.07	1.7.13	G	iii.	E	156
170	Lewis, F. A.	Attendant	123	21	144	42	10.2	21.10.07	21.10.07	G	iii.	C	144
171	Balmer, W. H.	Ditto	92	40	132	26	5.8	17.3.12	17.3.12	G	iii.	C	144
172	Godfrey, W.	Ditto	105	21	126	37	5.7	12.5.12	4.2.17	G	iii.	C	144
173	Wilson, P. J.	Ditto	99	21	120	37	...	1.1.18	1.1.18	G	iii.	C	144
174	Bennett, M. R. P.	Ditto	(80)	40	(120)	25	3.5	4.8.14	4.8.14	G	iii.	C	144
175	Stannard, N. J.	Ditto	(80)	40	(120)	24	3.3	16.9.14	16.9.14	G	iii.	C	144
176	Walker, C. E.	Ditto	(80)	40	(120)	25	3.3	5.10.14	5.10.14	G	iii.	C	144
177	Manning, L. G.	Ditto	99	21	120	27	2.5	27.7.15	27.7.15	G	iii.	C	144
178	Garland, E. J.	Ditto	(80)	40	(120)	31	3.5	11.8.14	11.8.14	G	iii.	C	144
179	Jones, C. H.	Ditto	123	21	144	37	14	1.1.14	1.11.17	G	iii.	C	144
180	Aiken, M. T.	Ditto	(92)	40	(132)	37	4.0	16.1.14	16.1.14	G	iii.	C	144
181	Triffitt, A. I.	Ditto	80	40	120	27	3.3	29.9.14	29.9.14	G	iii.	C	144
182	Rice, A.	Ditto	99	21	120	30	2.6	22.6.15	22.6.15	G	iii.	C	144
183	Westell, A. J.	Ditto	74	40	114	24	2.6	23.6.15	23.6.15	G	iii.	C	144
184	Anderson, M. E.	Nurse-in-Charge, Needle Room	110	40	150	61	31.2	1.11.86	1.11.86	G	iii.	D	150
185	Porthouse, H.	Nurse-in-Charge, Refractory Division	110	40	150	55	30.0	2.1.88	1.7.96	G	iii.	D	150
186	Bailie, M.	Nurse-in-Charge, Tower Buildings	110	40	150	61	31.9	1.4.96	16.12.15	G	iii.	D	150
187	O'Shaughnessy, M.	Nurse-in-Charge, Ladies' Cottage	110	40	150	52	25.7	1.6.92	23.1.12	G	iii.	D	150
188	Vacant	Night Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
189	Daly, E.	Senior Night Nurse	104	40	144	47	20.2	20.10.97	1.1.02	G	iii.	C	144
190	Bloomfield, E. E.	Nurse	98	40	138	46	20.4	22.8.97	22.8.97	G	iii.	B	138

** The amount £21 in this column represents value of ration, with uniform in addition.

†† The amount £40 in this column represents value of ration and lodging, with uniform in addition.

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per Estimates.	Additional Emoluments in Cash or Value.	Total Salary and Allowances.	Age last Birthday.	Length of Service.	Date of First Appointment.	Date appointed to Present Position.	Division.	Classification of Work.		Max. Salary of Classes, C.P.
											Class or Grade.	Sub-division.	
191	Scanlon, B. M.	Nurse-in-Charge, Sick Ward	£ 110	£ ††40	£ 150	40	19.9	17.3.98	26.1.02	G	iii.	D	£ 150
192	Maroney, M.	Nurse	98	40	138	47	18.10	1.3.99	1.3.99	G	iii.	B	138
193	Minahan, W. E.	Ditto	98	40	138	38	17.5	16.7.00	16.7.00	G	iii.	B	138
194	Fyle, S.	Ditto	56	40	96	22	0.3	1.10.17	1.10.17	G	iii.	B	138
195	Sullivan, M. M.	Ditto	62	40	102	23	0.8	16.4.17	16.4.17	G	iii.	B	138
196	Cook, A.	Night Nurse	98.10	40	138 10	41	13.6	1.7.04	1.7.04	G	iii.	B	138
197	Hutt, H.	Nurse.	98	40	138	35	10.10	6.3.07	6.3.07	G	iii.	B	138
198	Lynskey, S. M.	Ditto	98	40	138	31	10.7	18.5.07	18.5.07	G	iii.	B	138
199	Geard. I. E.	Ditto	62	40	102	27	1.3	7.9.16	7.9.16	G	iii.	B	138
200	Petterwood, E. M.	Ditto	98	40	138	34	9.7	28.5.08	28.5.08	G	iii.	B	138
201	Adams, C.	Ditto	98	40	138	38	8.7	7.5.09	7.5.09	G	iii.	B	138
202	Patton, M. A.	Ditto	68	40	108	25	2.1	24.10.15	24.10.15	G	iii.	B	138
203	Mayne, E. M.	Ditto	98	40	138	37	8.0	6.1.10	6.1.10	G	iii.	B	138
204	Howell, R. M.	Ditto	62	40	102	22	1.8	3.5.16	3.5.16	G	iii.	B	138
205	Martin, K. J.	Ditto	56	40	96	25	0.5	1.8.17	1.8.17	G	iii.	B	138
206	Grant, A. G.	Ditto	68	40	108	23	2.3	14.10.15	14.10.15	G	iii.	B	138
207	Aiken, Lyle M.	Ditto	86	40	126	27	6.4	28.8.11	28.8.11	G	iii.	B	138
208	Webster, N.	Ditto	86	40	126	27	6.1	17.11.11	17.11.11	G	iii.	B	138
209	Chatters, E. O.	Ditto	80	40	120	26	5.4	21.8.12	21.8.12	G	iii.	B	138
210	Stretton, K. V.	Ditto	80	40	120	29	5.2	22.10.12	22.10.12	G	iii.	B	138
211	Cave, F. M.	Ditto	62	40	102	22	0.10	20.2.17	20.2.17	G	iii.	B	138
212	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
213	Aiken, Lillie M.	Ditto	62	40	102	28	1.9	6.4.16	6.4.16	G	iii.	B	138
214	Woolnough, F.	Ditto	62	40	102	23	1.9	28.3.16	28.3.16	G	iii.	B	138
215	Absolon, R. E. G.	Ditto	74	40	114	27	3.11	30.1.14	30.1.14	G	iii.	B	138
216	Purkiss, M. A.	Ditto	80	40	120	27	5.3	1.9.12	1.9.12	G	iii.	B	138
217	Loneragan, E. C.	Ditto	62	40	102	22	0.11	16.1.17	16.1.17	G	iii.	B	138
218	Ormandy, D. A.	Ditto	74	40	114	28	3.7	20.5.14	20.5.14	G	iii.	B	138
219	Clark, A. M.	Ditto	62	40	102	23	0.9	27.3.17	27.3.17	G	iii.	B	138
220	Hancock, F.	Ditto	74	40	114	28	3.7	28.5.14	28.5.14	G	iii.	B	138
221	Webster, G. P.	Ditto	56	40	96	23	0.1	26.11.17	26.11.17	G	iii.	B	138
222	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
223	Graham, U. M.	Ditto	62	40	102	22	1.7	1.6.16	1.6.16	G	iii.	B	138
224	Blackmore, A.	Ditto	62	40	102	26	0.9	15.3.16	16.3.16	G	iii.	B	138
225	Moore, B. I.	Ditto	62	40	102	31	1.10	18.2.16	18.2.16	G	iii.	B	138
226	Peardon, G. D.	Ditto	68	40	108	26	2.0	22.12.15	22.12.15	G	iii.	B	138
227	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
228	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
229	Triffitt, E. H.	Ditto	68	40	108	32	2.11	22.2.15	22.2.15	G	iii.	B	138
230	Martin, A. R.	Ditto	56	40	96	26	0.4	7.9.17	7.9.17	G	iii.	B	138
231	Hall, E. M.	Ditto	62	40	102	22	0.10	13.3.17	13.3.17	G	iii.	B	138
232	Timbs, E. F.	Ditto	62	40	102	22	1.8	8.5.16	8.5.16	G	iii.	B	138
233	McCann, L.	Ditto	68	40	108	32	2.7	26.5.15	26.5.15	G	iii.	B	138
234	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
235	Easton, W. C.	Ditto	62	40	102	28	1.11	1.2.16	1.2.16	G	iii.	B	138
236	Ward, V. L. M.	Ditto	62	40	102	22	1.4	21.8.16	21.8.16	G	iii.	B	138
237	Stewart, I. J.	Ditto	56	40	96	22	0.4	16.8.17	16.8.17	G	iii.	B	138
238	Smith, N. M.	Ditto	68	40	108	28	2.2	13.10.15	13.10.15	G	iii.	B	138
239	Jonnston, G.	Nurse for special case	62	20	82	41	5.10	1.3.12	1.3.12	G	iii.	B	138

†† £40 in this column represents value of ration and lodging (uniform is supplied in addition).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

240	Park, C. L.	Chief Health Officer	700	...	700	31	0.8	18.4.17	18.4.17	P	A	...	...
241	Vacant †	Assistant Health Officer	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	P	A	...	...
242	Vacant †	Bacteriologist	320	...	320	...	...	...	...	P	B	5	...
243	Tudor, E. J.	Secretary	240	...	240	30	13.10	1.3.04	1.7.14	C	3	5	240
244	Freeman, T. D.	Clerk	(120)	...	(120)	23	5	1.2.13	1.2.13	C	4b	...	110
245	Smith, Miss C. L.	Ditto	120	...	120	22	5	27.1.13	27.1.13	C	4b	...	110
246	McSherry, E.	Typiste	102	...	102	22	0.6	14.5.17	1.8.17	G	iv.	E	126
247	Riley, J.	Chief Inspector*	285	...	285	45	4.0	20.12.13	20.12.13	P	B	1	285
248	Clark, D. S.	Inspector	200	...	200	42	5.3	7.10.12	7.10.12	P	C	2	200
249	Colvin, C. L.	Junior ditto	160	...	160	31	0.4	1.9.17	1.9.17	P	C	1	180

* Also Chief Inspector of Food and Drugs. † A. H. Clarke from 1.2.18.

† H. G. Beardmore from 28.1.18.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

250	Reynolds, H.	Chief Inspector of Factories	285	...	285	50	31.9	4.4.86	1.2.16	P	B	1	285
251	Ellis, A. R.	Inspector	156	...	156	23	0.6	2.7.17	2.7.17	G	iii.	E	156
252	Wilson, C. E.	Ditto	162	...	162	32	3.6	1.6.14	1.2.16	G	iii.	F	162
253	Edhouse, C.	Ditto	156	...	156	37	4.10	1.3.13	1.5.16	G	iii.	E	156
254	Peattie, G. H. A.	Clerk	145	...	145	25	8.2	20.10.09	1.5.16	C	4a	...	170
255	Grahame, Miss E. J.	Ditto	110	...	110	21	3.8	16.2.14	1.2.16	C	4b	...	110

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per	Additional	Total Salary and	Age last	Length of	Date of	Date appointed	Division.	Classification			Max. Salary of
			Estimates,	Emoluments in							Class	or	Sub-	
			£	£	£						Grade.		division.	Classes, C-P.
														£

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

256	McCoy, W. T.	Director of Education	600	50*	650	51	8	24.1.10	24.1.10	P	A	...	...	...
257	Masters, J.	Secretary	450	...	450	72†	30.9	6.4.87	1.1.05	C	2	6	360	
258	Newman, G. E. F.	Accountant	300	...	300	48	28.2	5.11.89	5.11.89	C	2	3	300	
259	Hortin, E. D. B.	Chief Clerk	240	20†	260	42	23.3*	1.1.91	1.1.97	C	3	5	240	
260	Mason, Miss D. F.	Clerk	165	...	165	28	9.6	1.7.08	1.7.12	C	4a	...	170.	
261	Thomas, H. J. W.	Ditto	160	...	160	24	7.5	8.8.10	1.5.16	C	4a	...	170	
262	Roberts, H. E.	Ditto	140	...	140	23	7.10	1.3.10	21.4.16	C	4a	...	170	
263	Williams, S. C.	Ditto	86	...	86	19	2.9	29.3.15	29.3.15	C	4b	...	110	
264	Howard, P.	Ditto	86	...	86	19	1.6	1.7.16	1.7.16	C	4b	...	110	
265	Eady, K. E.	Ditto	110	...	110	21	4.4	1.9.13	1.9.13	C	4b	...	110	
266	Owen, C. W.	Ditto	110	...	110	21	3.9	16.3.14	16.3.14	C	4b	...	110	
267	Dale, H. W. J. C.	Truant Officer, Hobart	132	...	132	39	*7.10	2.5.08	1.8.17	G	iii.	E	156	
268	Palamountain, J. R.	Truant Officer, Launceston	144	...	144	48	5.9	1.3.11	1.3.11	G	iii.	C	144	

* Chairman Board of Examiners. † Secretary Bursaries Board. ‡ Services extended to 30.6.18, Sec. 66.

TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

269	Strutt, P. J.	Under-Treasurer	500	...	500	46	29	1.1.89	1.12.16	C	1	...	...
270	Young, D. P.	Accountant, &c.	380	...	380	43	26.10	24.2.91	1.2.17	C	1	...	...
271	Windsor, T.	Receiver and Paymaster	360	...	360	61	43.1	16.11.74	1.5.13	C	2	6	360	
272	Todd, W.	Cashier, Revenue Branch	340	...	340	70||	41.9*	1.6.71	23.7.94	C	2	5	340	
273	Westbrook, P. N.	Examiner of Accounts	320	...	320	45	27.8	1.5.90	1.4.17	C	2	4	320	
274	Boyes, B. E.	Cashier, Pay Branch	260	...	260	47	30.8	21.4.87	1.6.17	C	2	1	260	
275	O'Brien, J. P.	Clerk and Assistant Registrar of Stock	280	...	280	46	23.4	22.8.91	1.9.14	C	2	2	280	
276	Quinn, J. R.	Record Clerk & Secretary to Minister	240	...	240	33	16.8	22.4.06	1.1.14	C	3	5	240	
277	Mason, A. H.	Clerk	210	...	210	41	21.4	1.9.96	1.7.12	C	3	3	210	
278	O'Shea, T. J.	Ditto	210	15†	225	36	19.11	31.1.98	1.4.13	C	3	3	210	
279	Johnson, C. E.	Ditto	195	...	195	36	15.10*†	1.7.00	1.7.12	C	3	2	195	
280	Hull, F. A.	Ditto	170	...	170	39	15.4	22.8.02	1.8.14	C	4a	...	170	
281	Robinson, H. D.	Ditto	170	...	170	29	14.10	21.2.03	1.8.15	C	4a	...	170	
282	Johnston, A. M.	Ditto	120	...	120	26	5.4	19.8.12	19.8.12	C	4b	...	110	
283	Johnston, A. E.	Ditto	110	...	110	21	2.6	12.7.15	12.7.15	C	4b	...	110	
284	Douglas, J. W.	Ditto	86	...	86	19	3.3	1.10.14	1.10.14	C	4b	...	110	
285	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	4b	...	110	

† Six months deducted under Section 62. || Services continued to 31.1.18; Section 66. ‡ Secretary Superannuation Fund Board.

IMPERIAL PENSIONS BRANCH.

286	Lovett F.	Paymaster; also Manager Agricultural Bank, £150	210	150	360	60	42	1.1.76	1.11.06	C	2	6	360	
287	Lowry, T	Clerk, Agricultural Bank	86	...	86	19	3.7	1.6.14	1.5.15	C	4b	...	110	

OFFICE OF TAXES.

HEAD OFFICE, HOBART.

288	Downie, H. E.	Commissioner and Collector	570	26*	596	50	36	1.1.82	1.1.02	C	1	...	...
289	Harrison, M. W.	Chief Clerk	340	...	340	68	42.2	1.11.75	1.10.94	C	2	5	340	
290	Tapping, H. C.	Income Assessor (South)	360	...	360	44	5.3	1.10.12	1.10.12	P	B	4	360	
291	Maddox, E. A.	Clerk	280	...	280	59	21	1.1.97	1.1.97	C	2	2	280	
292	Keats, F. H.	Ditto	225	...	225	33	15.6	30.6.02	1.1.15	C	3	4	225	
293	Dixon, B. H.	Ditto	240	...	240	34	17.7	1.6.00	1.10.14	C	3	5	240	
294	Bateman, S. D.	Ditto	180	...	180	28	10.8¶	29.7.07	1.8.15	C	3	1	180	
295	Simmons, K.	Ditto	180	...	180	56	36.4	1.9.81	1.9.81	C	3	1	180	
296	Woolnough, C. W.	Ditto	180	...	180	34	15.9	1.4.02	17.5.15	C	3	1	180	
297	Lovett, G. H.	Ditto	180†	...	180	30	12.2	1.11.05	1.4.16	C	4a	...	170	
298	Parker, H. H.	Ditto	170	...	170	26	9.5	1.8.08	25.1.15	C	4a	...	170	
299	Smith, Miss A. W.	Ditto	135	...	135	27	6.6	1.7.11	1.7.11	C	4a	...	170	
300	Wallace, Miss A. B.	Ditto	120	...	120	21	0.11	1.2.17	1.2.17	C	4b	...	110	

* £26 Trustee Agricultural Bank. † Entitled to hold office classified C3.1. ¶ Nine months deducted under Section 62.

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per	Additional	Total Salary and	Age last	Length of	Date of	Date appointed	Division.	Classification			Max. Salary of
			Estimates.	Emoluments in	Allowances.						Class	Grade	Sub-division.	
			£	£	£									£
LAUNCESTON BRANCH.														
301	Hogg, W.	District Deputy-Commissioner	425	...	425	57	33.7	22.5.84	1.6.06	C	1	...	...	...
302	Wilson, W. J.	Income Assessor (North)	285	...	285	47	4.3	1.10.13	1.10.13	P	B	1	...	285
303	Ryan, W.	Clerk	300	...	300	51	33.2	1.11.84	1.11.84	C	2	3	...	300
304	Pennefather, G. S.	Ditto	260	...	260	52	12.9	1.4.05	1.4.05	C	2	1	...	260
305	Russell, E. W.	Ditto	210	...	210	41	27.4	1.9.90	1.8.15	C	3	3	...	210
306	Simmons, G. K.	Ditto	240	...	240	52	28.10	13.3.89	1.3.15	C	3	5	...	240
307	Wryell, J. N.	Ditto	(180)	...	(180)	31	13.7	3.5.04	1.5.15	C	3	1	...	180
308	Carter, C. J.	Ditto	160	...	160	29	11.8	1.5.06	12.7.16	C	4a	...	...	170
309	Newton, A. E.	Ditto	(135)	...	(135)	26	6.2	1.11.11	1.10.12	C	4a	...	...	170
310	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	4b	...	...	110
311	Curtis, J. M.	Ditto	74	...	74	18	1.7	15.5.16	15.5.16	C	4b	...	...	110
312	Abell, F. C.	Ditto	74	...	74	18	2.3	1.10.15	1.10.15	C	4b	...	...	110
PRINTING DEPARTMENT.														
313	Vail, J.	Government Printer	500	...	500	56	18.8	24.4.99	24.4.99	P	A	...	...	...
314	Hardinge, F. C.	Accountant	280	...	280	48	29.9	16.3.88	1.1.93	C	2	2	...	280
315	Crowther, E. M. P.	Clerk	110	...	110	37	18	8.1.00	8.1.00	C	4b	...	...	110
316	Freney, J. T.	Ditto	(86)	...	(86)	19	2.7	1.5.15	1.5.15	C	4b	...	...	110
317	Vacant	Typiste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iv.	E	...	126
318	Prior, T. G.	Overseer	282	...	282	57	15.1	1.12.02	1.12.02	G	i.	C	...	282
319	Shimmins, W. E.	Sub-Overseer [keeper	234	...	234	49	35	9.1.83	1.7.03	G	ii.	G	...	234
320	Clayton, H. R. H.	Lino. Mechanic and Time-	210	...	210	46	33.11	8.2.84	1.1.08	G	ii.	E	...	210
321	Backhouse, B. W. J.	Reader	210	...	210	38	23.4	10.9.94	10.9.94	G	ii.	E	...	210
322	Rayson, G.	Ditto	198	...	198	59	16.11	4.2.01	4.2.01	G	ii.	D	...	198
323	Tudor, O.	Compositor, 1st Grade	186	...	186	61	34.6	30.6.83	30.6.83	G	ii.	C	...	186
324	Luckman, C. DeB.	Ditto	186	...	186	46	31.3	8.10.86	8.10.86	G	ii.	C	...	186
325	Tinker, J. W.	Ditto	186	...	186	40	25.8	3.5.92	3.5.92	G	ii.	C	...	186
326	Brown, G.	Compositor, 2nd Grade	174	...	174	63	38.8	23.4.79	23.4.79	G	ii.	B	...	174
327	Doran, E.	Ditto	174	...	174	62	43.5	27.7.74	27.7.74	G	ii.	B	...	174
328	St. Leger, W. J.	Ditto	174	...	174	49	33.7	13.6.84	13.6.84	G	ii.	B	...	174
329	Turner, E. D.	Ditto	174	...	174	57	31.6	21.6.86	21.6.86	G	ii.	B	...	174
330	Luckman, V. H.	Ditto	174	...	174	45	29.6	1.6.88	1.6.88	G	ii.	B	...	174
331	McIntosh, W. D.	Ditto	(174)	...	(174)	35	21.4	14.9.96	14.9.96	G	ii.	B	...	174
332	Davidson, A. E.	Ditto	174	...	174	70†	30.10*	16.8.83	18.7.87	G	ii.	B	...	174
333	McConnon, H. J.	Ditto	(176 16)	...	(176 16)	30	17.6	30.6.00	30.6.00	G	*	...	...	...
334	Kay, A.	Ditto	174	...	174	41	22.3	5.10.95	5.10.95	G	ii.	B	...	174
335	Goldsmith, T. H.	Ditto	174	...	174	40	2.3	1.10.15	1.10.15	G	ii.	B	...	174
336	Darvell, P. F.	Ditto	174	...	174	31	2.3	1.10.15	1.10.15	G	ii.	B	...	174
337	Nimmo, J.	Ditto	174	...	174	27	0.6	1.7.17	1.7.17	G	ii.	B	...	174
338	Totham, R.	Ditto	(174)	...	(174)	...	0.6	1.7.17	1.7.17	G	ii.	B	...	174
339	Evans, H. R.	Ditto	174	...	174	26	0.6	1.7.17	1.7.17	G	ii.	B	...	174
340	Gifford, V. S.	Assistant Computer	198	...	198	32	19.3	26.9.98	26.9.98	G	ii.	D	...	198
341	Whitty, M. R.	Order Officer	186	...	186	29	2.3	1.10.15	1.10.15	G	ii.	C	...	186
342	Gulline, E. A.	Costs Officer	174	...	174	28	2.3	1.10.15	1.10.15	G	ii.	B	...	174
343	Williams, A.	Assistant Costs Officer	174	...	174	22	0.4	31.8.17	31.8.17	G	ii.	B	...	174
344	Nimmo, John W.	Foreman Binder	198	...	198	53	40	2.1.78	2.1.78	G	ii.	D	...	198
345	Nimmo, James	Bookbinder	174	...	174	51	39.6	6.7.78	6.7.78	G	ii.	B	...	174
346	Abel, H. H.	Ditto	162	...	162	51	35.6	1.7.82	1.7.82	G	ii.	A	...	162
347	Hooper, R.	Ditto	162	...	162	43	26.8	17.4.91	17.4.91	G	ii.	A	...	162
348	Cuthbert, R.	Ditto	162	...	162	29	2.3	1.10.15	1.10.15	G	ii.	A	...	162
349	Harris, E. G.	Ditto	(174)	...	(174)	...	0.6	1.7.17	1.7.17	G	ii.	B	...	174
350	Reynolds, D. T.	Paper Ruler	174	...	174	36	21	1.1.97	1.1.97	G	ii.	B	...	174
351	Tinker, F.	Paper Cutter	174	...	174	32	0.6	1.7.17	1.7.17	G	ii.	B	...	174
352	Thomas, Mary	Forewoman	102	...	102	28	...	10.12.17	10.12.17	G	iv.	E	...	126
353	Rose, Ada	Folder, &c.	84	...	84	49	30.6	1.7.87	1.7.87	G	v.	F	...	84
354	Anderson, Ada	Ditto	72	...	72	31	2.3	1.10.15	1.10.15	G	v.	F	...	84
355	Suckling, Eva	Ditto	72	...	72	28	2.3	1.10.15	1.10.15	G	v.	F	...	84
356	Dyer, Winifred	Ditto	72	...	72	27	2.3	1.10.15	1.10.15	G	v.	F	...	84
357	Cooley, I.	Ditto	60	...	60	20	0.4	31.8.17	31.8.17	G	v.	F	...	84
358	Hallet, D.	Ditto	60	...	60	21	0.4	31.8.17	31.8.17	G	v.	F	...	86
359	McIntyre, H.	Ditto	60	...	60	22	0.4	31.8.17	31.8.17	G	v.	F	...	86
360	Terry, L.	Ditto	54	...	54	19	0.4	31.8.17	31.8.17	G	v.	F	...	86
361	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	v.	F	...	86
362	Needham, C. L.	Foreman Machinist	198	...	198	65	51.10	5.3.66	5.3.66	G	ii.	D	...	198
363	Newman, F.	Machinist	174	...	174	56	43.6	4.7.74	4.7.74	G	ii.	B	...	174
364	Creese, H.	Ditto	186	...	186	42	27.10	21.2.90	21.2.90	G	ii.	C	...	186
365	Oliphant, A. J.	Ditto	174	...	174	26	0.6	1.7.17	1.7.17	G	ii.	B	...	174
366	Hewitt, T. E.	Photo-Lithographer	198	...	198	47	33	1.1.85	1.1.85	G	ii.	D	...	198
367	Chalu, F. W.	Lithographic Printer	186	...	186	53	32.6	1.7.85	1.7.85	G	ii.	C	...	186
368	Abbott, J. W.	Lithographer	174	...	174	42	26.9	25.4.91	25.4.91	G	ii.	B	...	174
369	Grahame, J. C.	Warehouseman	186	...	186	52	36.11	28.1.81	28.1.81	G	ii.	C	...	186
370	Vacant †	Labourer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iv.	E	...	126
371	Luckhurst, N.	Lino. Operator	210	...	210	45	32.7	25.5.85	25.5.85	G	ii.	E	...	210
372	Abel, W. T.	Ditto	210	...	210	42	27.7	3.5.90	3.5.90	G	ii.	E	...	210
373	Nightingale, F. M.	Ditto	174	...	174	48	0.6	1.7.17	1.7.17	G	ii.	E	...	210

* Classification under consideration.

† At present filled temporarily.

‡ Retires 8.3.18.

No.	Name	Office.	Salary as per	Additional	Total Salary and	Age last	Length of	Date of	Date appointed	Division.	Classification of Work.			Max. Salary of
			Estimates.	Enoluments in							Class	Grade.	Sub-division.	
			£	£	£									£
DEPARTMENT OF STORES.														
374	Dawson, G. F.	Inspector of Stores & Secretary Board of Tenders	360	...	360	51	31	1.1.87	1.10.13	C	1	...	...
375	Harrison, C. H. H.	Chief Clerk	300	...	300	43	26.11	1.2.91	1.12.13	C	2	3	300	
376	Taylor, C. G.	Stationery Expert and Accountant	240	...	240	29	0.6	1.7.17	1.7.17	P	C	4	240	
377	Vacant	Inspecting Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	3	5	240	
378	Driscoll, P. A.	Clerk	(170)	...	(170)	29	10.11	4.2.07	1.2.12	C	4a	...	170	
379	Freeman, C. R.	Ditto	150	...	150	23	9.8	8.5.08	20.5.15	C	4a	...	170	
380	Robinson, A. C.	Ditto	140	...	140	30	8.10	1.3.09	1.7.15	C	4a	...	170	
381	Vail, V.	Ditto	86	...	86	19	3.6	1.7.14	1.7.14	C	4b	...	110	
382	Connolly, Miss M.J.	Ditto	110	...	110	21	2.6	1.7.15	1.7.15	C	4b	...	110	
383	Howard, H.	Ditto	50	...	50	17	0.4	1.9.17	1.9.17	C	4b	...	110	
384	Vacant	Typiste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	iv.	E	126	
385	Coombs, C. H.	Storekeeper	168	30†	198	53	24	1.1.93	1.7.13	G	ii.	D	198	
386	Rider, E.	Assistant Storekeeper	156	...	156	50	1.9	1.4.16	25.8.16	G	iii.	E	156	
387	Williams, W.	Senior Storeman	144	...	144	55	20	1.6.97	16.8.16	G	iii.	D	150	
388	Collins, W.	Storeman	126	...	126	29	3.6	1.7.14	1.7.14	G	iv.	E	126	
389	Burnell, F.	Chauffeur and Assistant Storeman	96	...	96	19	1.4	25.8.16	13.11.16	G	iii.	E	156	

† q.f.l.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MAGAZINES AND EXPLOSIVES.														
390	Wallace, W. H.	Secretary for Mines	475	25§	500	53	39.9	17.3.78	1.1.98	C	1	...	...
391	Pretymann, W. A.	Chief Clerk	340	...	340	54	37.8	21.4.80	1.1.98	C	2	5	340	
392	Bryan, A. B.	Clerk, Cashier, & Accountant	300	20†	320	49	30.4	19.8.87	1.1.98	C	2	3	300	
393	Smith, W. A.	Registrar of Mines	225	...	225	39	21.7	4.6.96	1.7.14	C	3	4	225	
394	Park, H. W.	Clerk	195	...	195	33	16.8	22.4.01	1.10.14	C	3	2	195	
395	Driscoll, H. R.	Ditto	(120)	...	(120)	24	4.0*	1.11.11	8.3.15	C	4b	...	110	
396	Fletcher, L. W.	Ditto	(110)	...	(110)	21	4.11	1.2.13	1.2.13	C	4b	...	110	
397	Vacant	Typiste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	4a	...	170	
398	Hudson, J. O.	Chief Inspector of Mines and Explosives	500¶	25††	525	50	3.6	16.6.14	16.6.14	P	A	...	...
399	Cronly, Nora A.	Clerk (to Inspector Mines)	110	...	110	21	2.6	1.7.15	1.7.15	C	4b	...	110	
400	Smith, A. G.	Registrar, Launceston	210	35‡	245	43	26.6	11.7.91	1.5.11	C	3	3	210	
401	Fisher, E. A.	Clerk ||	31	...	31	17	1.1	14.11.16	14.11.16	C	4b	...	110	

† £20 as Secretary to Mining Board. ‡ £35 as Registrar of Births. § £25 as Chairman Mt. Cameron Water-race Board.
|| Also Clerk Lands Office, £31. †† Member Mining Board. ¶ Includes £50 as Chief Inspector of Explosives.

GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST AND INSPECTOR OF MINES BRANCH.														
402	Twelvetrees, W. H.	Government Geologist, &c.	500	...	500	69	18.5	4.8.99	4.8.99	P	A	...	...
403	Vacant	Assistant Geologist and Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	B	4	360	
404	Hills, Loftus	2nd Asst. Govt. Geologist	(360)	...	(360)	32	5.2	1.11.12	1.11.12	P	B	4	360	
405	Reid, W. D.	Assayer and Draughtsman	335	...	335	34	5.8	1.5.12	1.3.14	P	B	3	335	
406	Middleton, Miss D.	Clerk	150	...	150	24	3.4	1.9.14	1.9.14	C	4a	...	170	
407	Curraun, C. H.	Inspector of Mines, &c., Launceston	335	...	335	60	16.5	1.2.01	1.10.17	P	B	3	335	
408	Harrison, J.	Ditto, Zeelian	325	35†	360	68	35.3	1.10.82	26.10.91	P	B	2	310	
409	Vaudeau, H. A.	Ditto, Queenstown	310	15||	325	44	0.3	1.10.17	1.10.17	P	B	2	310	

+ £35, forage allowance. || District allowance.

MAGAZINES AND EXPLOSIVES.														
410	Purkiss, J. S. P.	Inspector Southern District	146	40*	186	46	25.8	2.5.92	20.10.13	G	ii.	C	186	

* q.f.l.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

411	Lord, C.	Secretary to Attorney-General	240	14	16†	254	16	40	19	1.1.99	1.7.10	C	3	5	240
412	Livingston, A. C.	Clerk	110	...	110	21	3.4	1.9.13	1.9.13	C	4b	...	11		

† Secretary Board of Examiners under "Legal Practitioners Act," £2 2s.; Electoral, £12 14s.

PARLIAMENTARY DRAFTSMAN.															
413	Birchall, W. A. B.	Parliamentary Draftsman	400	39	10*	439	10	60	16.6	11.7.01	1.5.04	P	A	...	.
414	Walker, A. T.	Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	310	...		310	39	2.6		1.7.15	1.7.15	P	B	2	31

* £25 Member Mining Board, and £14 10s. Returning Officer.

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per Estimates.	Additional Emoluments in Cash or Value.	Total Salary and Allowances.	Age last Birthday.	Length of Service.	Date of First Appointment.	Date appointed to Present Position.	Division.	Classification of Work.		Max. Salary of Classes, C. & F.
											Class or Grade.	Sub-division.	
			£	£	£								£

SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

415	Chambers, L. E.	Solicitor-General	600	50†	650	54	21.11*	1.7.78	26.5.14	P	A	.	..	
416	Banks-Smith, A.	Crown Solicitor	350	...	350	48	2.3	1.10.15	1.6.17	P	A	...	...
417	White, H. B.	Clerk in Charge; also Clerk of the Peace	285	...	285	49	0.5	6.8.17	6.8.17	P	B	2	310	
418	Cox, C. E.	Clerk to Solicitor-General	180	...	180	35	1.6	14.7.16	14.7.16	P	C	1	180	
419	O' Doherty, T.R. N.	Clerk	140	...	140	27	6.0	1.1.12	15.5.16	C	4a	...	170	
420	Dwyer, E. M.	Ditto	120	...	120	23	2.0	1.1.16	1.1.16	C	4b	...	110	

† Chairman Mining Board.

JUDGES.

421	Bradshaw, W. M.	Judges' Attendant	210	...	210	52	33.8	1.5.84	16.9.15	G	ii.	E	210	
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SUPREME COURT, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, AND STAMP DUTIES.

422	Wise, W. O.	Registrar of Supreme Court and Deeds, &c.	500	...	500	55	30.7	1.6.87	1.8.17	P	A	
423	Brammall, A. G.	Chief Clerk	340	50†	390	50	29.10	1.3.88	1.12.91	C	2	5	340	
424	Simmons, C. S. §	Clerk	340	...	340	51	28.9	1.4.89	1.8.17	C	3	5	240§	
425	Bingham, R. G.	Ditto	240	...	240	34	15.10	1.3.02	1.6.13	C	3	5	240	
426	Holmes, T.	Ditto	120	...	120	22	7.5	1.8.10	3.7.15	C	4b	...	110	
427	Buchanan, A. C.	Ditto	(110)	...	(110)	21	4.4	1.9.13	1.4.15	C	4b	...	110	
428	Wilson, R.	Stamper	108	...	108	21	3.9	1.4.14	1.3.17	G	iii.	B	138	

† Returning Officer.

§ Entitled to hold position classified C. 2 6.

LANDS' TITLES.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

429	Whyte, J. W.	Recorder of Titles, &c.	600	26*	626	65	35.7	23.5.83	1.8.85	P	A	.	...
430	Farmer, G. F.	Deputy-Recorder, Chief Clerk, and Draftsman	425	...	425	65	41.2	1.11.76	1.8.83	P	A	.	...
431	Richardson, A. A.	Solicitor Lands' Titles Commissioners	385	...	385	43	20	1.1.98	1.1.01	P	B	5	385	
432	Reid, Albert Mowbray	Draftsman	285	...	285	51	35	1.1.83	10.6.91	P	B	1	285	
433	Walshe, C. C.	Ditto	260	...	260	45	29.6	1.7.88	10.6.91	P	C	5	260	
434	McDonald, L. W.	Ditto	220	...	220	39	13.8	9.5.04	1.4.12	P	C	3	220	
435	Lewis, H. R. N.	Ditto	180	...	180	23	5.3	1.10.12	1.10.12	P	C	1	180	
436	Rule, R. K.	Ditto	(98)	...	(98)	20	2.9	1.4.15	23.7.15	C†	4b	...	110	

CLERICAL STAFF.

437	Tapsell, L. G.	Accountant, &c.	260	...	260	39	20.6	1.6.97	1.7.17	C	2	1	260	
438	Wardrop, J.	Clerk, Indexing	210	...	210	31	16.2	9.11.01	1.2.14	C	3	3	210	
439	Atkins, C. R.	Engrossing Clerk	190	...	190	66	41.5	19.7.76	19.7.76	C	4a	...	170	
440	Windsor, F. V.	Clerk	170	...	170	52	30.2	17.10.87	1.4.03	C	4a	...	170	
441	Manton, P. R.	Ditto	170	...	170	30	13.2	9.9.04	9.8.15	C	4a	...	170	
442	Wickins, D. A. C.	Ditto	140	...	140	27	13.1	4.12.04	16.8.15	C	4a	...	170	
443	Briggs, E. C.	Ditto	(86)	...	(86)	19	3.2	1.11.14	1.11.14	C	4b	...	110	

* Trustee Agricultural Bank, £26.

† Qualifying for Professional Division.

SHERIFF, PUBLIC TRUST, &c.

444	Ross, H.	Sheriff, Public Trustee, &c.	525*	...	525	63	25.6	1.7.92	8.9.99	C	1	...	...
445	Piggott, J. P.	Clerk; also Accountant Public Trust Office	280	...	280	38	19.4	12.9.98	1.8.15	C	2	2	280	
446	Shirley, H.	Sheriff's Officer, Crier, &c.	180	...	180	68	26.5	20.7.91	1.1.04	C	3	1	180	
447	Vacant	Clerk, Public Trust Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	4b	...	110	
448	Abbott, C.	Assistant Courthouse Keeper and Bailiff	132	...	132	38	2.0	1.1.16	1.1.16	G	iii.	B	138	
449	Long, A. J.	Typiste, Public Trust Office	102	...	102	24	...	14.1.18	14.1.18	G	iv.	E	126	
450	Barnett, N. V.	Deputy-Sheriff and Registrar Court of Requests	165	185†	350	50	25.3*	1.3.91	1.7.06	C	2	5	340	
451	Campbell, J. T.	Sheriff's Officer, Bailiff, &c.	156	...	156	51	26.3*	17.5.87	16.5.17	G	iii.	E	156	
452	Bates, T.	Courthouse Keeper, &c.	126	30§	156	48	13.8	14.5.04	1.5.14	G	iii.	E	156	

* £275 charged against Public Trust Funds.

† £175 as Registrar Court of Requests; £10 Supervisor of Stores, Public Buildings.

§ q.f.f.

COURTS OF REQUESTS AND COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, LAUNCESTON.

453	Hall, E. L.	Commissioner and Police Magistrate, &c.	400	150*	550	53	24.11	1.2.92	1.7.01	P	A	...	...
...	Barnett, N. V.	Registrar	175	Vite	No. 450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* £150 as Warden of Mines.

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per Estimates.	Additional Emoluments in Cash or Value.	Total Salary and Allowances.	Age last Birthday.	Length of Service.	Date of First Appointment.	Date appointed to Present Position.	Division.	Classification of Work.		Max. Salary of Classes, C.P.
											Class or Grade.	Sub-division.	
			£	£	£								£

MAGISTRACY AND COURTS OF REQUESTS.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

454	Turner, E. W.	Police Magistrate, Commissioner Court of Requests, and Chairman Wages Boards	500	..	500	41	10	5.12.07	1.8.17	P	A	...	...
455	Rule, T. E.	Bench Clerk, &c.	260	...	260	56	33.10	1.3.84	18.11.14	C	2	1	260
456	Cuthbert, E. B.	Information Clerk	195	...	195	40	19.4	1.9.98	1.3.14	C	3	2	195
457	Edwards, A. C.	Registrar Court of Requests	240	...	240	60	29.9	1.4.88	1.1.04	C	3	5	240
458	Smith, S. L.	Bailiff	138	5*	143	45	3.4	17.8.14	17.8.14	G	iii.	E	156
459	Dalgleish, F.	Ditto	(156)	...	(156)	38	4.9	1.4.13	1.3.15	G	iii.	E	156

* Bicycle Allowance.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

...	Hall, E. L.	Police Magistrate	...	...	...	...	Vide No. 453	...	...	...	...	...	...
460	Norman, L.	Bench Clerk	260	12*	272	40	24.6	10.6.93	1.11.14	C	2	1	260
461	Suter, S. I.	Clerk	(110)	...	(110)	21	2.9	24.3.14	24.3.14	C	4b	...	110

* Commission on collections for Charitable Department.

NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

462	Stops, F. N. †	Police Magistrate, and Commissioner Courts of Requests	162 10	50*	212 10	43	19.9	1.4.98	1.7.17	P	A
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* £50 Warden of Mines, N.W. Division. † See below.

WESTERN DIVISION.

...	Stops, F. N. †	Police Magistrate, &c.	162 10	50*	212 10	Vide No. 462	...	P	A
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* £50 Warden of Mines, W. Division. † See also 462.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

463	Lord, J. E. C.	Commissioner	(475)	...	(475)	47	31.9	29.3.86	1.7.06	C	1
464	Andrewartha, E. P.	Chief Clerk †	300	100†	400	43	28.3	8.10.89	1.7.10	C	2	3	300
465	Newton, A. W.	Accountant, &c.	240	...	240	29	13.11	15.2.04	1.11.10	C	3	5	240
466	Carroll, C. H.	Clerk	210	...	210	42	25.8	1.5.92	1.8.15	C	3	3	210
467	Vacant *	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	4b	...	110†
468	Hooper, F. S.	Ditto	(98)	...	(98)	19	2.11	1.2.14	1.2.14	C	4b	...	110
469	Shirley, T. H.	Ditto	74	...	74	18	0.10	1.3.17	1.7.17	C	4b	...	110
470	Campbell, Miss J.	Inspecting Nurse, Hobart	120	...	120	32	1.3	25.9.16	25.9.16	P	D	...	160
471	Stephenson, Miss C. L.	Ditto, Launceston	150	...	150	46	6.5	1.8.11	1.8.11	P	D	...	160

* H. C. Livingston, at £140, 1.2.18. † Special Allowance as Acting Commissioner of Police. ‡ Altered to C 4a.

GAOLS.

GAOL, HOBART.

472	Headberg, O. E.	Superintendent	300	60	360	64	33.11	1.2.84	1.5.17	C	2	6	360
473	Pope, E. P.	Deputy-Superintendent	191	55†	246	49	27.6	25.7.90	1.9.13	G	ii.	H	246
474	Dobbie, E. F.	Clerk	195	...	195	29	10.5	1.8.07	6.5.15	C	3	2	195
475	Honey, M. P.	Ditto	170	...	170	67	43	8.12.73	1.4.00	C	4a	...	170
476	Harrison, P. E.	Overseer of Mechanics	162	†	162	51	23.5*	1.10.90	1.7.04	G	ii.	A	162
477	Miller, W. G.	Overseer of Shoemakers	156	†	156	51	6.3	1.10.11	1.10.11	G	iii.	E	156
478	Mathers, F.	Overseer of Bakers	150	...	150	44	1.6	8.6.16	8.6.16	G	iii.	E	156
479	Carpenter, F. E.	Chief Warder	154	32†	186	62	24.0	4.1.94	1.5.11	G	ii.	C	186
480	Newman, F. B.	Warder, 1st Class	156	†	156	65	25.4	1.9.92	1.3.98	G	iii.	E	156
481	Wilson, J. O.	Ditto	156	†	156	54	31.11	8.2.86	1.4.02	G	iii.	E	156
482	Filby, A. H.	Ditto	156	†	156	44	20.3*	2.2.91	1.3.05	G	iii.	E	156
483	Askey, S.	Ditto	156	†	156	44	18.0	15.1.00	1.11.07	G	iii.	E	156
484	Owen, W.	Ditto	156	†	156	48	26.5	3.8.91	1.11.09	G	iii.	E	156
485	Banks-Smith, N.	Ditto	156	†	156	41	7.1	1.1.10	1.6.15	G	iii.	E	156
486	Bompas, D. C.	Ditto	156	†	156	38	5.11	1.2.12	1.9.16	G	iii.	E	156
487	Gibson, J. E.	Gatekeeper	156	†	156	69	28.1	1.11.87	11.8.16	G	iii.	E	156
488	McLoughlin, J. J.	Warder, 2nd Class	144	†	144	63	13.5	9.8.04	1.9.16	G	iii.	C	144
489	O'Byrne, M. F.	Ditto	144	†	144	54	26*	4.6.84	1.11.13	G	iii.	C	144
490	Head, A.	Ditto	144	†	144	30	4.6	7.7.13	1.1.15	G	iii.	C	144
491	Vacant	Ditto	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	C	144
492	Groom, B. J. G.	Ditto	(144)	†	(144)	29	3.11	22.1.14	1.5.16	G	iii.	C	144
493	Kelly, W.	Warder, 3rd Class	(138)	†	(138)	35	3.4	1.9.14	1.9.14	G	iii.	B	138
494	Gallabar, A. G.	Ditto	138	†	138	31	3.6	1.7.14	1.7.14	G	iii.	B	138
495	Walker, E.	Ditto	126	†	126	30	2.11	1.2.15	1.2.15	G	iii.	B	138
496	Vacant	Ditto	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
497	Vacant	Ditto	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
498	Webberley, F. E.	Ditto	120	†	120	45	9.2*	5.6.15	5.6.15	G	iii.	B	138
499	Vacant	Ditto	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	G	iii.	B	138
500	Thompson, E. H.	Ditto	120	†	120	31	2.7	28.5.15	28.5.15	G	iii.	B	138
501	Smith, Naomi	Head Female Warder	99	15*	114	36	12.11	14.2.05	1.1.13	G	iv.	C	114
502	Davis, E.	Female Warder	81	15*	96	41	13.5	14.6.04	1.2.13	G	v.	G	96

* Q.f.l. † Q.f.l. and uniform. ‡ Also uniform.

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per Estimates.	Additional Emoluments in Cash or Value.	Total Salary and Allowances.	Age last Birthday.	Length of Service.	Date of First Appointment.	Date appointed to Present Position.	Division.	Classification of Work.			Mux. Salary of Classes, C-P.
											Class or Grade.	Sub-division.		
			£	£	£									£
GAOL, LAUNCESTON.														
503	Willes, C. L.	Warder-in-charge	118	20†	138	42	16*	1.2.92	1.11.17	G	iii.	E		156
504	Cotton, A.	Warder, 3rd Class	138	†	138	36	3.6	1.7.14	1.7.14	G	iii.	B		138

† Q.f.l., also uniform. † Also uniform.

MINISTER OF LANDS AND WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEYS.

505	Counsel, E. A.	Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands	550	76*	626	68	28.10	1.3.89	8.8.94	P	A	..	...
506	Hurst, W. N. T.	Assistant Secretary for Lands	385	25§	410	49	32.6	1.7.85	9.5.07	C	1	...	...
507	Turner, F. E.	Clerk, Accountant, and Collector of Stamp Duties	320	23†	343	57	38*	1.1.78	1.1.10	C	2	4	320	
508	Molloy, T. P.	Clerk	300	...	300	58	41	1.1.77	1.6.82	C	2	3	300	
509	Pitman, C. B.	Ditto	240	...	240	61	35.8	1.7.82	1.7.82	C	3	5	240	
510	McGough, J. L.	Clerk, and Secretary Closer Settlement Board	260	...	260	35	19.5	1.8.98	1.4.11	C	2	1	260	
511	Bompas, R. C.	Clerk	195	...	195	62	35.3	1.10.82	21.4.93	C	3	2	195	
512	Cronly, J. E.	Clerk and Secretary to Minister	195	...	195	28	10.2	26.6.05	1.3.14	C	3	2	195	
513	Guilbert, D.	Clerk	180	...	180	33	16.10	21.2.01	1.11.13	C	3	1	180	
514	Todd, Miss E.	Ditto	145	...	145	30	8.6	1.7.09	1.1.12	C	4a	...	170	
515	Lewis, Miss F. R.	Ditto	120	...	120	22	5.2	14.10.12	14.10.12	C	4b	...	110	
516	St. Leger, L. A.	Ditto	74	...	74	18	2.4	30.8.15	30.8.15	C	4b	...	110	
...	Fisher, E. A. †	Clerk, Launceston Branch	31	31	62	17	1.1	14.11.16	14.11.16	C	4b	...	110	
517	Penny, J. C.	Chief Forest Officer	260	...	260	69	47.9	1.4.70	1.1.99	C	2	1	260	
518	Stubbs, T. J.	Chief Inspector of Timber	246	...	246	47	5.6	1.7.12	1.7.12	G	ii.	H	246	

* Trustee Agricultural Bank £26, Member Public Service Board £50. † Also Clerk Mines Department £31.

† Returning Officer. § Secretary Scenery Preservation Board, £25.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

519	Fraser, D.	Inspector of Surveys	360	120†	480	51	2.5	9.8.15	9.8.15	P	B	5	385	
520	Vacant	Chief Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	B	5	385	
521	Lovett, E. P.	Draftsman-in-charge	310	...	310	46	32	1.1.86	1.7.07	P	B	2	310	
522	Howell, A. B.	Computing Draftsman	335	10*	345	52	28.4	1.9.89	1.9.89	P	B	3	335	
523	Oldmeadow, C. K.	Draftsman	260	...	260	49	29.2	19.10.88	1.1.95	P	C	5	260	
524	Clarke, J. M.	Ditto	180	...	180	77†	57	25.7.60	1.9.97	P	C	1	180	
525	Scott, W.	Ditto	260	...	260	42	21.7	4.6.96	4.6.96	P	C	5	260	
526	Weber, A.	Ditto	240	...	240	43	16.1	19.11.01	19.11.01	P	C	4	240	
527	Weber, O. M.	Ditto	200	...	200	32	13.7	1.6.04	1.6.04	P	C	2	200	
528	Stephens, E. H.	Ditto	86	...	86	19	0.9	15.3.17	15.3.17	C	4b	...	116§	
529	Parkes, A. R.	Ditto	98	...	98	20	2.4	1.9.15	1.9.15	C	4b	...	110§	
530	Colvin, N.	Ditto	(74)	...	(74)	18	1.7	26.5.16	26.5.16	C	4b	...	110§	

* Secretary Board of Examiners. † Allowance in lieu of Travelling Expenses. † Services retained under Sect. 66 to 30.6.18

§ Qualifying for Professional Division.

MINING.

531	Roper, O. J.	Chief Draftsman	310	...	310	56	36.7	1.6.81	1.1.02	P	B	2	310	
532	Garrard, T.	Draftsman-in-charge, L'yon	285	...	285	59	37.6	1.6.80	1.7.11	P	B	1	285	
533	Turner, L. R.	Computing Draftsman	260	...	260	49	33.6*	2.1.84	3.3.91	P	C	5	260	
534	Oldmeadow, A. K.	Draftsman	240	...	240	45	27	1.1.91	4.6.96	P	C	4	240	
535	Blake, F.	Ditto	(140)	...	(140)	22	6	22.1.12	22.1.12	P	D	...	100	

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

536	Reilly, G. H.	Secretary for Public Works	400	...	400	60	42.11	8.2.75	4.8.03	C	1	...	...
537	Kennedy, E. H.	Chief Clerk and Accountant	340	...	340	57	34.9	29.3.83	4.9.03	C	2	5	340	
538	Vacant	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	3	4	225	
539	Walker, E. G.	Record Clerk	195	...	195	34	17.7	1.6.00	1.7.16	C	3	4	225	
540	Wadsley, E. W.	Cashier and Account Clerk	225	...	225	36	16.8	6.5.01	1.11.13	C	3	4	225	
541	Langdale, E. W.	Clerk (Ledger Keeper)	195	...	195	27	11.2	13.11.06	1.2.14	C	3	2	195	
542	Crowhurst, A. R.	Clerk	180	...	180	63	25*	13.5.89	1.5.14	C	3	1	180	
543	Parker, P. J. W.	Ditto	150	...	150	29	13.5	1.8.04	15.2.15	C	4a	...	170	
544	Packer, Miss K. B.	Ditto	165	...	165	31	10.5	1.8.07	1.8.07	C	4a	...	170	
545	Molloy, F. H.	Ditto	170	...	170	25	9.7	22.5.08	19.2.15	C	4a	...	170	
546	Mulcahy, H.	Ditto	140	...	140	26	9.5	1.8.08	18.12.16	C	4a	...	170	
547	Crabtree, Eva M.	Ditto	110	...	110	24	5.9	16.3.12	1.9.13	C	4b	...	116	
548	Ainslie, Miss G. S.	Ditto	110	...	110	21	3.10	1.3.14	1.3.14	C	4b	...	110	
549	Brue, W. S. R.	Ditto	120	...	120	24	2.9*	1.1.15	1.1.15	C	4b	...	110	
550	Owen, C. P. L.	Ditto	98	...	98	20	1.7	6.6.16	6.6.16	C	4b	...	116	

* 3 months deducted under Section 62

No.	Name.	Office.	Salary as per	Additional	Total Salary and	Age last	Length of	Date of	Date ap- pointed to	Division.	Classification of Work.			Max. Salary of Classes, C-P.
			Estimates.	En- rollments in Cash or Value.	Allowances.						Class	or Grade.	Sub- division.	
			£	£	£									£
PROFESSIONAL AND GENERAL.														
551	Fowler, T. W.	Engineer-in-Chief	800	...	800	58	4·6	1.7.13	1.7.13	P	A	...	...	...
552	Reynolds, W. R.	Asst. Engineer-in-Chief	525	...	525	50	23*	5.10.86	1.7.14	P	A	...	...	...
553	Butler, F. G.	Engineer in Sub-charge of Railway and Tramway Survey & Construction	400	...	400	47	4·7	1.6.13	1.7.14	P	A	...	...	...
554	Middleton, A. E.	Chief Engineering Drafts- man	400	...	400	57	26·9	1·4.91	4.9.03	P	A	...	...	...
555	Nimmo, W. H. R.	Engineering Draftsman	285	...	285	32	4	10.12.13	10.12.13	P	B	1	285	...
556	Forrest, L. S. F.	Draftsman	240	...	240	58	40·11	27.1.77	1.1.92	P	C	4	240	...
557	Bastick, J. H.	Costs Officer	240	...	240	31	1·1	20.11.16	20.11.16	P	C	5	260	...
558	Cresswell, M. E.	Clerk and Draftsman	160	...	160	55	32·5*	1.10.76	28.10.97	P	D	...	160	...
559	Clennett, J. H.	Draftsman	(160)	...	(160)	23	6	1.1.12	1.5.14	P	D	...	160	...
560	Trappes, F. W.	Chief Inspector Roads	330	...	330	57	32·9	16.3.85	1·2.15	G	i.	G	330	...
561	Grove, F. A. S.†	Road Surveyor and Assist. Inspector Roads (North)	260†	...	260†	57	27	1·2.85	1·3.12	G	i.	B	270	...
562	Holmes, A. E.	Inspector of Roads	270	...	270	51	19·1	2.12.98	1.11.16	G	i.	C	282	...
563	Simmons, H. H.	Sub-Insp. of Roads, No. 1 Dist.	210	15*	225	49	29	1.1.89	1.1.98	G	ii.	E	210	...
564	Tait, R.	Ditto, No. 8 Dist.	210	...	210	61	45·5	1.8.72	28.10.97	G	ii.	E	210	...
565	Parsons, F. C.	Ditto, No. 2 Dist.	210	...	210	56	19·3	10.10.98	8.3.06	G	ii.	E	210	...
566	Paton, W. U.	Ditto	210	...	210	54	33·3	1.10.84	1.10.86	G	ii.	E	210	...
567	Duggan, T.	Ditto, No. 9 Dist.	210	...	210	57	8	1.1.10	1.1.10	G	ii.	E	210	...
568	Doyle, P.	Sub-In-p. No. 3 Dist.	198	...	198	44	8·6	1.7.09	1.4.17	G	ii.	D	198	...
569	Hobden, L. J.	Ditto, No. 7 Dist.	198	...	198	47	13·10	20.2.05	1.4.17	G	ii.	D	198	...
570	Sturzaker, W.	Ditto, No. 4 Dist.	198	...	198	46	6	8.1.12	1.4.17	G	ii.	D	198	...
571	Holmes, A. A.	Ditto, No. 5 Dist.	174	...	174	24	6	1.1.12	1.4.17	G	ii.	D	198	...
572	Casbault, R. E.	Ditto, No. 6 Dist.	13/day	...	13/	44	13	1.1.05	1.4.17	G	ii.	D	198	...
573	Underwood, T. J.	Sub-Inspector	174	...	174	40	0·9	1.4.17	1.4.17	G	ii.	C	186	...
574	Ricards, R. F.	Government Architect	475	...	475	57	3·3	15.9.14	15.9.14	P	A	...	...	...
575	Westbrook, H.	Senr. Architectural Drafts- man	260	...	260	49	28·5	1.8.89	12.8.06	P	C	5	260	...
576	Power, R. D.	Architectural Draftsman	220	...	220	60	6·2	1.11.11	1.11.11	P	C	3	220	...
577	Carryer, N.	Ditto	220	...	220	40	3	1.1.15	1.1.15	P	C	3	220	...
578	Stewart, B. C.	Ditto	180	...	180	26	7	1.1.11	1.1.11	P	C	2	200	...
579	Walter, J. H.	Ditto	160	...	160	27	4·8	1.5.13	1.5.13	P	D	...	160	...
580	Reynolds, L. F.	Ditto	100	...	100	20	3·6	1.7.14	1.7.14	P	D	...	160	...
581	Becirde, H. C. H.	Inspector Public Buildings	330	...	330	56	17·8	1.5.00	1.9.14	G	i.	G	330	...
582	Illingworth, J. H.	Clerk of Works (North)	234	...	234	56	8	1.1.10	1.1.10	G	ii.	G	234	...
583	Tucker, A. H.	Clerk of Works	222	...	222	41	7	1.1.11	1.1.11	G	ii.	F	222	...
584	Vacant	Clerk of Works (South)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	i.	B	270	...

* District Allowance. † Acting temporarily as officer in charge Myalla-Stanley Survey, £300 p.a.

AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

585	Vacant	Director and Chief In- spector of Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	A	...	...	...
586	Philp, R. C. T.	Veterinary Surgeon, &c.	360	...	360	42	3·11	1.2.14	1.2.14	P	B	4	360	...
587	Vacant	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	B	4	360	...
588	Conlon, A.	Dairy Expert †	285	...	285	62	17·7	1.6.00	1.6.00	P	B	1	285	...
589	Ward, J. M.	Fruit and Forestry Expert	275	...	275	32	3·8	1.5.14	1.8.16	P	B	1	285	...
590	Thomas, P. H.	Assistant Fruit & Forestry Expert	180	...	180	29	1·1	18.11.16	18.11.16	P	C	3	220	...
591	Nicholls, H. M.	Microbiologist	260	...	260	52	4·3	1.10.13	1.10.13	P	C	5	260	...
592	Johuston, F. H.	Dairy Supervisor	220	...	220	30	4·5	12.8.12	12.8.12	P	C	3	220	...
593	Ramskill, E. F.	Second Dairy Supervisor	200	...	200	36	3·3	1.10.14	1.10.14	P	C	2	200	...
594	Fletcher, V. O.	Inspector of Stock, Launceston	160	36*	196	56	9·9	1.4.08	1.4.08	P	D	...	160	...
595	Vacant	Agricultural Chemist and Lecturer, State Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	C	4	240	...

* Allowance for horse and trap. † Acting as Principal, State Farm, at £300 and q.f.l., &c.

CLERICAL STAFF.

596	Evans, L. A.*	Secretary Immigration Board, and Clerk	260	75*	335	41	25	16.1.93	16.1.93	C	2	1	260	...
597	Black, R. A.	Chief Clerk	260	...	260	37	19·5	25.7.98	1.7.02	C	2	1	260	...
598	Vacant	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	4a	...	170	...
599	Simm, B. W.	Ditto	120	...	120	22	2·4	16.8.15	16.8.15	C	4b	...	110	...
600	Dwyer, P. J.	Ditto	98	...	98	20	3·3	14.9.14	1.7.17	C	4b	...	110	...

* £75 allowance as Acting Director of Agriculture.

GENERAL STAFF.

601	Grueber, C.	Senior Inspector, &c.	234	66†	300	67	11·4	1.9.06	1.9.06	G	ii.	G	234	...
602	Oldaker, C. E.	Inspector, Devonport	198	...	198	38	0·1	1.12.17	1.12.17	G	ii.	E	210	...
603	Walters, G. W.	Caretaker Quarantine Sta- tion, Middle Island	121	23*	144	51	10·5	1.8.07	1.8.07	G	iii.	C	144	...
604	Vicary, D. R.	Ditto, Nubeena	105	15|||	120	62	12·6	1.6.05	1.6.05	G	iv.	E	126	...
605	Vacant	Pig and Poultry Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	G	ii.	E	210	...

† Special allowance to make up salary to £300.

* q.f.l.

||| Quarters.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND STATE FARM.

606	Vacant	Manager, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	P	B	4	360	...
607	Vacant	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C	4a	...	170	...

LIST OF OFFICERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE WHOSE POSITIONS HAVE BEEN FILLED, BUT FOR WHOM EQUIVALENT POSITIONS WILL BE FOUND UPON RETURN.

No.	Name.	Position Vacated.	Date of Joining Expeditionary Forces.	Salary and Classification entitled to as at 1st Jan., 1918.
608	PARKES, E.	Clerk, Premier's and Chief Secretary's Department	13.2.15	£ 180 C.3.1
609	BURKE, J. T.	Ditto, Mental Diseases Hospital	16.9.14	170 C.4a
610	FLETCHER, R. W.	Ditto, Office of Taxes	24.12.14	170 C.4a
611	TOLSON, T. E.	Ditto, ditto	10.3.16	170 C.4a
612	GOLDSMITH, H. V.	Ditto, Stores Department	6.8.14	130 C.4a
613	SEABROOK, W. W.	Ditto, Education Department	21.8.14	120 C.4b
614	McGOUGH, W. H.	Ditto, ditto	3.4.16	170 C.4a
615	LANE, F. W.	Draftsman, Lands' Titles Department	20.6.15	160 P.D.
616	KEMP, E. D. F.	Accountant, Public Trust Office	1.3.15	240 C.3.5
617	CROFT, C. L. T.	Clerk, Police Department	17.6.15	180 C.3.1
618	HICKMAN, H. D. G.	Ditto, Lands and Surveys Department	7.6.15	120 C.4b
619	HAYES, C. L. J.	Ditto, Public Works Department	7.8.14	120 C.4b
620	HARRIS, T. W. F.	Ditto, Agricultural and Stock Department	11.9.16	155 C.4a
621	LONERGAN, W. T.	Clerk, Department of Public Health	16.8.15	110 C.4b
622	WALFORD, J. W.	Attendant, M. D. Hospital	24.8.14	132 G.iii C
623	WINTERSON, W.	Clerk, Stores Department	1.11.16	170 C.4a
624	MATTHEWS, L. V.	Ditto, Police Department	1.1.18	98 C.4b
625	HALLAM, J. L.	Ditto, Lands and Surveys Department	1.3.17	86 C.4b

EXEMPTIONS.

The foregoing Classification List does not include the names of those officers who are exempted from the operation of "The Public Service Act," as laid down in Section 3 of that Act; nor those specially exempted by the Governor under Subsection xi. of the said section, as subjoined:—

All officers of His Excellency the Governor's Establishment, except the Office-keeper.

All officers of the Agent-General's Department.

All officers of the Legislative Council.

All officers of the House of Assembly.

The Judges' Associate.

The Magazine-keeper, Strahan.

Government Medical Officers not solely employed in the Public Service.

Apprentices, Government Printing Office.

Overseers, Public Works Department.

Inspectors of Stock and Inspectors of Fruit not solely employed in the Public Service.

Truant Officers not solely employed in the Public Service.

Medical Officers of the General Hospitals in Hobart and Launceston, and the Secretary, Dispenser, and Matron of the former.

Female Office-cleaners.

Medical Inspectors, Education Department.

School Nurses under Education Department.

Foremen, Overseers, Labourers on Agricultural Farms and Experimental Plots.

Government Chauffeurs.

Registrar of Mines, Moorina.

Registrar of Mines, Zeehan.

Crown Lands Bailiff, Zeehan.

School Dentists and Assistants, Education Department.

Nurses—Prevention of Infant Life Mortality (to 31.12.18).

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Bond, George	26	Driscoll, Percival Alfred	378
Bonner, Millicent May	82	Duggan, Timothy	567
Boyes, Blamey Edward	273	Dwyer, Elizabeth Muriel	420
Bowen, Aubrey Griffith	77	Dwyer, Pius John	600
Bradshaw, William Michael	421	Dyer, Winifred	356
Brammall, Alfred George	423	Easton, Winifred Charlotte	235
Brazendale, Alexander James	166	Eiszele, Charles Henry	148
Briggs, Edgar Charles	443	Eltham, William Cooper	18
Broomhead, Walter James	161	Evans, E. E.	145
Brown, George	326	Evans, Horace Roland Joseph	339
Browne, Roy	99	Evans, Leslie Arthur	596
Brue, William Sylvester Roy	549	Eady, Kathleen Ellen	265
Bryan, Alfred Brock	392	Edhouse, Charles	253
Bryan, Patrick Frank	61	Edwards, Arthur Charles	453
Buchanan, Allan Crichton	427	Elliott, Bertram Alexander Clyde	97
Bucirde, Henry Charles Houghton	581	Elliott, Ira George Handle	76
Burke, John Tasman	609	Ellis, Archibald Read	251
Burnell, Gerald Frederick	389	Farmer, George Finch	430
Burris, Minnie	91	Filby, Alfred Henry	482
Bushby, Grace	79	Fisher, Charles Ernest	19
Butler, Francis Groom	553	Fisher, Eric Alfred	401
Campbell, Jeannie	470	Fletcher, Leonard Wellesley	396
Campbell, John Thomas	451	Fletcher, Richard Wellesley	610
Cannell, Joseph Walter	163	Fletcher, Victor Omeo	594
Carpenter, Frederick Edward	479	Fleury, Walter Charles	112
Carroll, Charles Henry	466	Forrest, Lowther Somerville Boyes	556
Carter, Charles John	308	Fowler, Arthur Maitland	40
Carter, Francis Jackson	9	Fowler, Thomas Walker	551
Casbault, Richard Ernest	572	Fraser, Donald	519
Carryer, Norman	577	Freeman, Clarence Robert	379
Cave, Ferdinan Maria	211	Freeman, Thomas Daniel	244
Chalu, Frederick William	367	Freney, John Thomas	316
Chamberlain, Christopher	167	Frost, George	141
Chambers, Lloyd Eldon	415	Fyle, S.	194
Chandler, Frederick John	72	Gallahar, Alfred George	494
Chatters, Elsie O.	209	Gallop, George Henry	48
Chilcott, Donald Tasman	57	Gammon, Pearl Amy	88
Clark, A. M.	219	Garland, Edwin John	178
Clark, Daniel	36	Garrard, Thomas	532
Clark, David Siddall	248	Geard, Ivy Ethel	199
Clark, James Arthur	144	Gibson, James Edwin	487
Clarke, James Mallard	522	Gifford, Vernon Stanley	340
Clark, Rita	92	Godfrey, Walter Edward	172

	Consecutive No.		Consecutive No.
Goldsmith, Harold Vivian	612	Lowry, Thomas	287
Goldsmith, Thomas Henry	335	Luckhurst, Norman Aloysius	371
Goodey, Leslie	53	Luckman, Charles DeBoone	324
Graham, Ursula Margaret	223	Luckman, Victor Henry	330
Grahame, Ellen Jean	255	Lynskey, John	122
Grahame, John Charles	369	Lynskey, Sabina Mary	198
Grant, Ada Gourie	206	MacLean, Aubyn Alwyne	124
Gray, William Henry	113	Maddox, Ernest Arndell	291
Green, Herbert	33	Manning, Leslie George	177
Groom, Bertram John George	492	Mansfield, William	130
Grove, Francis Alfred Sneyd	561	Manton, Percy Robert	441
Grueber, Charles	601	Mapley, Joshua Charles	159
Guilbert, Douglas	513	Marchant, Harry Albert	70
Gulline, Ernest Alexander	342	Maroney, Mary	192
Hall, Edward Laret	453	Martin, Annie Rose	230
Hall, Ella Maud	231	Martin, Kathleen Julia	205
Hallam, John Leonard	625	Mason, Arthur Herbert	277
Hallett, Doris	358	Mason, Doris Frances	260
Hancock, Florence	220	Mason, W. Dudley	164
Haney, James	149	Masters, Joseph	257
Hanlon, Ernest Lawrence Joseph	156	Mathers, Frank	478
Hannaford, Mary Grace	38	Matthews, Leonard Vere	624
Hannon, Alexander Frederick	58	Maxfield, William Robert Joseph	119
Hardinge, Frank Cecil	314	Mayne, Elizabeth Mary	203
Harris, Eric G.	349	Mayne, George Lawrence	134
Harris, Thomas William Francis	620	McCann, Leah	233
Harrison, Charles Hezekiah Hill	375	McConnon, Harold James	333
Harrison, James	408	McCoy, William Taylor	256
Harrison, Malcolm Whitefoord	289	McDonald, Lindley Winfield	434
Harrison, Percy Eugene	476	McGough, James Leslie	510
Hawson, Reginald James	66	McGough, Walter Henry	614
Hayes, Cecil Leonard John	619	McGrath, John	42
Head, Alfred	491	McIntee, Marianne Matilda	81
Heald, Andrew Henry	115	McIntosh, William David	331
Heathorn, Rose	64	McIntyre, Helen	359
Hedberg, Olaf Elicens	472	McLoughlin, James Joseph	488
Hewitt, Thomas Elmslie	366	McShane, Gertrude Sylvia	83
Hickman, Herbert Douglas George	618	McSherry, Ethel	246
Hills, Loftus	404	Middleton, Alfred Ernest	554
Hobden, Lionel Joseph	569	Middleton, Doris	406
Hogg, William	301	Miller, George Rice	10
Holmes, Albany Arthur	571	Miller, Mervyn Louis	21
Holmes, Arthur Ernest	562	Miller, William George	477
Holmes, Thomas	426	Mills, Albert John	44
Honey, Medland Paterson	473	Mills, John	138
Hooper, Frederick Spencer	468	Minahan, Winifred Evelyn	193
Hooper, Percy William George	58	Mitchell, Thomas	136
Hooper, Robert	347	Molloy, Frank Hugh	545
Horne, Joseph Arthur	52	Molloy, Timothy Paul	508
Hornsby, Ebenezer Alabama	41	Moore, Blanche Isabel	225
Hortin, Eric Dudley Babington	259	Moore, Frederick	126
Howard, Charles Edward Sweetman	109	Morgan, Thomas	169
Howard, Hubert	383	Morris, Emanuel Sydney	95
Howard, John Charles	110	Mulcahy, Harry	546
Howard, Philip	264	Murphy, William Timothy	27
Howell, Alfred Basil	522	Needham, Charles Lucas	362
Howell, Rita Mary	204	Neilson, Francis Oswald	56
Hudson, James Owen	398	Newman, Francis	363
Hughes, John Weavell	11	Newman, Frank Baker	480
Hull, Frederick Arthur	280	Newman, George Edward Feneran	258
Hunt, Henry	121	Newton, Albert William	465
Hurst, Will. Nevin Tatlow	506	Newton, Archibald Egbert	309
Hutt, Helen	197	Nichols, George Victor	158
Illingworth, John Henry	582	Nicholls, Henry Minchin	591
Innes, Mary Gwendolyn Roberta	30	Nightingale, Frederick Marcus	373
Johnson, Charles Edmund	279	Nimmo, Jack Carson	337
Johnston, Amy Edeva	283	Nimmo, James	345
Johnston, Ada Mabel	282	Nimmo, John William	344
Johnston, Frank Hobart	592	Nimmo, William Hogarth Robertson	555
Johnston, G.	239	Norman, Leslie	460
Johnston, John Edwin	104	O'Brien, John Patrick	275
Johnston, John Thomas	116	O'Byrne, Martin Francis	489
Johnston, Robert Mackenzie	24	O'Doherty, Timothy Roger Noel	419
Jones, Charles Henry	179	Oldaker, Charles Edmund	602
Jones, James Francis	102	Oldmeadow, Alfred Kemlin	534
Kay, Albert	334	Oldmeadow, Charles Keuric	523
Keats, Francis Henry	292	Oliphant, Archibald John	365
Kelly, William	493	Ormandy, Dorothy Ann	218
Kemp, Evelyn Dudley Fitch	616	O'Shaughnessy, Mary	187
Kennedy, Edward Houlton	537	O'Shea, Thomas Joseph	278
Langdale, Ernest Walter	541	Owen, Charles Patrick Leo	550
Lane, Albert Barsham	20	Owen, Cecil William	266
Lane, Frederick William	615	Owen, William	484
Lane, John Henry	13	Packer, Kathleen Beatrice	544
Laughton, James Page	25	Palamountain, John Richard	268
Lawler, James	168	Park, Charles Leslie	240
Lewis, Fanny Rachel	515	Park, Harold Wallace	394
Lewis, Francis Allen	170	Parker, Henry Hartford	298
Lewis, Harold Roy Norman	435	Parker, Percy Joseph William	543
Lipscombe, Gladys Winifred May	8	Parkes, Archibald Reginald	529
Livingston, Alan Charles	412	Parkes, Edward	608
Lonergan, Elizabeth Catherine	217	Parkes, Robert Henry	29
Lonergan, Walter Thomas	621	Parsons, Frederick Church	565
Long, Annie June	449	Paton, William Urquhart	566
Lord, Chester	411	Patton, Minnie Agnes	202
Lord, John Ernest Cecil	463	Pearce, Norman Leslie	93
Lovett, Ernest Phillip	521	Peardon, Gladys Dinham	226
Lovett, Frank	286	Peattie, George Henry Alfred	254
Lovett, Guy Herbert	297	Pegler, Mary	80
		Pennefather, George Shirley	304

	Consecutive No.		Consecutive No.
Penny, John Compton	517	Sturzaker, Walter	510
Petterwood, Eva Mary	200	Suckling, Eva	355
Philp, Robert Charles Tasman	587	Sullivan, M. M.	195
Piggott, John Peters	445	Suter, Stephen Iszard	461
Pitman, Charles Aubin	5	Tait, Robert	564
Pitman, Charles Bignell	509	Tapping, Herbert Caleb	290
Plane, Rupert David Cairns	50	Tapsell, Leslie George Robert	437
Plunkett, William David Harper	146	Taylor, Cyril George	376
Plunkett, William Francis	131	Telford, Thomas Sweetman	65
Pope, Edward Pawley	473	Templeman, Arthur	15
Porthouse, Hannah	185	Terry, Lily	360
Poulson, Eric	68	Terry, Ralph Gordon	67
Power, Jane Bennett Power	105	Thomas, Harold John White	261
Power, Robert Douglas	576	Thomas, Percy Heath	590
Pratt, James Courtney	39	Thomas, Mary	352
Pretynan, William Arthur	391	Thompson, Ernest Harold	500
Prior, Tom Glenthorne	318	Thorne, Frederick	125
Purkiss, James Stanners Powell	410	Timbs, Evelyn Florence	232
Purkiss, Mary Alma	216	Tinker, Frederick	351
Pye, Charles	135	Tinker, John William	355
Quin, Kenneth Thomas	62	Todd, Effie	514
Quinn, Joseph Robert	276	Todd, William	272
Ramskill, Ernest Florestan	593	Tolson, Tasman Eyre	611
Rayson, George	322	Totham, Roydon	338
Read, Charles Mortimer	71	Townsend, Arthur	133
Reggett, Arthur	123	Traegear, Augustus Francis	74
Reid, Albert Mowbray	432	Trappes, Frederick William	560
Reid, Ernest William	120	Triffitt, Albert Isaac	181
Reid, William Daniel	405	Triffitt, Arthur Josiah	132
Reilly, George Henry	536	Triffitt, Benjamin John	101
Reynolds, David Thomas	350	Triffitt, Emma Harriet	229
Reynolds, Frank Augustus	34	Tucker, Albert Henry	583
Reynolds, Henry	250	Tudor, Edward Joseph	243
Reynolds, Leonard Frank	580	Tudor, Owen	323
Reynolds, Mary	84	Turner, Edwin Devlyn	329
Reynolds, Thomas	155	Turner, Ernest William	454
Reynolds, Walter Ross	552	Turner, Frederick Edward	507
Ricards, Robert Flack	574	Turner, Lewis Redwood	533
Rice, Arthur	182	Twelvetrees, William Harper	402
Richardson, Allan Abraham	431	Underwood, Thomas John	573
Rider, Edward	386	Vail, John	313
Riley, John	247	Vail, Vincent	381
Roberts, Harry Elijah	262	Vaudeau, Henry Alexander	409
Roberts, Oliver Oswald	139	Vicary, Donald Roberts	604
Robinson, Arthur Charles	380	Vinen, Alfred Robert George	118
Robinson, Henry Dared	281	Wadsley, Edwin William	540
Roper, Osmond	531	Walford, J. W.	622
Rose, Ada	353	Walker, Aubrey Turner	414
Ross, Ernest Sydney	31	Walker, Charles Edward	176
Ross, Hector	444	Walker, Edward	495
Rowland, Edward Owen	37	Walker, Ernest Guy	539
Rule, Ronald Keith	436	Walker, Theodore Benson Amos	16
Rule, Thomas Edwin	455	Wallace, Amy Brightie	301
Russell, Edgar Wallace	305	Wallace, William Henry	390
Ryan, William	303	Walshe, Charles Clarence	433
Saul, William Silas	35	Walter, James Henry	579
Scanlon, Bridget Mary	191	Walters, George Ward	603
Scanlon, Violet	87	Ward, Edgar Henry	6
Scarborough, William Henry	73	Ward, Joseph Mansfield	589
Schott, William Edward	100	Ward, Victoria Lucy May	236
Scott, Walter	525	Wardrop, James	438
Scully, Joseph Francis	69	Warren, John William	152
Seabrook, Walter Waldo	613	Webberley, Frederick Edward	498
Seager, Charles Frederick	4	Weber, Adolph	526
Shalles, Percival Curtis	47	Weber, Otto Maseyk	527
Shields, Thomas James	54	Webster, Gwendolyn P.	221
Shirley, Henry	446	Webster, Nellie	208
Shirley, Terence Henry	469	Westbrook, Hedley	579
Shimmings, Athol George	7	Westbrook, Percy Norman	274
Shimmings, Walter Ernest	319	Westell, Alexander John	183
Simm, Bertha Winifred	599	White, Horace Bertram	417
Simmons, Charles Stephen	424	Whitty, Mark Raymond	341
Simmons, George Kenneth	306	Whyte, James Wilkinson	429
Simmons, Horace Horatio	563	Wickens, Duncan Albert Charles	442
Simmons, Kenneth	295	Wiggins, George Robert	151
Smart, George	55	Willes, Charles Leofwyn	503
Smith, Annie Walker	299	Williams, Arthur	343
Smith, Arthur Garnett	400	Williams, Stanley Charles	263
Smith, Charles Ernest	32	Williams, William	387
Smith, Christina Lilian	245	Wilson, Charles Ernest	252
Smith, Frederick Ernest	75	Wilson, James Olaf	481
Smith, Naomi	501	Wilson, Peter Johnson	173
Smith, Nora Margaret	238	Wilson, Roy Tasman	428
Smith, Samuel Louis	458	Wilson, William James	302
Smith, William Arthur	393	Windsor, Francis Victor	440
Smyth, Richard Henry	111	Windsor, Thomas	271
Stanley, Gladys Maud Elizabeth	85	Winterson, Walter	623
Stannard, Norman Joseph	175	Wise, Walter Ormsby	422
Steele, Frederick William	14	Wood, Claude James	49
Stephens, Edmund Hamilton	528	Wood, Lily	89
Stephenson, Camilla Louisa	471	Woodhouse, Leonard Roy	98
Stewart, Bruce Crawford	578	Woodward, Walter Henry	46
Stewart, Irene Jean	237	Woolnough, Clarence William	296
St. Leger, Leo Alfred	516	Woolnough, Freda	214
St. Leger, William James	328	Wright, William Findley	129
Stops, Frank Norwood	462	Wryell, John Neil	307
Stops, Frederick Rolfe	28	Young, David Panton	270
Stretton, Katherine Vernon	21	Young, George Derwent	142
Strutt, Percival John	269	Young, William Michael	127
Stubbs, Thomas James	518		

APPENDIX B.

LIST of Appeals against Classification which have been Upheld or Postponed.

Name.	Title.	Department.	Maximum Salary under Classification Appealed Against.	Classification and Maximum Salary Determined by Board.		Remarks.
				Classification.	Salary.	
Andrewartha, E. P. ...	Chief Clerk	Police Department	£ 300	...	£ ...	Postponed
Bateman, S. D. ...	Clerk	Office of Taxes	180	C3 3	210	
Bingham, R. G. ...	"	Supreme Court	240	C2 1	260	
Carroll, H. ...	"	Police	210	C3 4	225	
Clark, D. S. ...	Inspector	Public Health	200	P C 3	220	
Cox, C. E. ...	Clerk to Solicitor-General	Solicitor-General	180	P C 2	200	
Curtain, C. H. ...	Inspector of Mines, &c. Launceston	Government Geologist & Inspector Mines Branch	335	P B 4	210	
Cronly, J. E. ...	Clerk and Secretary to Minister	Lands and Surveys	195	C3 3	210	
Cuthbert, E. B. ...	Information Clerk	Magistracy & Court of Requests (S. Division)	195	C3 3	210	
Davies, E. L. ...	Sub-matron	Mental Diseases Hospital	180	P C 2	190	Salary fixed at £190 Salary fixed at £170
Davies, J. I. ...	Sister-in-charge, Nurses' Home	"	160	P C 1	170	
Elliott, B. A. C. ...	Secretary	"	280	C2 3	300	
Fisher, C. E. ...	Clerk	Audit	180	C3 2	195	
Fletcher, V. O. ...	Inspector of Stock, Launceston	Agricultural and Stock	160	P C 1	180	
Guilbert, D. ...	Clerk	Surveys	180	C3 2	195	
Hardinge, F. C. ...	Accountant	Printing	280	C2 3	300	
Harrison, C. H. ...	Chief Clerk	Stores	300	C2 4	320	
Hawson, R. J. ...	Superintendent	New Town Consumptive Home and Infirmary	280	C2 3	300	
Hull, F. A. ...	Clerk	Treasury	170	C3 1	180	
Johnstone, F. H. ...	Dairy Supervisor	Agricultural and Stock	220	P C 4	240	
Keats, F. H. ...	Clerk	Taxes	225	C3 5	240	
Lane, J. H. ...	Inspector	Audit	260	P B 1	285	
Langdale, E. W. ...	Clerk (Ledger Keeper)	Public Works	195	C3 3	210	
Lewis, H. R. N. ...	Draftsman	Lands' Titles	180	P C 2	200	
Lovett, G. H. ...	Clerk	Taxes	170	C3 2	195	
Manton, P. R. ...	"	Lands' Titles (Clerical)	170	C3 1	180	
Miller, M. L. ...	"	Audit	170	C3 1	180	
Molloy, T. P. ...	"	Lands and Surveys	300	C2 4	320	
Molloy, F. H. ...	"	Public Works	170	C3 1	180	
McGough, J. L. ...	Clerk & Secretary, Closer Settlement Board	Lands and Surveys	260	C2 2	280	
Newman, G. E. ...	Accountant	Education	300	C2 4	320	
Newton, A. W. ...	"	Police	240	C2 1	260	
Norman, L. ...	Bench Clerk	Magistracy and Courts of Requests	260	C2 2	280	
Oldmeadow, A. K. ...	Draftsman	Lands and Surveys	240	P C 5	260	
Philp, R. C. T. ...	Veterinary Surgeon, &c.	Agricultural and Stock	360	P B 5	385	
Piggott, J. P. ...	Clerk, also Accountant Public Trust Office	Public Trust	280	C2 3	300	
Pitman, C. A. ...	Clerk	Chief Secretary and Premier	210	C3 4	225	
Quinn, J. R. ...	Record Clerk and Secretary to Minister	Treasury	240	C2 1	260	
Ramskill, E. F. ...	Second Dairy Supervisor	Agricultural and Stock	200	P C 3	220	
Reid, A. M. ...	Draftsman	Lands' Titles	285	P B 2	310	
Reid, W. D. ...	Assayer and Draftsman	Mines	335	P B 4	360	
Reynolds, H. ...	Chief Inspector of Factories	Industrial	285	P B 2	310	
Richardson, A. A. ...	Solicitor, Lands Titles Commissioners	Titles	385	P A	...	
Riley, J. ...	Chief Inspector	Public Health	285	P B 2	310	Postponed
Robinson, H. D. ...	Clerk	Treasury	170	...	...
Rule, T. E. ...	Bench Clerk	Magisterial	260	C2 2	280	
Seager, C. F. ...	Clerk	Chief Secretary and Premier	240	C2 1	260	
Schlott, W. E. ...	Engineer	Mental Diseases Hospital	240	P C 5	260	Postponed
Shimmins, A. G. ...	Clerk	Chief Secretary and Premier	170	...	...
Stewart, B. C. ...	Architectural Draftsman	Public Works	200	...	...	"
Taylor, C. C. ...	Stationery Expert and Accountant	Stores	240	C2 1	260	
Tudor, E. J. ...	Secretary	Public Health	240	C2 1	260	
Vaudeau, H. A. ...	Inspector of Mines, Queenstown	Government Geologist & Inspector Mines Branch	310	P B 3	360	
Walker, T. B. A. ...	Inspector	Audit	240	P C 5	260	Transferred to Launceston
Walshe, C. C. ...	Draftsman	Lands' Titles	260	P B 1	285	
Walter, J. H. ...	Architectural Draftsman	Public Works	160	P C 1	180	
Wadsley, E. W. ...	Cashier and Accounts Clerk	"	225	C3 5	240	
Ward, E. H. ...	Clerk	Chief Secretary	210	C3 4	225	
Wilson, W. J. ...	Income Assessor (North)	Taxes, Launceston	285	P B 2	310	

LIST of Appeals against Classification which have been Upheld or Postponed—*continued.*

Name.	Title.	Department.	Maximum Salary under Classification Appealed Against.	Classification and Maximum Salary Determined by Board.		Remarks.
				Classification.	Salary.	
Abbott, C.	Assistant Courthouse-keeper and Bailiff	Sheriff's	£ 132	G. iii. E	£ 156	
Baker, L. E.	Matron	Home for Invalids, Launceston	126	G. iii. A	132	
Cannell, J. W.	Grounds' Attendant	Mental Diseases Hospital	144	G. iii. D	150	
Coleman, F. J.	Farm Overseer	"	174	G. ii. C	186	
Cotton, A.	Warder, 3rd Class	Gaol, Launceston	138	G. iii. C	144	
Dalglish, F.	Bailiff	Magistracy and Court of Requests, S. Division	156	G. ii. A	162	
Edhouse, C.	Inspector	Industrial	156	G. ii. A	162	
Ellis, A. R.	Inspector	"	156	G. ii. A	162	
Gifford, V. S.	Assistant	Printing	198	G. ii. E	210	
Gulline, E. A.	Costs Officer	"	174	G. ii. C	186	
Harrison, P. E.	Overseer of Mechanics	Gaol, Hobart	162	G. ii. B	174	
Mathers, F.	Overseer of Bakers	Gaol	156	G. ii. A	162	
Miller, W. G.	Overseer of Shoemakers	Gaol, Hobart	156	G. ii. A	162	
Mills, A. J.	Messenger	Public Buildings	138	G. iii. C	144	
Rider, E.	Assistant Storekeeper	Stores	156	G. ii. A	162	
Tinker, J. W.	Compositor, 1st Grade	Printing	186	G. ii. D	198	
Wilson, C. E.	Inspector	Industrial	162	G. ii. B	174	

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing Cost of—(a) Temporary Assistance ; (b) Overtime and Gratuities ; also Leave of Absence Granted to Officers.

Department.	Cost of Temporary Assistance.	Overtime, &c.	Leave.		
			Annual Leave.	Sickness.	Other Causes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Chief Secretary and Premier	228 6 0	141 13 8	75	7	7
Audit	687 14 0	171 18 10	136	165	—
Statistical and Registration... ..	591 8 0	8 14 11	38	28	—
Machinery	—	—	84	—	—
Public Buildings	649 0 0	—	190	77	455
Charitable	210 8 0	—	—	—	—
Public Service Board	32 11 0	15 0 0	22	5	3
New Town Infirmary	142 5 0	—	275	318	3
Home for Invalids, Launceston	14 0 0	—	54	—	17
Mental Diseases Hospital	267 7 1	32 7 6	*	*	—
Public Health	93 12 0	84 10 4	84	8	—
Industrial	—	—	64	14	3
Education	8 10 0	—	109	12	5
Treasury	18 11 0	132 12 4	148	61	16
Office of Taxes	689 3 4	217 6 0	185	73	144
Printing	2588 2 7	191 6 1	1158	406	—
Stores	365 7 7	129 13 6	127	160	18
Mines	797 6 4	22 8 0	121	56	6
Attorney-General	27 6 0	—	26	—	—
Solicitor-General	—	—	39	14	—
Supreme Court	334 0 0	6 5 0	84	—	—
Lands' Titles	306 4 6	50 10 0	151	10	171
Public Trust	255 9 0	47 12 5	26	31	—
Sheriff	0 15 0	2 7 4	31	—	—
Magistracy (Northern Division)	156 0 0	—	—	—	—
" (Southern Division)	91 16 0	2 17 6	77	—	—
Police	228 9 6	16 4 10	54	31	—
H.M. Gaol, Hobart	120 0 0	—	1278	90	—
H.M. Gaol, Launceston	80 4 0	—	58	—	—
Lands and Surveys	367 4 1	109 17 0	311	111	—
Public Works	4194 10 3	10 8 4	522	93	18
Agricultural and Stock	1299 0 2	11 13 9	204	37	—
	14,844 10 5	1405 7 4	4731	1807	868

* Not included.

APPENDIX D.

SCHEDULE of Principal Appointments from Outside the Service.

Name.	Department Appointed to.	Office Appointed to.	Salary.	Date Appointed.
			£	
Clarke, A. H.	Public Health	Assistant Health Officer	500	1.2.18
Beardmore, H. G....	Public Health	Bacteriologist	320	28.1.18
White, H. B.	Solicitor-General	Conveyancing Solicitor	285	6.8.17
Vaudeau, H. A.	Mines	Inspector, Queenstown	310	1.10.17
Gilmore, G. C.	Parliamentary Draftsman	Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman	285	1.4.18
MacDonnell, E.	Mental Diseases Hospital	Assistant Medical Officer	500	1.6.18
Fielding, I. H.	Lands and Surveys	Accountant, Returned Soldiers' Settlement Board	240	1.7.18

APPENDIX E.

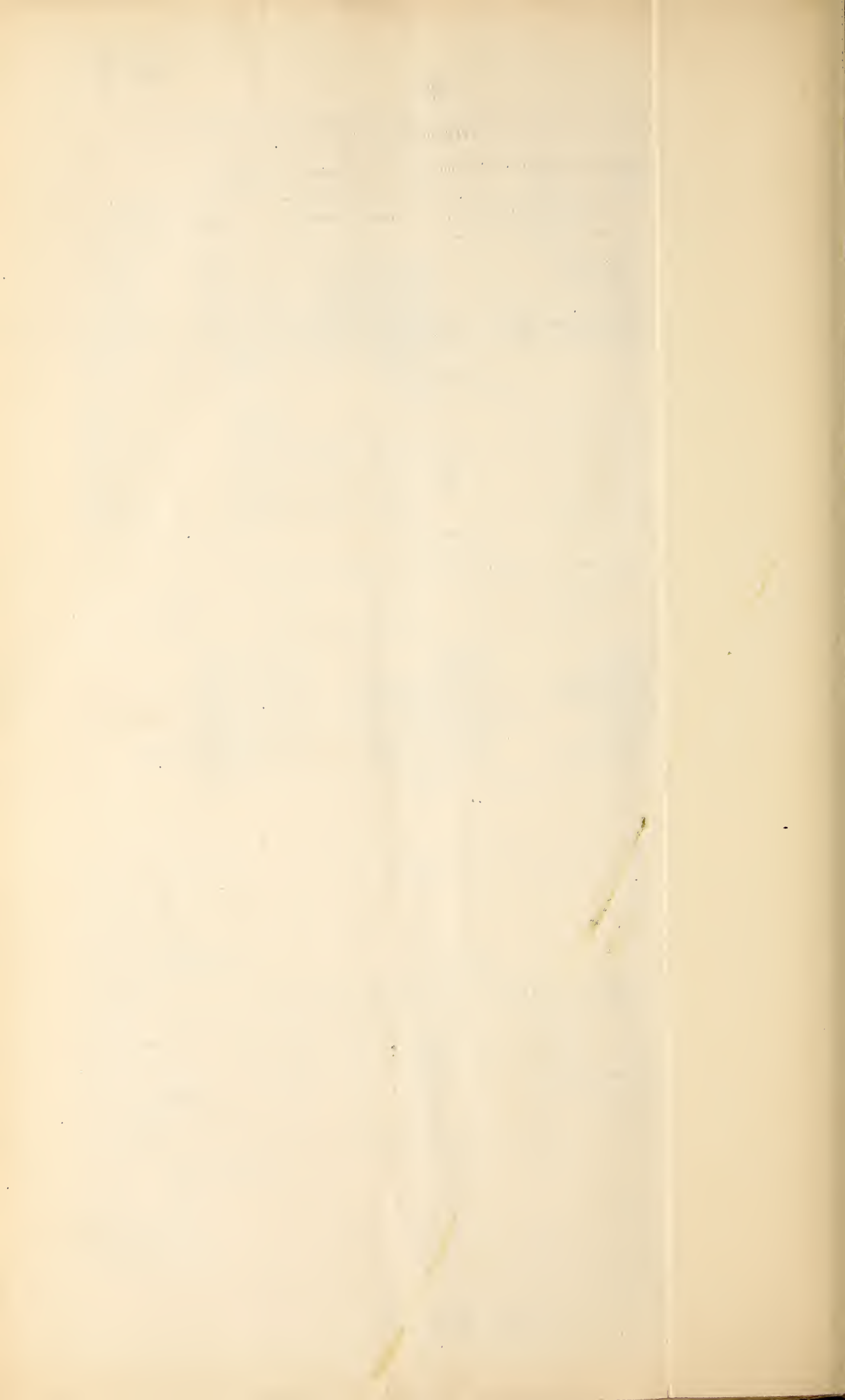
SCHEDULE of Principal Retirements, Deaths, &c, 1917-18.

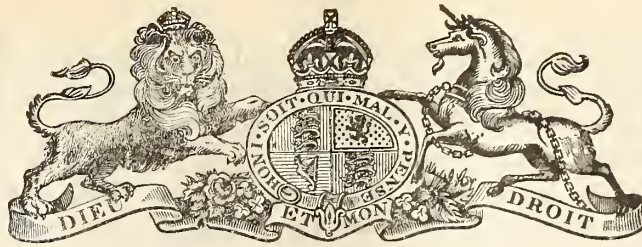
Name.	Department.	Office held.	Date.	Remarks.
Johnston, R. M.	Statistical	Statistician	20.4.18	Deceased
Reynolds, F. A.	Machinery	Inspector	31.8.18	ditto
Aitken, G. E.	Mental Diseases Hospital	Assistant Medical Officer	21.3.18	Resigned
Park, C. L....	Public Health	Chief Health Officer	31.8.18	ditto
Todd, W.	Treasury	Cashier, Revenue Branch	31.1.18	Age limit
Rayson, G....	Printing	Reader	17.8.18	Deceased
Campbell, Miss C. L. ...	Police	Inspecting Nurse	31.7.18	Resigned
Fraser, D.	Lands and Surveys	Inspector of Surveys	1.7.18	Office not conferred
Nimmo, W. H.	Public Works	Engineering Draftsman	28.2.18	Resigned

APPENDIX F.

PRINCIPAL new Offices created during the Year 1917-18.

Office.	Department.	Classification.	Salary.	Occupant.
			£	
Police Magistrate	Magisterial	P.A.	360	A. T. Walker
Accountant, Returned Soldiers' Settlement Board	Lands and Surveys	P.C. 3	240	I. H. Fielding
Clerk	Treasury	C3 5	240	Vacant





1918.

 PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

 PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC WORKS:

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, LAUNCESTON, PROPOSAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

[Estimated cost of printing (280)—£5 13s. 6d.]

REPORT.

To His Excellency SIR FRANCIS ALEXANDER NEWDIGATE
NEWDEGATE, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George,
Governor in and over the State of Tasmania and its
Dependencies, in the Commonwealth of Australia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The question of new Railway Workshops at Launceston having been referred by Your Excellency for investigation and report, the Committee, in accordance with Subsection (4) of Section 16 of "The Public Works Committee Act, 1914," has the honour to report to Your Excellency, as follows:—

A general scheme for a new railway station at Launceston was designed and initiated before the Public Works Committee was brought into existence. The Committee, however, had subsequently the opportunity of reporting upon the new goods shed and siding, roundhouse, and turntable, parts of the original scheme, and when dealing with the latter report, pointed out that the conditions in the workshops, owing to lack of space and appliances, were most unsatisfactory and should be relieved as soon as possible.

Every effort was made during this inquiry to obtain the fullest information regarding the present workshops. These workshops were visited and thoroughly inspected; many witnesses were examined, and their evidence mainly pointed out the defects and conditions under which workmen carried on their operations. The unanimous testimony of the railway staff was that the early provision of new workshops was of urgent necessity. This opinion was endorsed by the representative of the Launceston Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Manufacturers, and is fully concurred in by the Committee.

PRESENT WORKSHOPS.

Some portions of the present shops were erected 50 years' ago by the Launceston and Western Railway Company, and came into the possession of the State on the purchase of that undertaking by the Government, and afforded sufficient accommodation for the five locomotives and 110 carriages and wagon stock, the property of the Launceston and Western Railway Company.

In 1885 considerable improvement was effected by alterations and additions, and these shops were ample at that time for overhauling and repairing the stock then in use, which consisted of 10 locomotives and 224 carriages and wagons.

In 1885 the mileage of Government lines was $86\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the train mileage 164,575 miles; while in June, 1918, the mileage of Government railways had increased to 587 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and the train mileage to 1,056,373 miles, the stock in service being 80 locomotives and 1782 of all other classes of rolling stock.

These shops, when added to in the year 1885, were sufficient at the time to maintain the small quantity of new rolling stock of a lighter type, requiring only light repairs. They are now quite unsuitable to maintain the present day rolling stock, of much larger type and increasing numbers.

FITTING AND ERECTING SHOP.

This is a low, insufficiently-lighted building, with only small floor space, and with no power-lifting appliances of any kind, and is unsuitable for the modern and heavier engines and rolling stock now in use. All lifting of engines, boilers, &c., is done by hand appliances. The capacity of the shop only permits dealing with five or six engines and tenders at one time, while, at the time of the Committee's visit, seven engines were in the shop, and six tenders in the open, where repairs had to be effected in all weathers. At times, two or three engines had also to be repaired in the open.

During the Committee's visit, one of the largest type of engines was being repaired outside the shops, hand-lifting appliances only being available, the work was more costly and slower. To adequately cope with repairs of locomotives, at least 12 engines should be undergoing overhaul at all times. To keep the engines in safe working order entails a large amount of overtime, the increased cost in wages being equal to 50 per cent.

BOILER SHOP.

Similar conditions also apply in this shop and are accentuated in several respects. The shop when visited contained four boilers, there being only room for two under proper conditions. Eight other boilers were scattered over the various shops to enable them to be repaired under cover. Boilers have frequently to be repaired in the open air. Owing to the present congestion the men are not working under safe conditions, on account of their proximity to each other, danger arising from swinging hammers and flying chips of iron when the hammer and chisel are being used. Owing to the lack of power lifting appliances, men have to be called from other branches to assist in carrying heavy sheets of iron, &c. The present shop has only 4788 square feet of floor space, while the proposed new boiler and tender shop will provide a floor space of 19,800 square feet.

MACHINE SHOP.

This shop was erected in 1907, and is of a fairly modern type, with electric overhead power crane, but the shop itself and the machines therein, are not adequate to cope with the work. There is not sufficient space available to enable the Department to instal any new machinery necessary to improve present conditions and enable the construction of new rolling stock to be completed in reasonable time. Owing to this lack of floor space, the machines are placed far too close to one another, especially to the planing machines; when these are operating upon the rails for points and crossings, a danger is created to adjoining workmen. When the big planing machine is at work the vibration is so great, that a workman, in giving evidence, stated "that if he was engaged on fine work at his machine, he had to ask that the other machine should be stopped for a few minutes." In order to get to the back of some of the machines, which are placed too close to the wall, it is actually necessary to climb over a portion of the machine. These difficulties can only be overcome by the provision of adequate floor space.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOPS.

Practically no additions or extensions have been made to this shop since 1885, and the shop is now too congested for economical and convenient working. To efficiently cope with the repair and overhaul of carriage rolling stock, at least 27 carriages should be in this shop for repair, &c., at one time, while at present only seven or eight carriages can be dealt with at one time, and the building of new carriages is entirely out of the question. This shop has no overhead lifting appliances. Owing to the increased number of carriages and wagons requiring repair, the conditions at the present time are terribly congested. The lighting is deficient, there being no overhead light, and one

side of the building is very dimly lighted. The floor is only a layer of packing-case boards put down 30 years ago, and in wet weather it is a common thing for the floor to be flooded, necessitating the lifting up of the boards to allow the water to run off. High tides and wet weather compel the draining of invading water into a well, which has to be emptied by a pump very frequently.

The conditions under which the men are called upon to work are very unsatisfactory indeed. A portion of this shop is used for sawmilling and woodworking. Workmen are greatly hampered for want of room, and the woodworking machines are too close together for satisfactory and safe working.

PAINTING SHOP.

The present carriage and painting shop is wholly inadequate to the demands placed upon it. Under the present conditions only four of the short bogie stock can be under renovation at the one time, and at present a large amount of preparatory work has to be done outside, and in adverse weather the work is delayed and often injured. It is necessary to have accommodation for dealing with 10 or 12 carriages at the one time. The present building is not only too small, but is badly lighted, and high tides invade the shop to the extent of half its length, often to a depth of six inches, and a witness stated that, owing to the close proximity of a sewer emptying into the river, a deposit was left from the invading tides, the effluvia from which is at times particularly offensive.

MOULDING SHOP.

This shop is also affected by the high tides, and too little accommodation is available to enable the carrying out of iron castings, which are found to be more convenient for the Department to cast in the shop than by outside firms. The addition of iron moulding to that of other metal moulding increases the work. The floor space for moulding is only 20 feet by 12 feet, whereas the floor space required to enable this shop to make all castings for the Department should be not less than 100 feet by 50 feet.

PATTERN SHOP.

This shop is in the storey above the car and wagon shop. The amount of work has doubled during the past 25 years, but no increased facilities or accommodation have been provided.

Owing to the lack of room, the patterns, numbering approximately 40,000 pieces, are stored in every available space, and under existing conditions, it is impossible for the pattern-maker to catalogue the various patterns, and only 700 out of over 20,000 patterns in stock are on his catalogue, worth at least £10,000. It takes at times some hours to find patterns required for moulding purposes. This drawback will be remedied by providing a more suitable and commodious building.

BLACKSMITH'S FORGE AND SPRING SHOPS.

This building was erected in 1913, and will be adequate for some years to come. These shops were located and built to form part of a general improvement scheme. Their up-to-date equipment has proved a great advantage. It was stated in evidence that "with the same staff as was employed eight years ago, and although the work had largely increased, the same staff had been able to handle it all, including work formerly done at Hobart and the West Coast." In the spring shop the furnace is being used for the repair of springs, but if the construction of new rolling stock is undertaken, the same furnace, using the same quantity of fuel, will be able to turn out all springs at present necessary for both construction and repair. It was stated that no overtime had been worked in the blacksmith's shop since its erection and equipment, but prior to that period, when the fitters and boilers had to work overtime, the blacksmiths had to do the same.

LIFT AREA.

All the lifting work of the wagon and carriage branch is performed in this area in the open air, there being no shed or shop accommodation, consequently this has to be done by hand-lifting appliances. The demand for vehicles is always insistent, and the workmen have therefore to work under bad climatic conditions, in the heat of summer and cold of winter, and during wet weather. Under existing conditions only one of the large bogie carriages can be completed in four days, while it is believed that with proper accommodation and overhead lifting appliances this work could be performed in approximately half that time. The Committee is satisfied that the best is being done

under the circumstances to cope with the work, but considers that needed improvements should no longer be delayed. The conditions in the shops convince the Committee that they neither comply with the Public Health, Machinery, or Factories Acts.

The erection of new workshops will not only remedy the condition under which the men are working, but will also save a considerable loss of time and money that is now taking place under the present obsolete system.

NEW WORKSHOPS

Under the scheme submitted to the Committee by the Commissioner, it is proposed for the present to erect the Ironworking block, consisting of three shops, viz : Boiler and Tender shop, Fitters and Erectors' shop and Machine shop, and at a later period the Woodworking Block of two shops, viz : Carriage and Wagon Building shop, and Saw-mili and Woodworking Machinery shop, the latter shops to be in consonance with the first block.

LAY-OUT OF YARD AND BUILDINGS.

The proposed lay-out of the yard makes it self-contained, in striking contrast to the present lay-out, which is particularly inconvenient, the traffic lines having to be utilised for the transfer of engines and rolling stock from one shop to another, thus encroaching upon the traffic roads. When this is necessary, under present conditions, a traffic pilot has to be obtained to carry out the service, much to the detriment of the work, and causing at times considerable delay. Under the new proposal, all these troubles will be obviated, as there will be no encroachment upon the locomotive workshop lay-out by traffic lines.

The Chief Mechanical Engineer, before submitting his requirements in regard to these workshops, visited the various workshops of the other States, and from the experience thus gained, considers the West Australian and Queensland plans as the most up-to-date and best adapted to the requirements of the Tasmanian system, both these systems being 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. West Australia, before deciding on plans, obtained reports from experts considered to be the best in the United Kingdom.

TYPE OF NEW BUILDINGS.

The Department prepared designs and plans and, after mature consideration, decided that reinforced concrete was the best form of construction. From the experience they had of a timber and galvanised iron structure, that type was not considered suitable for a shop to carry heavy 35-ton cranes. A brick building would be too costly, and the foundations are not suitable for a building of this character. A steel-framed building with galvanised iron walls and roof has been considered, but the ruling price for steel sections and galvanised iron, as well as the high price of skilled labour, were factors that influenced the Department in adopting reinforced concrete as the most suitable and economical type of building. It was anticipated that reinforced concrete would show a saving of from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. over that of a steel and iron structure. The reinforced concrete construction was first proposed by Mr. Hales, Resident Engineer, Northern Division. Plans and specifications for such a building were prepared by the Department, and submitted to Mr. Stone, of Adelaide, South Australia, reinforced concrete specialist, who did not quite approve of them. Mr. Stone visited Tasmania and spent a fortnight in Launceston, thoroughly investigating the site, and particularly examining the foundation. He was then instructed to prepare a complete set of plans, based on data supplied by the Department, and knowledge gained of the site and conditions from his personal inspection.

SITE AND CHARACTER OF THE GROUND.

It is proposed to erect these buildings some 60 feet further to the north than was originally intended ; the iron-working block to be built clear of existing buildings, so that it will not interfere with the work now being carried on. This will enable the erection of these buildings to be carried out in an economical and satisfactory manner. The ground upon which the shops are to be erected appears to be an accumulation of silt, of very great depth, and is consequently of unstable character. Mr. Hales, who had previously proved its depth, states that he had driven piles in connection with the present 25-ton crane and the steam hammer, and that solid ground had been reached at a depth of 38 feet, and had met all requirements. In view of that fact, the advantage of securing a new site where the foundations might be more satisfactory and less costly was considered, but the amount of saving in cost of foundations would be so small, that it would not, in the opinion of the Committee, justify the cost of removal of the present up-to-date buildings, viz., the blacksmith's forge and spring shop, to another site.

FOUNDATION OF BUILDING.

The foundation proposed consists of timber piles, driven to rock bottom, and arranged in proportion to the loads they have to carry, and in such a manner that will prevent movement or vibration. To support the columns bearing the travellers for the 35-ton cranes, it is proposed to drive a nest of three piles, surrounding these with reinforced concrete to a depth of 6 feet below the ground surface; this, it is stated, will prevent movement in a lateral direction. The question of using reinforced concrete piles had been considered. All the expert witnesses examined were satisfied that piles of Tasmanian timber will meet all requirements, and by encasing the heads of all piles with reinforced concrete down to the water-level (about 6 feet), they were of opinion that this method of dealing with the foundation will be entirely satisfactory.

THE BUILDINGS.

After deciding that reinforced concrete was the best material to use, having regard to the fact that plenty of sand and stone suitable for the purpose can be easily obtained locally, designs were prepared to build the shops entirely of this material, both walls and roof.

The three shops are to be constructed in one block, and therefore to a great extent will act as ties to one another, assist in stability, and make construction simpler and stronger. The columns in the outside wall, and those called upon to support the travellers for the heavy 35-ton cranes, will be circular in form, and rest upon the solid foundation prepared by a nest of driven piles. For carrying the heavy travellers in the fitting and erecting shop, and the boiler and tender shop, open girders of the Warren type, in reinforced concrete, are to be used. The supply of light is amply provided for, the walls being a series of concrete sashes, with an area of 13,000 square feet of glass. The roof has been designed wholly in reinforced concrete, which was stated to be not more expensive than any other form of construction, and had the advantage of being permanent, requiring no up-keep. The "sawtooth" type of roof has been adopted, and each shop will be lighted overhead by three bays, each bay containing about 2250 square ft. of glass, thus ample light throughout the whole block will be assured.

Each shop will be 330 ft. in length, and have a width of 60 ft., thus providing ample floor space. The design is plain in character, no money being spent in ornate architectural features. To meet further requirements, Mr. Deeble asked that a rivetting tower be provided by raising the roof at the east end of the boiler and tender shop. While the design shows the proposal, no details were available.

The lengthy term of quarantine in connection with the influenza epidemic prevented the early attendance of Mr. Stone to give evidence; several features of the work, therefore, could not be thoroughly dealt with. The impending dissolution of Parliament and consequent cessation of the Committee's functions, precluded therefore any possibility of his attendance before the present Committee.

The engineers of the department, Mr. Nairn and Mr. Hales, stated they had no doubt as to the security of the foundations, and were satisfied with the general design and stability of the proposed buildings. Mr. Halkyard, M.C.E., who, at the request of the Committee, viewed the proposed site and examined Mr. Stone's preliminary plans and report, stated that owing to the lack of details he could only express the opinion that "he considered the plans and designs were acceptable."

The departmental officers, while of opinion that a reinforced concrete building is the best type, have not finally decided whether the roof should be of steel and corrugated iron or reinforced concrete. Several suggestions were made by them as to alteration of design that would, in their opinion, be more conducive to stability. In view of the foregoing facts, the Committee recommends that when Mr. Stone is possessed of all details, he should be asked to visit Tasmania, consider suggestions made, and definitely adopt a design, and that the complete scheme be then submitted to a consulting engineer for report. Owing to the unstable foundation, and to the fact that this building of reinforced concrete has to support very heavy cranes, and the scope of the Committee's inquiry being limited by the absence of details of quantities, specifications, and estimates, the Committee considers this course necessary.

In the absence of detailed estimates as to cost of the first block of buildings, and even if some suggested alterations in design take place, the cost of the work proposed will be approximately £45,000. This price, roughly, works out about 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d per cubic foot, and the Commissioner stated that the latest information indicated that anywhere between 4d. and 6d. per cubic foot was a reasonable cost for a building of this nature. He also stated that "the saving in cost of repair and new work would probably be sufficient to cover the annual interest on capital outlay on buildings."

The balance of amounts previously provided by Parliament for new railway station, Launceston, workshops erection, extension, &c., and still available for this purpose, totals £24,674.

Subject to Mr. Stone's designs, when completed, being ratified by a consulting engineer, the Committee has the honour to recommend a further provision of £20,000, to construct the first block of three new workshops, as a necessary work that should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

ALEX. HEAN, Chairman.

New Library, House of Assembly,
Hobart, 5th April, 1919.



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